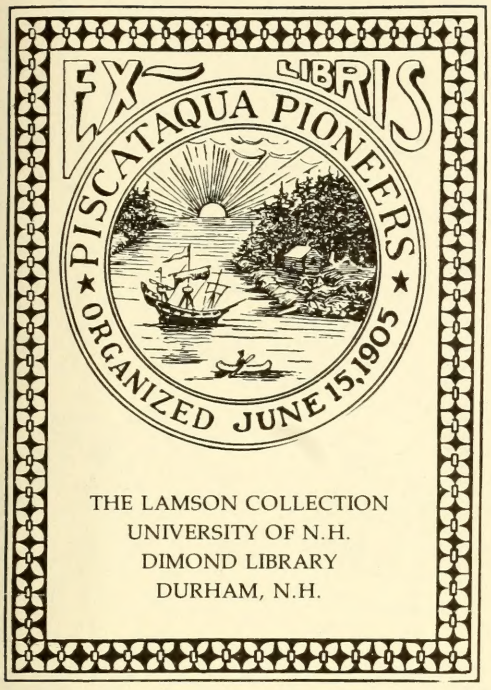
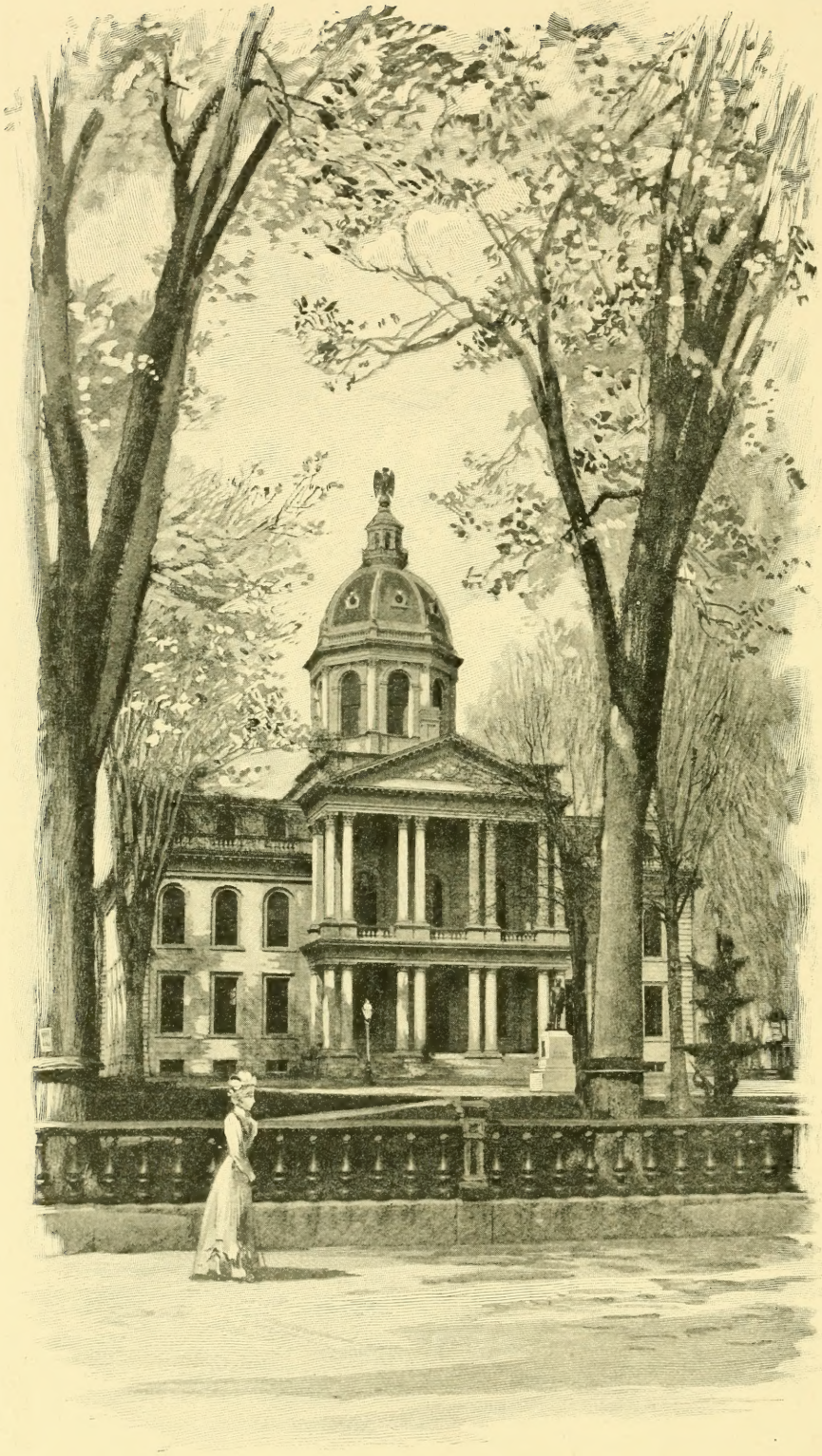


THE LAMSON COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF N.H.
DIMOND LIBRARY
DURHAM, N.H.



STATE HOUSE, 1865-1903.

HISTORY

OF

CONCORD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FROM THE ORIGINAL GRANT IN SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TO THE OPENING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CITY HISTORY COMMISSION

JAMES O. LYFORD, Editor



VOLUME II

AUTHORIZED BY THE CITY GOVERNMENT JANUARY 14TH, 1896

THE RUMFORD PRESS,
CONCORD, N. H.
1903

COPYRIGHT, 1903, BY
THE HISTORY COMMISSION
OF CONCORD

CONTENTS.

VOLUME II.

PAGE

CHURCH HISTORY—*James O. Lyford* (Chapter 19) . . 685
First Congregational Society, or North Church . . 686
The Friends, or Quakers 713
The Episcopal Church 714
The First Baptist Church 727
The First Methodist Church 735
The Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church . . 741
The West Concord Congregational Church . . . 750
The South Congregational Church 756
The White Memorial (Universalist) Church . . 764
The East Concord Congregational Church . . . 771
The Curtis Memorial Free Will Baptist Church . . 775
The First Baptist Church at Penacook . . . 779
The Methodist Church at Penacook 786
The Pleasant Street Baptist Church 790
The Second Advent Christian Church 794
The First Congregational Church of Penacook . . 798
The Roman Catholic Church (St. John's) . . . 805
The Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) at Penacook 812
The Plymouth Brethren 818
The Baker Memorial (Methodist) Church . . . 819
The Salvation Army 823
The French Catholic Church (Sacred Heart) . . 824
The Swedish Baptist Church 825
The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church . . . 827
The Church of Christ, Scientist 829
The Friend's Christian Union 831
CANALS, STAGE LINES, AND TAVERNS, *Henry McFarland* (Chapter 20) 832
CONCORD AS A RAILROAD CENTER, *Henry McFarland* (Chapter 21) 866
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, *Jacob H. Gallinger* (Chapter 22) 905
DENTISTRY, *James O. Lyford* (Chapter 23) . . . 928
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL (Asylum for Insane) *Joseph B. Walker* (Chapter 24) 932
MARGARET PILLSBURY GENERAL HOSPITAL, *James O. Lyford* (Chapter 25) 950

N. H. Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, *James O. Lyford* (Chapter 26) 956
Bench and Bar, *Charles R. Corning* (Chapter 27) . . 959
Newspapers and their Editors, *Frank W. Rollins* (Chapter 28) 1016
Domestic Customs and Social Life, *Frances M. Abbott* (Chapter 29) 1046
The Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, *Joseph B. Walker* (Chapter 30) 1083
Political and Public Events at the Capital, *Charles R. Corning* (Chapter 31) 1091
State Prison, *Joseph B. Walker* (Chapter 32) . . 1153
Concord in the Civil War, *Howard F. Hill* (Chapter 33) 1162
Schools, Public and Private, *John C. Ordway* (Chapter 34) 1203
Concord Literary Institution, *John C. Ordway* (Chapter 35) 1311
Methodist General Biblical Institute, *John C. Ordway* (Chapter 36) 1317
St. Paul's School, *James O. Lyford* (Chapter 37) . . 1322
St. Mary's School, *Thomas C. Bethune* (Chapter 38) . 1335
Official Roster, *James O. Lyford* (Chapter 39) . . 1338
Selectmen of the Town 1338
Moderators of the Town 1341
Clerks of the Town and City 1342
Mayors of the City 1342
Aldermen 1342
Presidents of Common Council 1346
Clerks of Common Council 1347
Common Councilmen 1347
Assessors 1353
City Treasurers 1355
Collector of Taxes 1355
Chief Engineers of Fire Department 1355
Superintendents and Commissioners of Highways . 1355
Sanitary Officers 1356
City Engineers 1356
City Auditors 1356
City Marshals 1356
City Solicitors 1356
Police Justices 1356
Superintendents of Schools 1356
City Messengers 1356

Residents who have held National, State, and County Positions.
National 1357
President, Cabinet, U. S. Senators, Representatives, Judges, Attorneys, Marshals, Collectors and Naval Officers of Customs, Ministers, Consuls, Commissioners and Pension Agents, Assistant Secretaries and Treasurers, Comptrollers and Auditors of Treasury, Solicitor of Navy Department, Special Agents of Treasury Department, etc. . . . 1357
Postmasters of Concord 1357
Concord Post-office Roster 1358
State 1360
Governors, Councilors, Secretaries of State and State Treasurers 1360
Attorney and Adjutant-Generals, Bank, Insurance, Railroad, Labor, and Forestry Commissioners, State Historians, Indexers of State Records, Boards of Health and Charities, Commissioners of Pharmacy, State Printers, Wardens of State Prison, State Librarians and State Superintendents of Public Instruction 1361
Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House . 1361
State Senators, Representatives, Clerks of Senate and House 1362
Delegates to Constitutional Conventions . . . 1368
Judges of Supreme Court, Law Reporters, Clerks of Court 1369
County 1369
Solicitors, Sheriffs, Judges and Registers of Probate . 1369
Registers of Deeds, Treasurers and Commissioners . 1370
MISCELLANEOUS (Chapter 40) 1371
The New City Building 1371
Military Organizations 1374
Telephone and Electric Light 1375
The Iroquois and Mohawks 1376
Lawyers of Concord 1378
Physicians of Concord 1379
Asylum Physicians 1381
Dentists 1381
INDEX, *Harriet L. Huntress* 1382

ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOLUME II.

	PAGE
State House, 1865–1903	*Frontispiece*
Log Meeting House	687
The Second Meeting House	694
Third North Church	695
The Walker Monument	696
North Congregational Church	706
Immanuel Chapel	712
Friends' Meeting House	714
First Episcopal Church	717
St. Paul's Church	721
Roger E. Foster Memorial Parish House	724
St. Mary's Chapel, Penacook	724
St. Timothy's Mission	726
First Baptist Church, Original Edifice	728
First Baptist Church, Present Edifice	733
First Methodist Church	736
Present Church First Methodist Society	739
First Unitarian Church	743
Second Unitarian Church	745
Third Unitarian Church	748
West Concord Congregational Church	753
First South Congregational Church	757
Present South Congregational Church	759
Chapel on the Plains	761
First Universalist Church	767
White Memorial Church	770
East Concord Congregational Church	772
Curtis Memorial Church	778
First Baptist Church, Penacook	781
Methodist Church, Penacook	789
Pleasant Street Baptist Church	792
Second Advent Christian Church	797
First Congregational Church, Penacook	802
House where First Catholic Service was Held	805
St. John's Church	807

Entrance to Calvary Cemetery 808
Church of Immaculate Conception 816
Baker Memorial Church 822
Church of Sacred Heart 825
Swedish Baptist Church 827
Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church 828
The Church of Christ, Scientist 829
Home of Mrs. Eddy 830
Canal Boat and Freight House of Merrimack Boating Company 835
Post Riders' Notice 842
Butters' Tavern 854
Stickney Tavern 855
Washington House 857
Columbian Hotel 858
George Tavern Sign 858
Old Phenix Hotel 859
Phenix Hotel, 1860 860
Eagle Coffee House 861
New Eagle Hotel 861
Old American House 862
Elm House 863
Washington Hotel, Penacook 864
Bonney's Hotel, Penacook 865
Present Passenger Station 867
Engine of First Passenger Train to Concord . . . 874
Second Passenger Station 876
Third Passenger Station 876
Boston & Maine St. Paul Express 878
Modern Type of Locomotive 880
Railroad Square, 1858, showing Portsmouth R. R. Station . 882
Illustrations of Street Railway 897
Boston & Maine Railroad Shops 900
Thomsonian Infirmary 916
Front View N. H. State Hospital 933
Twitchell Building (N. H. State Hospital) 941
Summer Sanatoriums at Lake Penacook 943
Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital 953
N. H. Memorial Hospital for Women and Children . . 957
Franklin Bookstore and *N. H. Patriot* office . . . 1025
The Herbert House 1047
Parson Walker's House 1048
The Farrington-Fuller House 1049

The Benjamin Kimball and Roby House 1056
The Fiske Store 1057
The West and Rollins House 1061
Benjamin Rolfe and Countess Rumford House . . . 1084
Rolfe and Rumford Asylum 1088
The Countess Rumford Monument 1089
Franklin Pierce Monument 1133
Statues of Hale, Webster, and Stark, in State House Park . 1143
Soldiers' Memorial Arch 1146
The Perkins Statue 1151
Original State Prison 1156
Original Prison with Additions 1157
Present State Prison 1159
Eagle Hotel during the Civil War 1171
Bell Schoolhouse 1215
Old North End Schoolhouse 1231
Dimond Hill School 1232
West Street School 1232
Second High School 1241
Penacook Grammar School 1242
Merrimack School 1254
West Concord School 1265
Third High School 1266
Eastman School, East Concord 1268
Walker School 1269
Franklin School 1291
Present High School and High School Cadets . . . 1293
Dewey School 1303
Present Rumford School 1304
St. Paul's, looking South from Pond 1323
Upper School, The School and Lower School . . . 1325
Schoolhouse and Gymnasium 1326
Farmhouse, Rectory, and Middle School 1327
Chapel and Sheldon Library 1328
Orphans' Home, St. Paul's School 1330
New Upper School 1332
Athletic House and Playing Field 1333
St. Mary's School 1336
New City Building 1373

HISTORY OF CONCORD.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHURCH HISTORY.

JAMES O. LYFORD.

For nearly a century the people of Concord were identified with the North Congregational society, the one established with the settlement of the town. The first settlers were of one mind in their religious views, and their descendants for several generations were instructed in the faith of the fathers. The control which the proprietors had of the lands granted to them, and the rules they adopted, tended to promote the settlement of those of the Congregational belief. The increase of population was not rapid, owing to the contest over titles arising out of the Bow controversy. In fifty years the inhabitants numbered but little over one thousand, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century the population was but slightly in excess of two thousand. Held together by their troubles with the Bow proprietors and their defence against Indian raids, they had little opportunity for considering differences of religious opinions, if these had existed, and it was well into the nineteenth century before attempts were made to organize other denominational societies.

One fact stands out pre-eminent in the church history of Concord, and that is the spirit of religious toleration which has always existed. It is true there was opposition on the part of the Reverend Timothy Walker to the coming of evangelists of other denominations to Concord in the early days, but that opposition was more secular than religious, prompted by a fear of divisions among the people that would work to their detriment as a community when they had need of unity in all things to protect their interests and promote their prosperity. At a later day there was little, if any, opposition to the founding of new denominations, even though their establishment drew from the congregation which attended worship at the North church. Typical of this were the installation of the first Unitarian minister in the church of the First Congregational society, the exchange of pulpits by the first Unitarian minister with the Methodist ministers who

were assigned to Concord, and frequent acts of Christian fellowship and helpfulness which marked the early years of religious re-alignments. This spirit has continued a strong characteristic of Concord, and was especially pronounced in the tributes paid by Protestant pastors and people to the character and religious work of Father Barry, the first Roman Catholic priest of Concord, at the time of his death. Few communities can show in their history so much of that Christian unity which is now recognized as essential to the promotion of the Christian religion.

The detailed history of the different denominations which follows is in the order of their formation. It centers around the different pastorates, and tells the story of the struggles and trials which in most instances attended the founding and carrying forward of new religious societies. Several societies have lost their houses of worship by fire, others have suffered by dissensions, but with the opening of the twentieth century all appear to be moving forward in unity and strength.

First Congregational Society, or North Church.

At Sugar Ball, in East Concord, overlooking the interval, is a granite monument which bears these inscriptions:

"On the intervale below this spot, a committee of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, their surveyors and attendants there present to locate and survey the Plantation of Penny Cook, conducted the first religious service ever held in the central part of New Hampshire, on Sunday, May 15, 1726. Rev. Enoch Coffin, Preacher."

"Erected by the Congregational Societies of Concord, October, 1899."

This monument is the fruit of the action of the Congregational churches of Concord taken at their fifty-sixth annual meeting as a Congregational union, the year before. The committee having the matter in charge were John C. Thorne of the First church, Frank P. Andrews of the South church, Fred A. Eastman of the West church, Charles E. Staniels of the East church, and Charles H. Sanders of the Penacook society. October 26, 1899, the monument was dedicated with appropriate exercises in the presence of over one hundred people.

The first public assembly in the town of Concord, thus commemorated, was one for public worship, and was attended by a chaplain, the Reverend Enoch Coffin, who conducted religious services in a camp at Sugar Ball plain both parts of the day. This was an assembly of people who had come to view and survey the township preparatory to its settlement, and this simple service in the open air was

but the forerunner of the religious devotion of the first settlers and their immediate descendants. Within twelve months from this time the first church was built, antedating the saw- and grist-mill, two of the earliest and most important structures of the early New England towns. "It was begun and finished," says Joseph B. Walker, in his history of the meeting-houses of the First Congregational society, "months before the first family moved into the settlement." From his description it was a block house, built of logs, forty feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, standing near the north corner of what is now Main and Chapel streets. It was built of hewn logs of sufficient thickness to be bullet proof. There were no windows in it, nor any door to the pulpit until 1736. In the sides and ends in the lower part were port-holes through which to shoot Indians, and in the upper part were large holes which served the purpose of windows. It was begun in 1726, and was ready for occupancy as early as May 15, 1727, for the proprietors held a meeting there on that date. A floor was put in two years later, after a sawmill had been erected, and further improvements continued to be made from time to time until it was superseded in 1751 by a frame meeting-house located on the site of the present Walker schoolhouse. A main aisle ran from the center of this log church, with rows of benches on either side made of split logs, until boards could be obtained at the sawmill. The men sat on one side and the women on the other. The pew was to come later, built at private expense for private use. In this building was held the first ecclesiastical council in New Hampshire north of Dunstable and west of Somersworth, convened for ordaining and installing the first settled minister of Concord, the Reverend Timothy Walker, November 18, 1730.



Log Meeting-house.

From the first settlement until after the Toleration Act of 1819 the affairs of the First Congregational church were so identified with those of the town that they are naturally a part of the general narra-

tive, and are treated at length in that part of this work. Only those incidents, therefore, will be referred to here which pertain to the history of the society as a church.

In March, 1727, the proprietors empowered Joseph Hall and John Pecker to "agree with a minister to preach at Penacook the year ensuing, to begin the service from the 15 May," allowing at the rate of one hundred pounds per annum for the service. Accordingly, Mr. Bezaleel Toppan was employed. The proprietors appointed a committee June 25, 1729, to "call and agree with some suitable person to be the minister of Penacook." They also voted "that the minister of said town shall be paid by the community £100 per annum"; and further, "that £100 be allowed and paid out of the company's treasury to the first minister, as an encouragement for settling and taking pastoral charge among them." October 14, 1729, they voted, "that every proprietor or intended settler shall forthwith pay or cause to be paid to the company's treasurer the sum of 20 shillings towards the support of an orthodox minister to preach at Penacook." Probably in accordance with this vote the Reverend Timothy Walker was employed; for March 31, 1730, the committee above named were directed to agree "with the Rev. Timothy Walker in order to his carrying on the work of the ministry in Penacook the ensuing year, and to treat with him in order to his settlement." October 14, 1730, Mr. Walker was unanimously called to become the minister of the church and town, and in November following he was formally ordained. At that time there were about thirty families settled in Concord. On November 18, 1730, these people assembled in their house of worship with representatives of the council to install their first pastor. How many churches were represented in the council by pastors and laymen is not known. The names of only three are mentioned as having taken part in the exercises of the occasion. The Reverend John Barnard of Andover, North parish, preached the ordination sermon. The Reverend Samuel Philips of Andover, South parish, delivered the charge of ordination; and the Reverend John Brown of Haverhill gave to the pastor and church the right hand of fellowship. These ministers had traversed forty miles of wilderness to be present on this occasion. Immediately after the sermon, before the ordination was performed, the church was organized. Nine members, including Mr. Walker, came forward, adopted, and subscribed the covenant. The names of those who signed were Timothy Walker, Samuel Burbank, Jeremiah Stickney, William Barker, Martha Barker, David Barker, Aaron Stevens, John Russ, and John Merrill.

"It is a matter of deep regret," says Dr. Bouton in his centennial

sermon of 1830, "that the records kept by the Rev. Mr. Walker were so scanty during his ministry of fifty-two years. There is no record of church proceedings after 1736. The votes of the church which are recorded refer to giving in and relating of Christian experience, upon admission to fellow-communion, to the administration of the sacrament once a month in the summer, and once in two months in the winter, the appointment of John Merrill to the office of Deacon in December, 1730, and Ephraim Farnum to the same office in August, 1731, and two cases of discipline, one 'for several sins of the tongue,' and another for 'speaking falsely with a dishonest design,' for which offenses the persons were suspended from the communion, but upon open confession were afterwards restored. There is a subsequent record, without date, that Deacon Farnum desired a dismission from the office of deacon. At a church meeting he was dismissed and George Abbot chosen in his room."

It is unfortunate that the diaries kept by Parson Walker were not preserved. A few which survive the destruction of time contain among other things many facts connected with the history of the church. In these diaries Parson Walker kept a record of his daily labors, including those of Sunday. They would have supplemented the church records and given much additional information regarding its transactions.

In his religious sentiments Mr. Walker was classed with the ministers who at that time were called "moderate Calvinists." "In his preaching," says Dr. Bouton, "Mr. Walker was not discriminating as to doctrines, but insisted chiefly on the duties of practical religion. He attended no meetings except twice on the Sabbath and the preparatory lecture. With these services, however, the people were satisfied, and he had the happiness of seeing them improve in their worldly circumstances, sober, industrious, and upright in their conduct, and habitual attendants on the domestic and public duties of religion. Most of the parents either entered into full communion with the church, or 'owned the covenant,' and had their children baptised. On the imperfect record which he left are the names of ninety-five who were admitted to full communion; namely, thirty-four males and sixty-one females; but there is no record of the number of baptisms. This record of admissions probably terminated many years before Mr. Walker's death, for but few of those who are recorded were living at the settlement of his successor, though the church at this latter period consisted of about one hundred and twenty members."

In the foregoing, Dr. Bouton does not discriminate between the situation of Parson Walker and his successors. Mr. Walker was a

co-laborer with his people. He was both farmer and preacher, for like other ministers of frontier towns he cultivated the soil to assist in providing for his family. Then again, he was the adviser and leading actor in the legal controversies in which the inhabitants were involved with the proprietors of Bow. He was not only farmer and preacher, but the counselor and leader of the settlement in all that affected its material welfare. The marvel is not that he attended no meetings except twice on the Sabbath and the preparatory lecture, but that, with his other duties, he was able to do so much and do it so well.

It was a select company who settled in Concord, and probably no colony was ever planted where the colonists were chosen with greater care to secure amicable relations. They were in accord in their religious views, and all traditional accounts of the early church indicate hearty co-operation of pastor and people. This harmony was due in large part to the influence of Parson Walker, who was the moving spirit of the settlement, and who was jealously watchful of his flock. Twice during his ministry was the church menaced, in his judgment, by religious agitations which affected other communities. About 1740 a great revival of religion began in New England. "Previous to this time," says Dr. Bouton, "there had been a great decline of evangelical religion. But few additions had been made to the church. Many of the ministers were extremely formal in their public services, preaching much about moral duties, but leaving out of view the prominent doctrines of grace. Both ministers and churches were sunk in a state of religious lethargy, from which no ordinary means could arouse them. The Reverend George Whitefield, sounding aloud the gospel trumpet, denounced those who were at ease with Zion and thundered the terrors of the Lord into the ears of the impenitent. A great reform followed. . . . But in regard to this work both ministers and churches throughout New England were divided. Some favored; some opposed; some regarded chiefly the happy influences and result of the work in edification of Christ and the conversion of sinners; while others could not avert their eyes from the excitement, noise, bodily agitation, and divisions in the churches, which in some cases unhappily attended it. Among the latter was Mr. Walker."

He not only warned his people against hearing those men preach, but said he, "If any of you think yourself unable to manage a controversy with them, invite them to accompany you to my house and I will gladly undertake this or any other service I am capable of for the benefit of your soul." Mr. Walker's influence was so strong that neither Whitefield nor any other of the famous preachers of that era

ever held services in Concord. In 1771, Hezekiah Smith, a Baptist elder and evangelist, was at Haverhill, Mass., preaching there and in the surrounding towns. He came to Concord, and Mr. Walker preached a sermon warning the people against hearing him and others of his class. Using Romans xvi, the seventeenth verse, as his text, he said,—"Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrines which ye have learned, and avoid them." "Every one who hears me read this verse has, I doubt not, already judged that they give as exact description of the character and conduct of the person who has been lately laboring among us as can well be imagined. Will any one ask whether he has caused divisions and offences, let them look upon the village south of Haverhill and about twenty parishes round. If they do not find matter of conviction there, let them travel about two hundred miles west and near one hundred east, and then return and view the small gleanings he has made in the several towns in these parts, and I believe inquiry will be thought satisfied." There is a tradition that two persons were so affected as to leave the meeting-house while Mr. Walker was preaching this sermon, and that they afterwards became Baptists. "It is evident," says Dr. Bouton, "some parts of this sermon were written under the influence of strong excitement. The Mr. Smith who was spoken of in such decided terms of disapproval, I am informed sustained a high character for learning and piety. He may be considered the father of the Baptist churches in New Hampshire, and his name is still venerated by this denomination of Christians."

Mr. Walker would not exchange pulpits with the "new lights," as they were called, for nothing could induce him to hazard the happiness of the people who had so long dwelt in peace under his ministry. Coming with them into the wilderness, sharing with them the trials and privations of frontier life, comforting them in sorrow, making valiant and successful defense of their civil rights, welcome in every household, regarded their secular as well as religious leader, his warnings were seldom questioned. In following his advice the settlers undoubtedly escaped many of those local dissensions which so frequently disturb the peace and menace the prosperity of young communities.

The population of Concord at the time of Elder Smith's coming was less than a thousand, hardly enough to support more than one church. They comprised a regularly organized parish, of which the minister was the executive head. They were exhausted by continued Indian wars and their long controversies with Bow, and were at the beginning of the Revolutionary War when Elder Smith appeared.

The preaching of Parson Walker was not theological but practical, and there was no dissent from his religious views. Other settlements had been disturbed by religious agitations and the progress of these communities retarded. It is not strange, therefore, that Parson Walker looked with no favor upon the advent of those whose teaching would result in nothing less than a division of the parish and for whose coming there was no local demand. His sermons that are still extant show that he drew no fast and hard lines on theological questions, for the ecclesiastical teaching and metaphysical refinement which afterwards divided churches was of a growth later than his day. Throughout New England, Congregational churches had just succeeded, after great effort, in securing the discipline and effectiveness which comes of organization, and the ministers were naturally sensitive to anything tending to produce discord and division. If Parson Walker had lived a century later, when Concord's population was several thousand, its permanency as a settlement established, the habits and thoughts of its people changed from those of the original settlers and their immediate descendants by the additions that had come to it, there is little doubt that a man of his liberal mind would have met the "new lights" in an entirely different spirit. His opposition to their coming was not that of a sectarian, but of a leader who was apprehensive of anything which threatened to disturb the peace and harmony of a settlement still weak in numbers and exhausted by long years of controversies with the Indians and the troublesome proprietors of Bow.

In providing for Mr. Walker's salary the people had in view the custom of the time of settling a minister for life, or until he should voluntarily retire by reason of the infirmities of age. As Mr. Walker was but twenty-five when he settled in Concord, the community looked forward to a long pastorate, and such it proved to be, for it continued fifty-two years.

So it was provided in Mr. Walker's settlement that if he, "by reason of extreme old age, shall be disabled from carrying on the whole work of the ministry, he shall abate so much of his salary as shall be rational." His salary was fixed at one hundred pounds a year, to be increased forty shillings annually until it amounted to one hundred and twenty pounds. The use of the parsonage was also granted, and one hundred pounds given to him to enable him to build a house, besides the lot which fell to the right of the first minister. Mr. John Farmer estimates Mr. Walker's salary at the date of his settlement at one hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents of our currency. While the purchasing power of coin money in those days was several fold greater than it is to-day, the pay of min-

isters at that time was in general very meagre. Being, for the most part, in a depreciated and depreciating currency, which many parishes were tardy in making up, the governor of Massachusetts informed the general court that it seemed probable that many of them would be necessitated to betake themselves to secular employment for a livelihood.

The church, or meeting-house, as it was then called, was the meeting place of the inhabitants for secular as well as religious purposes. The gatherings there represented in the early period of the settlement the larger part of the social intercourse of the people. During the noon hour between the sermons were exchanged the bits of household news and gossip, and there the affairs of state and of the settlement were gravely discussed and considered. There, also, all public notices were given for many years. In mild weather the noon hour was spent in or about the church, but in the inclement or winter season there was a speedy exodus to some neighboring house, for it was not until 1821 that any means of warming the church were introduced. The first three pastors preached in the winter season to a congregation which had no other method of keeping warm than the foot stoves provided for the more delicate of the people who attended. For nearly one hundred years the people of Concord met in the winter in an unwarmed church for two services a day. Mr. Asa McFarland, in his Recollections of the latter part of this period, says: "As I can never forget the faces within, so I never can the furious winds which howled about the ancient pile, the cold by which it was penetrated, and the stamping of the men and women when within the porches as they came from afar and went direct from their sleighs to an immense apartment in which there was no fire except that carried thither in foot stoves. The rattling of a multitude of loose windows, my tingling feet, the breath of the people seen across the house, as the smoke of chimneys is discerned on frosty mornings, the impatience of the congregation, and the rapidity of their dispersion—are they not all upon the memory of those who worshiped in that house previous to the year 1821? Then my father suggested that in winter there be only one service, which led to the purchase of a moderate sized box-stove, and its erection half way up the center aisle. This, strange as it may seem, was a departure from old custom which encountered some opposition."

The building of the first frame church was undertaken by a number of citizens of Concord, who furnished the means for its construction, and were hence called proprietors of the meeting-house. They were three days in raising it, being aided by the women, who prepared food and other refreshments on the spot. Owing to the interruptions

and embarrassments occasioned by the wars in which the country was involved, the proprietors were not able to completely finish the house, although it was occupied for worship at various times from 1769 to 1782. In the latter year the proprietors, in consideration of ten pounds lawful money, conveyed to a committee, "legally chosen by the parish of Concord, all their right and property in a certain meeting-house in said Concord and a lot of land containing one acre and a half, upon which the greatest part of said meeting-house standeth."

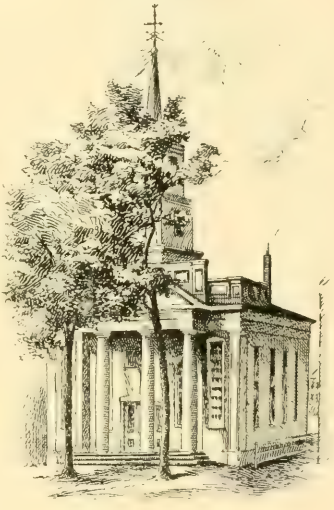
In 1784 there was added to the house porches on both the east and west ends, and a belfry and spire one hundred and twenty-three feet high. An attempt was made to get a bell in 1785, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars was subscribed for this purpose. The subscription paper, still in existence, shows that some of the subscribers doubled their original subscriptions, but nothing came of the effort. There were forty-seven pews on the lower floor and twenty-six in the gallery, besides a number of free seats on each side of the broad aisle. In 1802 the meeting-house was enlarged by the addition of a semicircle projecting thirty feet in front, divided into seven angles. This was done by individuals without any expense to the town. In 1809 two front pews on the lower floor of the house were altered into four pews and sold at public auction for the sum of three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents, which sum was appropriated by a vote of the town towards the purchase of a bell, the additional sum necessary for the purpose being raised by subscription. In 1828 the town disposed of its right and interest in said house, in the land on which the same stood, and the bell, to the First Congre-



The Second Meeting-house.

gational society, which had been organized under the provisions of the Toleration Act above referred to. The same year the floor pews in the meeting-house were altered into slips, by which alteration eleven slips were gained. The number of seats in the meeting-house in 1830 were reported by Dr. Bouton to be "ninety-nine on the lower floor; in the gallery, around the wall, and others, forty-one; all of which, together with seats occupied by singers and those which are free, will comfortably seat about twelve hundred persons." At that time the number of persons who worshiped regularly at this church was on the average about seven hundred. The building continued to be used as a church until November 23, 1842, when the third meeting-house of this society was dedicated.

A few years after the abandonment of this second church the structure was sought by the trustees of the Methodist General Biblical Institute, which institution was removed from Newbury, Vermont, to Concord. The society and pewholders conveyed to the Methodist Institute their several interests in the building and lot, and public-spirited citizens of Concord subscribed some three thousand dollars, so to remodel the house as to fit it for the new purpose to which it was to be devoted. The pulpit, pew, and galleries were removed, a second floor was introduced, and the two stories thereby secured were divided into dormitories and lecture rooms. A portion of the old pulpit and the communion table are in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. The building continued the seat of this institution until the Institute was removed to Boston, when, in accordance with the terms of its conveyance twenty years before, it reverted, with the land upon which it stood, to the First Congregational society of Concord. It was subsequently sold to private parties, and the proceeds of its sale were devoted to the purchase of the society's parsonage. On the night of Monday, November 28, 1870, the building was destroyed by fire.



Third North Church.

During Mr. Walker's long ministry he enjoyed remarkable health. Tradition says that he was able to preach every Sabbath, except one, previous to his death. Whether this was literally true or not, there was evident apprehension on the part of his parishioners four years before his death that Mr. Walker might not be able to continue the full duties of his ministry, and the town voted to hire preaching in case of his disability; for in the warning of a town-meeting for March 3, 1778, there was an article, "To see if the parish will vote to hire

preaching, if the Rev. Mr. Walker remains unable." The article was not acted upon, and Mr. Walker resumed and continued to perform the duties of his office until near his death. On the morning of the Sabbath, September 1, 1782, he rose early, and while walking across the room received, as is supposed, a stroke of apoplexy, and fell. Before medical aid could arrive he expired, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and the fifty-second of his ministry. Appropriate tribute to the life and character of Mr. Walker is given in another part of this work. It may not be out of place, however, to add that to the influence he exerted on the early settlers is due in a large degree the broad religious toleration which has ever been a marked characteristic of Concord. Mr. Walker would have been a leader in any community, and his natural breadth of vision was extended by his three trips to England, where he met leading men and scholars of the old country. Concord reaped the benefit of his travels and intercourse with these men, and the faith of the people in his leadership made his sway among them an easy one. His will shows that he accumulated little of this world's goods, for beyond his farm he had not much to give in legacies to his children. He had accepted the modest stipend voted him by the parish, provided for his family by agricultural pursuits, and contributed his share to the public expense in the trying period in which he lived.



The Walker Monument.

After Mr. Walker's death the town was without a settled minister for nearly seven years. Several preached as candidates, among them Mr. David Story and Deacon Jonathan Wilkins. The latter declined a call because the salary was inadequate, and the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Boscawen, said that Mr. Story did not receive a call on account of his Arminian sentiments. The salary offered Mr. Wilkins was one hundred pounds and the use of the parsonage, with the exception of the meadow lot, besides two hundred pounds as a settlement. He afterwards gave up preaching, settled in Concord, was made clerk and deacon of the church, and died here March 9, 1830, aged seventy-five years.

The Reverend Israel Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, received a call September 1, 1788, from both the church and the town, to settle, which he accepted March 17, 1789, and was installed July 1 following. He was not wholly satisfied with the salary voted him at the time of his call, although it appears from his answer that he hoped their annual contributions to his support would be more than was held out in the call. In this reply he says among other things: "Let me, therefore, hope that you will not continue to deviate from the honorable and generous customs and manners of our pious and

worthy forefathers. I hope you will think it of infinitely more importance to encourage the ministers of the gospel in their arduous work than to give your sanction to a method of settling ministers which in the very entrance of their labors does in a manner tell them that after twenty, thirty, forty, or even fifty years of a most faithful service they may be the most miserable beggars."

Mr. Evans was a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1772. Fourteen of its twenty-two members entered the ministry, and six became chaplains in the Revolutionary army. In this class were Aaron Burr, afterwards vice-president, and William Bradford, attorney-general in Washington's administration. Mr. Evans was licensed to preach in 1775 by the First Philadelphia Presbytery, and by the same body ordained as chaplain. He went at once to the field and served throughout the Revolutionary War. He was with Montgomery at the attack on Quebec, with Gates at Saratoga, with Washington at Valley Forge, with Sullivan in the expedition against the "Five Nations," and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1777 he was made brigade chaplain of the New Hampshire troops, and it was undoubtedly this association which led to his coming to Concord. It is said that he enjoyed the distinction of being the only one holding the office of chaplain who served continuously during the War of the Revolution. J. T. Headley, the historian, says: "The one who stood as prominently in history as a representative chaplain, and who with a clear head, a strong mind, and a patriotic zeal, assisted in sustaining the cause of the colonies, was the Reverend Israel Evans."

Mr. Evans's pastorate lasted eight years, during which time he served as chaplain of the New Hampshire legislature some five years, and chaplain of the constitutional convention of 1791–'92. No records of the church during his ministry can be found. One hundred and twenty-three baptisms have been ascertained, and the church at the time of his death had about one hundred and twenty-four members. He was considered a popular preacher in his day, but as Mr. Headley remarks, "He was by nature better fitted for the stern duties of a military life, its strict subordination and exact method, and for the battle-field, than for the quiet routine of a pastor's calling. Humility was not a prominent trait of his character, and military experience did not make him yielding and tractable." Dr. Bouton says of him: "With the feelings and habits acquired in a seven years' service in the United States army, Mr. Evans entered upon the duties of a pastor among this quiet, industrious, and unostentatious people. His manners were in perfect contrast to those of his predecessor. His sentiments and style of preaching were also different. Mr. Evans was a ready, fluent, and earnest preacher. . . . The minister was

a man of distinction, too, in the town, for it is related, that although a chaise [two-wheeled vehicle] was used some in Concord, Mr. Evans had a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses, in which he rode, wearing a tri-cornered hat and wig upon public occasions."

Mr. John C. Thorne, in his excellent monograph of Mr. Evans, says: "The same question which delayed his acceptance as pastor, that of proper financial support, appeared once and again. It did not accord with his ideas and feelings as to the way ministers supposed to be supported by the town should be treated." This was undoubtedly the cause of his bringing his pastorate to a close. April 21, 1797, he announced his determination of resigning, and July 1 following he closed his work in the ministry in Concord. His resignation was accepted, and he was regularly dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. He continued to reside in town until his death, March 9, 1807. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college from 1793 until his death, and he left a liberal bequest to that institution.

After the dismissal of Mr. Evans immediate efforts were made to secure a successor. On December 28, 1797, both church and town gave a call to the Reverend Asa McFarland to settle with them in the ministry. The call from the church was unanimous. To the call from the town twenty-two persons entered their dissent upon the town records to the salary. This was but three hundred and fifty dollars a year, and the use of the improved land belonging to the parsonage right, and liberty to cut wood and timber on the outlands, as much as he might need for his own use. This dissent was not owing to any dislike of Mr. McFarland or to his sentiments, for Dr. Bouton says that without exception all of the twenty-two paid their proportion to his support while he was pastor, and most of them became his warm friends, while five united with the church under his ministry.

Mr. McFarland was a great-grandson of Daniel McFarland, a Scotch Presbyterian colonist, who came to this country in 1718, and settled on a farm in what is now the city of Worcester, in a delightful situation recently given the name of Richmond Heights. Born on April 19, 1769, he was the youngest in a group of nine children. At the age of twenty years he became a Dartmouth student, and was graduated in the class of 1793, the pecuniary necessities of his college life having been met by his own exertions. After graduation he was for two years principal of Moor's Charity School in Hanover, and for two other years a tutor in Dartmouth, and during those years he studied divinity. His first call was to the pastorate of the First Congregational church. He was ordained and installed pastor at the old North meeting-house on March 7, 1798. That being a period when days of recreation were few, the ordination was an event which

brought into Concord a multitude of people from adjacent towns, and there was a notable increase to the stir of the street.

Dr. McFarland (he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale college in 1812) became a householder in Concord in 1799, having built that year the residence now numbered 196 North Main street, which is still occupied by his descendants. The deed of the lot shows three hundred dollars to have been paid for it. He was thrice married,—first to Clarissa Dwight of Belchertown, Mass.; second to her cousin, Nancy Dwight of the same town; and third to Elizabeth Kneeland of Boston, September 5, 1803.

All the years of Dr. McFarland's pastorate (twenty-seven) being prior to the disestablishment in 1825, he was the minister of the town. Beside preaching two written discourses each Sunday, he usually had an extemporaneous third service at the town hall, or some convenient schoolhouse. In seasons of more than ordinary spiritual interest, he preached frequently in outlying districts, sometimes spending days as a religious teacher, visiting from house to house without returning home. He left in manuscript two thousand and fifty-four sermons, and eighteen printed publications; the chief of the latter being "An Historical View of Heresies and Vindication of the Primitive Faith," two hundred and seventy-six pages, printed in 1806. Being a man of methodical habits, he inducted the North church into the keeping of records, which bear the names of four hundred and twenty-eight persons added during his ministry.

The pastoral cares of a parish covering forty-nine square miles would naturally be many. Other duties fell upon him. During the whole of his pastorate he was clerk of the ecclesiastical convention of the state. He performed some missionary service away in the north country at Conway and Fryeburg, and was often gone from home as a participant in councils and ordinations. He was chaplain of the state prison for three years and a half, preaching there once each Sunday. In 1809 he was chosen a trustee of Dartmouth college: in 1811 president of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society. He was at times a member of the town school committee, and it is known that he had at one time a private pupil afterward distinguished in the literary world,—Nathaniel Parker Willis. This was probably about 1820, and, according to the recollections of Willis himself, as stated in one of his biographies, the term of instruction was one or two years.

Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland, the wife of the pastor, founder of the New Hampshire Female Cent Institution and the Concord Female Charitable Society, was also earnest in religious ways. The home of the twain was the abode of hospitality when that expression meant

much more than it now does. It was a custom of their time for clergymen journeying with or without their families to make practical use of that verse of scripture which says, "Into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, enquire who in it is worthy; and there abide till ye go thence," and the parsonage was often full to overflowing with expected and unexpected guests. The pastor's salary was never more than five hundred dollars a year, but he was always free from debt. His wife had inherited a small patrimony, which did them good service. He was a landowner in several localities in town.

The trusteeship in the college, already mentioned, brought with it new and strange obligations, for there came, in 1816–'19, a prolonged excitement, when Dartmouth was threatened with forfeiture of its charter. The question had political, social, and religious, as well as legal, phases; there was a newspaper war in Concord in regard to it, and the pastor was constrained to use his pen in defense of the college and its chartered rights. It is the testimony of his eldest son that he wrote with rapidity and correctness, and that in the pulpit he had a powerful and musical voice. His style was simple and his manner earnest.

There are in existence two portraits of Dr. McFarland,—one painted at the parsonage, in 1818, by Samuel F. B. Morse, who was fresh from study in London with Benjamin West, and came to Concord with an introduction to the pastor; the other probably by one of the itinerant knights of the brush who then wandered from town to town. One is much smaller than life, the other is of life size; both depict a man of character and purpose. He was of commanding person and handsome countenance; in stature nearly six feet, and of square and erect form until his health became impaired by paralysis.

As the story of the pastor's life is gathered, he seems to have had none of those vacations and recreations now deemed essential by men of his calling. He was fond of music and was a singer, but neither gun nor fishing-rod hung in his hall. He bought in 1815 a farm not very far from the existing Penacook railway station, where he found pleasure in those pursuits that recalled his early youth. Although he was born of a hardy and long-lived people, who went pretty easily to threescore and ten, failure of health led him to obtain a dismissal from the pulpit in March, 1825, and he died February 18, 1827, being then somewhat under the age of fifty-eight years.

"Great unanimity marked the ecclesiastical proceedings of the town while the people were united in one denomination," says Dr. Bouton. "There was never any disagreement between the parish and the church, nor between the church or parish and minister, nor between the members of the church themselves, so as to require the

aid of the council; and no ecclesiastical council was ever called to the town except to settle or dismiss a minister according to congregational usages.

"The well-selected company that first settled in this remote plantation were men of remarkably pure morals, and their morals were the growth of their religious principles and habits. . . . For more than fifty years the worship of God was regularly attended in most of the families in town. The Sabbath was sacredly observed. Idleness was accounted a vice, and whoever was guilty of it was placed under guardianship. All vagrants and persons that came in of unpromising character were warned out of town. The men of the first and second generations were remarkably temperate, their food and drink being of the simplest quality. They used no ardent spirits except on certain public occasions and in time of harvest. From the commencement of the town to the present time (1830) no one vice has peculiarly marked the character of the people. Here no outrages upon decency and no gross violations of order are remembered to have taken place. Here the cry of murder has never been heard. Here no citizen has ever been convicted of any capital crime, and but one descendant of the original settlers has been a tenant of a state prison. One other person, a native of Concord, has been in the state prison. Both were young lads convicted of stealing."

Dr. Bouton estimated that the whole number of persons connected with the several churches at this time (1830) was about one fourth of the adult population and about one seventh of all the inhabitants. Not far from one third of the whole population attended, upon an average, every Sabbath; and seven eighths of the population were reckoned as church-going people.

The North Congregational society had been so successful in settling young men as ministers, and were so well satisfied with the pastorates of Parson Walker and Dr. McFarland, that the committee appointed by the society to engage a candidate betook themselves to Andover Theological Seminary. The professors of that institution recommended to the committee Mr. Nathaniel Bouton, who had just finished his theological studies there. The situation of the Concord parish was well understood at Andover, and it was regarded as one of the most important stations in New England. The society was the largest in the state, and with one or two exceptions the largest in New England. The committee did not meet Mr. Bouton on the occasion of their visit to Andover, but on the strength of the recommendations given him by the professors they wrote to him September 27, 1824, to become a candidate for the pulpit. The invitation was accepted, and on the last Sabbath of October, 1824, he preached

his first sermon in Concord. The system of candidating at that time was very different from that of to-day, for Mr. Bouton came to Concord and remained for seven weeks, preaching on the Sabbath, calling during the week upon the families composing the congregation, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with his prospective charge and permitting the people to get some idea of his social qualities. In speaking later of his social calls while a candidate, he says: "Such an acquaintance I now regard as of great consequence. It gives the candidate, on the one hand, and the people, on the other, an opportunity more deliberately to judge of their fitness for each other; and no doubt one cause of the dissatisfaction which often exists between minister and people, and which issues in the dismission of the former, is to be traced to a premature settlement."

If Mr. Bouton gave evidence of his sociability in calling upon the members of the society while a candidate, the society did not give him any undue encouragement of his candidacy by a reciprocation of these social amenities, for he afterwards stated that during the seven weeks of his preliminary stay in Concord he had only one caller, and he was a person who did not belong to the North church. Mr. Bouton had but four written sermons with which to begin his candidacy, so that he was obliged to devote a large share of his time to preparing for his pulpit work. Closing his engagement as a candidate, he returned to the Theological Seminary at Andover entirely in doubt what would be the result. In speaking of this afterwards he says: "I may be permitted to mention—what I did not at the time understand as a trait in the character of the people—that during the whole term of my candidateship I could gather nothing from anything that was said to me, or from attentions which I received, whether my services were acceptable or not. I had, indeed, met large and attentive audiences on the Sabbath; I had heard no complaints; only the senior deacon, walking home at the close of the last Sabbath service, remarked to me that 'he thought seven weeks rather a short period for a candidate.'"

On December 24, 1824, the church met and voted unanimously to call Mr. Bouton as their pastor, and on December 30 the society met and by an equally unanimous vote concurred with the church in their call, and proposed the terms of settlement. On January 29, 1825, Mr. Bouton gave an affirmative answer to the call. The time for ordination was set March 23 following. The council, consisting of eleven pastors with their delegates, met at the court room on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 22, where the examination was had, and on the morning of the next day moved in procession to the North church, then the only church in town with the exception of a

small Quaker meeting-house. The day was fair and mild, the traveling favorable, and a very numerous assembly filled the house.

At the time of Dr. Bouton's ordination there was only one minister of any other denomination settled in town, the Baptist. The Quakers, the Baptists, the Methodists, and Episcopalians, however, each had a small society. None had a fixed place of worship. The Baptists were erecting their church on State street. The people who met at the old North church were, therefore, gathered from the whole town. Some resided in Penacook, others near and beyond the Mast Yard, others as far out as the Hopkinton line, some at Garvin's Falls, and still others as far distant as the town lines of Canterbury and Loudon. After surveying his great field of labor, Dr. Bouton adopted this system: To devote five days each week to study and the preparation of sermons for the Sabbath. To attend a weekly lecture one day, commonly Tuesday, in some school district out of the main village, and spend that day in visiting the parishioners and others there resident. To institute Bible classes in different sections of the town, in addition to Sabbath schools, namely: in the village at the West Parish, at Horse Hill, so called, and on the East side. These were attended one each week in succession. By this arrangement he was able to visit all the families of the parish at least once a year, besides meeting them at the weekly lectures, and becoming acquainted with the young people at Bible classes. This arrangement continued about seven years. At the same time, he held himself in readiness at all times to visit the sick, whether sent for or not, to attend funerals, to preach occasional lectures, and perform other professional services as invited. In taking a retrospection of these early years of his ministry in Concord, Dr. Bouton says: "I desire to record that no part of my ministry has ever been more pleasantly performed than when my duties called me over this extended field. Mounted on horseback, the fresh air and exercise, the welcome from my parishioners which I never failed to meet in their houses, the full attendance at schoolhouse lectures, and the interest manifested in my Bible classes, at once gave elasticity to my spirits, vigor to my constitution, and joy to my heart."

The character of Dr. Bouton's preaching and of that of his time in Congregational churches is shown by his summary of his work on the occasion of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coming to Concord. He had then delivered forty sermons on systematic theology, twenty-two on the Ten Commandments, eighteen in explanation and defense of the Articles of Faith and Covenant, seventeen on "Fruits of the Spirit," seventy-one on the character, titles, and offices of Christ, mostly communion sermons, forty-six

lectures on scripture characters, twenty-three lectures on scripture history and geography, twenty-two on the parables, twenty-one on the miracles, twenty on scripture antiquities, thirty-two on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, sixteen to young people, eight controversial lectures and thirty on the words "woe" and "blessed" as applied in different passages of scripture.

In 1833 occurred the first formal separation from the North church. The inhabitants of the West Parish, then numbering about seven hundred, and averaging a distance of about five miles from the meeting-house, were able and desirous to support public worship by themselves. They accordingly erected their church, and the members residing in that section were, at their request, dismissed and recommended to be organized into a new church in April, 1833. The separation took place in perfect harmony, but with great regret on both sides. Immediately afterwards the common fund in the church treasury, amounting to ninety-four dollars, was divided and one third part paid over to the West Parish church. Previous to this division all the pews in the spacious North church were occupied, and the withdrawal of the West Parish people indicated at the time a loss which would not be immediately made good. Yet the old North society continued to increase in numbers so that at the close of 1836 the number of members was greater then when the West church was organized, the pews were all filled, and new-comers could not find accommodation. But just as this prosperity was at its height another separation took place. The increase of business and population in the south section of the village made it expedient and necessary, in the judgment of members there residing, that a new house of worship should be erected and a new church organized. In November, 1836, a communication was received from people interested in the movement, setting forth their reasons for the measures they had taken, and requesting a dismissal which was granted. The church fund, ninety-six dollars, was again divided, and one third part paid to them; and a similar division was also made of the Sabbath school library.

Still again, in March, 1842, a communication was presented, signed by forty-four members living on the east side of the river, stating that a new house of worship had been erected there, and asking to be dismissed and recommended for the purpose of being organized into a new Congregational church. This request was also unanimously voted. Another division was made of the funds in the church treasury and of the Sabbath school library. In the twenty-five years from 1825 to 1850 there had been added to the church 621 members,—on profession, 439; by recommendation, 182. There had been dis-

missed to the West church in Concord, in all, 102,—to the South church, 95; to the East church, 47; to other Congregational and Presbyterian churches, 187. There were dismissed on request,—to the Baptist church in Concord, 5; to the Episcopal church, 7; to the Methodist church, 1; withdrawn to the Unitarian, 2; excommunicated, 26; died, 142; total, 614. In 1850 Dr. Bouton reports that there were living in town 208 members of the North church, residing out of town, 44; total, 252. Of the 252, only 28 were members at the time of his settlement.

Dr. Bouton resigned his pastorate March 23, 1867, the forty-second anniversary of his settlement, and was dismissed by the council September 12, 1867. His ministry was characterized by unity, stability, and growth. He was not only a faithful minister but a citizen of acknowledged influence during a period of growth and prosperity in Concord, and he bore for a generation an active part in questions of reform and public weal both at home and abroad. A friend of learning and its institutions, he was elected a trustee of Dartmouth college in 1840. He was an active member of the various ecclesiastical bodies in the state and of numerous charitable and benevolent organizations. In 1856 he published a History of Concord, for the compilation and writing of which he had devoted the greater part of the spare time of his long and arduous ministry. From this work has been drawn much valuable material by the writers of the present history, and this earlier history of Concord is a lasting tribute to Dr. Bouton's industry and public spirit. August 31, 1866, Dr. Bouton was appointed state historian. He compiled ten volumes of Provincial and State Papers, which were published by the state. After nearly eleven years of labor in this office he resigned. He enjoyed rest for a short season, and then, at the request of his children, wrote an autobiography. Soon his strength began to fail, and after an almost painless illness, he died June 6, 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

On the same day that Dr. Bouton was dismissed by the council the Reverend Franklin D. Ayer was installed as minister of this church. Mr. Ayer was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was a graduate of Dartmouth college in 1856 and of Andover Theological seminary in 1859. It was during his pastorate that the society lost its house of worship by fire. It had been dedicated November 23, 1842. In 1848 it was enlarged by the addition of twenty new pews. In 1869 the gallery was lowered to make room for a new organ, and the inside of the building was repainted and the walls frescoed. It continued without further change until Sunday morning, June 29, 1873,

when it was completely destroyed by fire. The chapel in the rear of the church, which was erected in 1858 and enlarged in 1868, was seriously injured but not destroyed. After repairs it was used until May, 1883, when it was decided to build a new chapel, and this building was sold and removed from the lot.

The morning of the burning of the third meeting-house, church service was held in the city hall, and the society worshiped there until the new building was ready for occupancy in March, 1876. On the evening of Monday, June 30, 1873, the day following the fire, an informal meeting of the society, fully attended, was held at the city hall, and it was unanimously resolved to proceed at once to the building of a new church. A committee was chosen to devise a scheme for raising funds, and another committee to procure plans and estimates of the cost for a new house of worship. At a legal meeting of the society, held July 21, it was voted to rebuild on the old site. Plans were soon adopted, a part of the money was raised, and contracts were made, so that the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services July 25, 1874. The total cost of the new building with the furnishing, including the value of the lot, was fifty thousand eight hundred eighty-three dollars and eighty-six cents. When finished the church was paid for, and on the first day of March, 1876, it was consecrated to religious worship. A large organ, costing five thousand dollars, was later placed in the rear of the pulpit.



North Congregational Church.

In 1883 the society voted to accept an offer from Mr. William Abbot to give, upon certain conditions, twenty-five hundred dollars toward the erection of a new chapel. A beautiful and commodious building was the result of this offer and the undertaking of the society, and it was opened with appropriate services by the pastor June 20, 1884. The entire cost, including furnishings, was seventy-five hundred dollars. This chapel has been recently enlarged, at an expense of four thousand dollars.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the society was celebrated Thursday, November 18, 1880. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The exercises, which began in the afternoon, included a historical discourse by the pastor, the history and description of the four meeting-houses by Joseph B. Walker,—from which many interesting facts have already

been taken,—an original hymn by George Kent (who was a member of the society fifty years before, and who wrote a hymn for the one hundreth anniversary), and a history of the Sabbath school by John C. Thorne. In the evening a historical sketch of the "Music and Musical Instruments used by the Society since its Organization" was given by Dr. William G. Carter, the organist. The evening's exercises closed with speeches and the reading of letters from absent members and others.

Mr. Thorne says that Sunday-schools were first established in Concord in 1818. Instruction of a religious character had been regularly inculcated in families and in the public schools by the first settlers of the town and their descendants. For at least eighty years after the settlement of the first minister the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism was recited in the schools on Saturday forenoons, and the minister for years visited the schools and tested the children's knowledge of its teaching. During the years 1816-'17, as other denominations began to rise in Concord, the catechism was gradually dropped from public schools. It was about this time that Charles Herbert used to gather small children of his neighborhood in the kitchen of his father's house after the service on Sunday afternoon and teach them the catechism, verses of scripture, and hymns. In the summer of 1817 when Miss Sarah T. Russell, a teacher in the district school at the corner of Main and Church streets, opened a school on Sunday, one who was invited to attend says, "I wondered what kind of a school it would be on the Sabbath."

In the spring of 1818 four different Sunday-schools were opened in town, one at the Old Town House, superintended by Joshua Abbott, one at the schoolhouse at the South end, superintended by Thomas W. Thompson, numbering forty-four scholars, one at the West Parish with forty-seven scholars, and one at the East side with forty scholars. The schools at East and West Concord had no superintendents. The school on the East side was continued only a few years, while that at the West Parish was united with the church organized there April 22, 1833.

In 1825 there were seven such schools meeting in their respective schoolhouses, with fifty teachers, and three hundred and thirty-four scholars. In 1826 there were twelve schools, seventy teachers, and four hundred and eighty scholars. In 1832 there were sixteen schools conducted by the North church, and the whole number connected therewith was nine hundred and twenty-five. Prior to 1825 the scholars of these schools were mostly children not above fifteen years of age, but in that year Bible classes for adults were started by Dr. Bouton. The Sunday-school library was started in 1826, and

the next year the volumes on its shelves numbered three hundred and thirty-six. Until the winter of 1827-'28 the schools were held only in the summer season, but at this time a school was continued the entire year at the meeting-house.

In 1842, the year of removing from the Old North church and of the starting of the East Concord society, the different Sunday-schools remaining under the supervision of the First church were consolidated and met the entire year at noon at the church, an arrangement which has since continued. There was a union Sabbath school celebration held in Concord July 5, 1841. The several schools of the village assembled at their usual places of meeting, and were arranged and ready to march at ten o'clock. They all proceeded to Park street and were formed in line in the following order: The North church, Methodist, Episcopal, South, Baptist, and Unitarian. The procession numbered about one thousand of all ages, and with banners moved up Main street, preceded by the Concord brass band, to a grove near the residence of Richard Bradley. Here a collation was served, followed by speeches and singing.

The first singing of which we have any record, according to Dr. William G. Carter, was mainly congregational, without instrumental accompaniment, and identical with that style which prevailed everywhere in the early New England church. It was led by the precentor, who read two lines of the hymn to be sung, then announced the tune, gave the key on the pitchpipe, and standing usually in the front of the pulpit, beat the time and sang with the congregation. The precentor was usually a deacon, hence the term "deaconing" the hymn. This method was pursued for some time, when it was proposed to the Reverend Mr. Walker to dispense with the "lining of the hymn," as it was called, but Mr. Walker did not think it prudent to first attempt it on the Sabbath, so it was arranged to make the change on Thanksgiving day. Although some singers sat in the front seats in the neighborhood of the leader, the majority were scattered throughout the congregation. Gradually it became apparent that the singing could be more effective by collecting the singers in a compact body, and accordingly the choir was formed and a choir master chosen. When the meeting-house was finished, in 1784, it was fitted with the singers' pew in the gallery opposite the pulpit. This was a large, square pew, with a box, or table, in the middle on which the singers laid their books. In singing they rose and faced one another, forming a hollow square. When the addition was made to the meeting-house, in 1802, the old square pew was taken away, but seats were assigned to them in the same relative position before the pulpit.

The first instrument in use was the pitchpipe, which was made of

wood, an inch or more wide, somewhat in the form of a boy's whistle, but so constructed as to admit of different keys. Under the ministry of the Reverend Mr. Evans some instruments were introduced. This led to opposition, and according to tradition, there were a few who left the meeting-house rather than hear the profane sound of a "fiddle" and a flute. At the beginning of the second century of the existence of the church, the service of praise was sustained by a large choir accompanied by wind and string instruments, usually a violin, flute, clarionet, bass viol, and double bass, the two latter being the property of the society. The choir consisted of thirty persons of both sexes under the direction of the chorister, who was usually a tenor singer. This leader was the only individual who received compensation, and it was stipulated in his engagement that he should teach a singing-school, which any person in the society could attend. The singing-school was usually held in the court house, sometimes in the bank building, and its weekly meeting was an occasion which was eagerly looked forward to by the young people for its social as well as its musical advantages. Frequently the rehearsals of the choir were held at the homes of the singers. Concerts or musical entertainments were of rare occurrence. Consequently the weekly rehearsal, combining so much of social entertainment with musical instruction, was largely attended. On the Sabbath the choir promptly appeared at the church, bringing with them their music books, many of them their luncheon, and in cold weather their foot stoves, making themselves as comfortable as possible in the circumstances. The interest in church music continued unabated during the later years of the occupancy of the old North church, and when the society transferred themselves to the new church in 1842, the choir filled the greater part of the gallery, which was finished for their accommodation.

Early in 1845 those interested in church music determined that an organ should be placed in the church. The subscription was started May 26, 1845, and the sum desired was one thousand dollars. This amount was not obtained without difficulty, but when secured Dr. Ezra Carter was authorized to go to Boston and close a contract for an organ. His contract provided that the instrument when finished and set up in the factory should receive the approval of a distinguished professor of music in Boston. It stood in the center of the gallery opposite the pulpit, enclosed in a pine case grained in imitation of rosewood, with gilt front pipes and one manual or keyboard. This was the fourth organ in town, the Unitarian, Episcopal, and South church societies each having had one in the order named. It proved to be an excellent instrument, and was so thorough in its con-

struction that after twenty-four years of constant usage eight hundred dollars were allowed for it by the builders of the second organ. The introduction of the organ in church aroused opposition, but it soon spent its force.

The choir of this church, not unlike others, was ambitious, and the improvements in organ making in this country led to a demand for a new and larger instrument. In December, 1866, a successful fair was held by the society, from which nearly one thousand dollars was realized for an organ fund, and in the spring of 1869 this amount was taken as a nucleus, and a subscription paper circulated to increase the amount. The subscriptions and the proceeds of another festival held in December, 1869, secured the required amount. A contract was then made for an organ to cost three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. It was completed in January, 1870, and proved to be a superior instrument of great power and brilliancy. On the morning of Sunday, June 29, 1873, it was consumed in the fire which destroyed the church.

From June 29, 1873, until March 1, 1876, the society occupied the city hall as a place of worship, and the singing was wholly congregational, accompanied by a reed organ. The society had an insurance policy of three thousand dollars on its organ, which with its avails and subsequent subscriptions was increased to five thousand dollars. With this amount the present organ of the church was purchased. This was the seventeenth pipe organ which had been set up in Concord at that time, this society having had three, the South church three, the Episcopal, Unitarian, and First Baptist two each, the Pleasant Street Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, Catholic, and Baptist church of Penacook one each.

Dr. Ayer's pastorate at the North church lasted thirty years, when failing health compelled him to resign. Only one pastor who was here at the time of his settlement remained,—Father Barry, of St. John's Catholic church. With all denominations Dr. Ayer maintained most cordial relations, and by the entire community he was held in high esteem. Few men of his quiet disposition have made a deeper impression upon the city for sterling worth and exalted religious principles. Although of a conservative temperament, he was ever ready in all good work of a public nature. He was first of all a pastor of his people. Of the work of his pastorate there is gleaned the following from his sermon at the close of thirty years' service:

The church and society had expended for support of worship about seventy thousand dollars, and for church building and repairs as much more. The benevolent contributions had increased three-

fold and amounted to nearly forty thousand dollars. The church had been called to one hundred and thirty-three ecclesiastical councils. There had been added to the church by confession of faith two hundred and thirteen, by letter, one hundred and sixty-eight; total, three hundred and eighty-one. There had been taken from the church by death one hundred and fifty-two, by dismission, one hundred and six; total, two hundred and fifty-eight. The pastor had baptized one hundred and thirty-three adults and sixty-six infants. He had attended five hundred and thirty-two funerals and officiated at three hundred and eighteen marriages. He had preached three thousand sermons and attended three thousand five hundred other services. Of those who were members of the church at the date of his settlement only thirty were residents at the conclusion of his pastorate. Of the congregation of which he took leave there were only eighteen heads of families and only fifteen husbands and wives who had journeyed with him through his ministry at Concord.

Dr. Ayer was dismissed by a council convened September 9, 1897, and made pastor emeritus. The church and society united in a call to Reverend George H. Reed, of Haverhill, Mass., to be Dr. Ayer's successor. Mr. Reed was a graduate of the Boston university, and had been eleven years in the ministry before his call to Concord. Four years he spent at Taunton and seven years at Haverhill. His installation occurred at the North church, June 11, 1898.

In memory of the first, third, and fourth pastors marble tablets have been placed in appropriate places on the walls of the church. These are the gifts of the family descendants of the Reverend Timothy Walker, the Reverend Asa McFarland, and the Reverend Nathaniel Bouton. Efforts are now being made to secure a like tablet in memory of the Reverend Israel Evans.

During Mr. Reed's pastorate the North church has built a chapel on the Plains for the use of the residents of that locality. Previous to 1900 a Sunday-school had been maintained there through the instrumentality of Thomas B. Hall. The success of the Sunday-school led the people to consider the question of having a place of worship. Accordingly they petitioned the North church, whose members had helped in the Sunday-school work, to assist in building a chapel. This appeal met with a favorable response. Money was subscribed by the residents of the Plains toward a lot of land one hundred and thirty-three by one hundred and sixty-seven feet, which was bought on Grover street, midway between the Loudon and Pembroke roads. The people of the North church then guaranteed the building of a chapel. Starting out with the intention of completing this building for about six hundred dollars, they eventually put into it fifteen hun-

dred dollars. This chapel, by a coincidence, is the same size as the first meeting-house of the Old North society, erected one hundred and seventy-five years before. It is surmounted by a tower with a bell, the latter being the gift of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The auditorium is twenty-five by forty feet and comfortably seats two hundred people. The floor is of birch, the wainscoting of Carolina pine, and the walls are whitened. The windows are of cathedral glass. The seats are opera chairs, and on the platform is a mahogany pulpit made and presented to the chapel by Daniel Cross. The pulpit Bible is the gift of Mrs. Abner Blodgett, in memory of her father, the late Elder John Hook. The furnishing of the chapel was the contribution of the people of the Plains. The chapel is called Immanuel chapel, and is undenominational. It was dedicated Sunday, December 9, 1900. The building committee were John C. Thorne, William P. Fiske, and Herbert W. Denio. Preaching has been maintained with some regularity, and the Sunday-school has been successfully carried on under the superintendence of Oliver W. Crowell of the North church.



Immanuel Chapel.

NOTES.

Reverend Enoch Coffin was the first preacher of Concord, but not its first minister. He preached more or less to the people for two years, as the records show that "at a meeting of the proprietors held at Bradford, Mass., March 12, 1729, it was voted: That the sum of four pounds be allowed and paid unto the heirs of Reverend Enoch Coffin, deceased, for his preaching and performing divine service at Penny Cook, in full discharge."

Mr. Coffin was born in the old Coffin house which still stands in Newbury, Mass., erected upwards of two hundred and fifty years ago. He evidently was not of robust health, for, receiving a call to Dunstable, N. H., he was obliged to decline in consequence of ill health. He perhaps felt that an expedition into the forest would be invigorating, and he applied for admission as one of the proposed settlers of Penny Cook and was accepted. He died at the early age of thirty-two years.

The Reverend Timothy Walker's Pastorate, though continuing for fifty-two years, was not of unusual length for the times, as those of his contemporaries will show. The Reverend Ebenezer Flagg of Chester and the Reverend James Pike of Somersworth had pastorates of

60 years each; the Reverend John Wilson of Chester, 45; the Reverend John Odlin of Exeter, 48; the Reverend William Allen of Greenland, 53; the Reverend Samuel McClintock of Greenland, 48; the Reverend John Tucke of Gosport, 41; the Reverend Jeremy Fogg of Kensington, 52; the Reverend William Davidson of Londonderry, 51; the Reverend John Adams of Newington, 68; the Reverend John Moody of Newmarket, 48; the Reverend Samuel Parsons of Rye, 48; and the Reverend Jonathan Cushing of Dover, 52. Only one of this number had a pastorate as short as 41 years, while seven had pastorates exceeding 50 years, and averaging 56 4-7 years.

There were thirty-three members of this church who entered or were in the ministry, as follows: Reverends Ephraim Abbot, Josiah Abbot, Ezra E. Adams, Franklin D. Ayer, Nathaniel Bouton, William Clark, Sylvester Dana, Ezekiel Dow, George H. Dunlap, Israel Evans, Luther Farnum, Henry S. G. French, Moses Gerould, Jeremiah Glines, Jacob Goss, Horace Herrick, George W. Hough, David Kimball, Moses Kimball, John LeBosquet, Daniel McClenning, Asa McFarland, Arthur S. Orne, William A. Patten, George H. Reed, Joshua T. Russell, James Scales, T. D. P. Stone, Charles L. Tappan, Samuel G. Tenney, Samuel Utley, Timothy Walker, and Henry Wood.

The Friends, or Quakers.

The first open dissenters from the town church were the Friends, or Quakers. Dr. Bouton mentions their being in Concord as early as 1803, but it was not until October 24, 1805, that a meeting was set up for public worship. This was done by the Weare Monthly meeting, which made the Concord society subordinate to itself. The exact number of persons composing that meeting is not known, but it was doubtless small, as there was a record of only sixty odd names of men, women, and children for the whole life of the society, and two thirds of these were children. The principal members were Ruth Turner, Sarah Sweatt, Lydia Dunlap, Sarah Arlin, Levi and Phebe Hutchins, Abel and Sarah Houghton, Bethiah Ladd, Daniel and Ruth Cooledge, James and Mary Sanborn, Josiah and Sarah Rogers, Israel and Abigail Hoag, Ruth Hazeltine, and Thomas and Ruth Thorndike.

Meetings were held for some time at the dwelling-house of Ruth Turner and Sarah Sweatt at the North end. In 1814 a lot of land was purchased, where the state house now stands, and in 1815 a meeting-house was erected there by the Friends of Concord, assisted financially by the Weare Monthly meeting and by a donation from

William Rotch of New Bedford, Mass. In 1816 the lot was sold to the state, and the meeting-house removed to a lot at the North end given by Benjamin Hannaford, who was not a member of the meeting but a public-spirited citizen. The lot is on State street, near the old cemetery, just south of the residence of the late Isaac W. Hammond. The house was on the front of the lot, and remained there until sold to School District No. 11 for a schoolhouse in 1845, when it was removed to the rear of the old brick schoolhouse, which stood where is now the home of ex-Governor Frank W. Rollins, and used several years as a primary school. About 1859 the building was sold by the school district to Samuel M. Griffin, who removed it to Franklin street, where it was used as a storehouse. Subsequently it was converted into a two-tenement house and now stands on the south side of that street and is numbered 19 and 21.



Friends' Meeting-house.

The Friends meeting in Concord became so reduced in numbers that in 1840 it was discontinued. "Aunt" Ruth Turner and "Aunt" Sarah Arlin were perhaps the leading spirits, for tradition says that they were frequently moved to declare their testimony. It is probable that the scattered residences of the members had something to do with lessening the interest in the meeting, for they resided as far apart as are Bow line and West Concord.

According to the custom of the Friends there is a burial-place in the rear of where the meeting-house stood on State street. There are several graves, but only part are marked with headstones. A plain marble stone gives the name of Phebe Hutchins, wife of Levi Hutchins, who "fell asleep April 22, 1829." Levi Hutchins, who is buried beside her in an unmarked grave, was one of the famous clock makers, Abel and Levi Hutchins, who did business here from 1785 to 1819. Only two other graves are marked,—that of John Hutchins of New York, who died June 5, 1843, and that of Joseph S. Noyes, who died November 7, 1855.

The Episcopal Church.

This society had its beginning early in the century, and the first meeting of individuals friendly to such an organization was held at the house of Albe Cady, then standing on the site of the present Phenix hotel, January 5, 1817. At this meeting the basis of an

organization was presented by a committee appointed for the purpose, which was subscribed by the following persons: Samuel Green, Albe Cady, Arthur Rogers, Isaac Eastman, Isaac Hill, John D. Bailey, Arveen Blanchard, Walter R. Hill, Augustus H. Odlin, John West, Jr., Daniel Greenleaf, Jeremiah Blanchard, and Artemas Blanchard. Four years later five other names were added: Sampson Bullard, Thomas Waterman, Eben LeBosquet, Hosea Fessenden, and William Kent, making eighteen in all, eleven of whom were heads of families. They gave the organization the name of St. Thomas chapel. March 24, 1818, Reverend Charles Burroughs was chosen rector. Mr. Burroughs was rector of St. John's church at Portsmouth, and while it does not appear that he ever formally accepted the rectorship of St. Thomas chapel, he frequently officiated here, and by his advice and influence encouraged and sustained the infant parish at Concord. For the first four years the services were conducted a greater part of the time by lay readers, though there were occasional visitations by the Revs. Messrs. Andrews, Searle, Herbert, and Marshall. The first annual meeting of the society was held March 24, 1818, in the schoolhouse which stood on the present high-school lot. Samuel Green and John West, Jr., were chosen wardens, and Isaac Hill, Eastman, Bailey, and Greenleaf vestrymen. In 1820 Christmas was observed for the first time in Concord, at the town hall, Mr. Searle preaching a sermon. In April, 1821, Reverend John L. Blake was chosen rector, and for more than two years officiated here, at the same time serving St. Andrew's church in Hopkinton. Mr. Blake was teaching a female academy in Concord at the time of his appointment. In the spring of 1823 he resigned the rectorship and removed from town. Then occurred a hiatus of twelve years, when only occasional services were held in Concord, Reverend Moses B. Chase of Hopkinton now and then supplying a single service.

In 1819 a committee on the state of the church in the diocese of New Hampshire appointed by the diocesan convention reported thirteen families and ten communicants in this parish. During its continuance as St. Thomas chapel, the rite of confirmation was administered to seven persons, and there were about twenty baptisms.

For a part of the year 1817 the services of the society were held in the Masonic hall over the old Concord bank, and subsequently in the town hall, until January, 1821, when a commodious hall was fitted up by Isaac Hill in the upper part of a store occupying what is now the site of White's Opera House. This hall was used during the week by Reverend Mr. Blake as a school-room. When the old American House was built in 1834, and Park street opened, this

building was moved to the west of its original location and finally fitted up for a double tenement dwelling house, a use it still serves. It is remarkable that the three successive buildings used by this society as houses of worship stand intact, and are ranged side by side on Park street. West of the original chapel is the first church, now a dwelling-house,[1] and beyond that is the present church.

The records of St. Thomas chapel cease with the meeting of August 15, 1822, but the organization continued its work until the following spring. During the next twelve years the disintegration was so complete that when the attempt was made to re-establish the services of the Episcopal church in Concord no recognition was made of St. Thomas chapel.

July 13, 1835, Albe Cady, Leavitt C. Virgin, John West, Isaac Hill, John Whipple, and Ralph Metcalf met and organized St. Paul's parish. With these were subsequently associated Aaron Morse, Jacob Rogers, John W. Moore, John Miller, Abraham Duncklee, Joseph I. Wallace, and Jacob Carter. Reverend Moses B. Chase was chosen rector. Mr. Chase held services once each month from May, 1835, to March, 1836, and Sunday evenings during July and August of the latter year. He resided in Hopkinton, and was also the rector of St. Andrew's church in that town.

In October, 1836, Concord was made a missionary station by the domestic committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the promise made that assistance would be given in support of a mission church. At a meeting of the parish, November 1, 1836, it was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars by voluntary subscription, and the wardens were authorized to express to Reverend Petrus Stuyvesant Ten Broeck the hope that he would accept the appointment as rector which was understood to have been tendered him by the Committee on Domestic Missions. December 3 he signified his acceptance. The wardens, in notifying the Committee on Domestic Missions of Mr. Ten Broeck's call and acceptance, gave out the following hint to the committee to make a liberal donation, as the parish could raise only one hundred and fifty dollars. The wardens said: "Boarding in this place for a clergyman, including room rent and fuel, would not be less than three dollars a week. Rent for a suitable house for a small family from eighty to one hundred and fifty dollars. Annual salary requisite for the support of a clergyman's family from five hundred to eight hundred dollars, including rent."

The Board of Missions appropriated only two hundred and fifty

[1] In this house was born Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, whose home was later at Charlestown, N. H.

dollars, which, added to the one hundred and fifty dollars pledged by the society, made the minister's salary only four hundred dollars. In the spring following the board of trustees of the Eastern diocese was appealed to, and they responded with an additional one hundred dollars, making a salary of five hundred dollars for Mr. Ten Broeck, which was considered liberal for those days. A clergyman having been secured, the next thought of the parish was a church. In the summer of 1836 John West took it upon himself to obtain funds to build a church, but he had hardly more than made a beginning when death brought his labors to a close. Two years later, at a meeting of the wardens and vestry, held October 13th, the subject of erecting a church was again considered, and a committee, consisting of Albe Cady, Leavitt C. Virgin, and Isaac Hill, was appointed to draft a plan for a suitable building, estimate the expense, ascertain the cost of a lot, and, dividing the whole amount into one hundred shares, report at a future meeting. On December 17th the committee reported that more than half the shares had been taken, and that donations had been received to assist in erecting the church. Thus encouraged, the society proceeded at once to purchase a lot of Nathaniel G. Upham for one thousand dollars. The lot and the building erected thereon were situated immediately east of and adjoining the lot now occupied by St. Paul's parish. A plan of a church drawn by John Miller was accepted, and a contract made with Virgin & Miller to erect a building in accordance therewith. The work was completed near the close of 1839, and January 1, 1840, the church was consecrated to worship by the venerable Bishop Griswold of the Eastern diocese, of which New Hampshire was then a part. The bishop, on the following day, instituted Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck rector of the parish. For a little more than nineteen years this building continued to be the place of worship of the society, with no changes in the original structure. The house was fifty-four feet long by forty wide, with fifty-two pews, and the land and church were appraised at four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. Nearly a year and a half later a committee reported the expense of building the church to be two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-eight cents, exclusive of the lot, and that eighty-one shares were subscribed for, which amounted to three thousand two hundred and forty dollars, with sundry donations amounting in all to four thousand and forty-five dollars and fifteen cents, of which there was seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-four cents unpaid at that date by



First Episcopal Church.

twenty delinquents. The society started in debt, and this debt hung over it for many years. It occasioned some very earnest letters from Bishop Chase upon what he regarded as the wickedness of consecrating to the service of God a house of worship which was not paid for. The mortgage debt was finally discharged in 1852. During the year 1843 the society received a donation of five hundred dollars from Edward B. Little, of New York city, for the purchase of an organ.

In October, 1844, Mr. Ten Broeck resigned his charge of the parish on account of failing health, and removed to Danvers, Mass., where he resided until his decease, January 21, 1849. The number of communicants at the close of his labors was about forty, as against ten when he took charge. He was a gentleman of refinement and culture, and strongly devoted to the interests of the church. The parish was not large during his ministrations, nor did it increase for years afterwards. The parish expenses at this time, aside from the rector's salary, were small; those for 1841, 1842, and 1843 footing up only to forty-one dollars and sixty cents, the main items being for wood at two dollars and fifty cents a cord. Yet the collections were still smaller by ten dollars.

The death of Bishop Griswold in the early part of 1843, and the selection of Reverend Carlton Chase as bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire late in the fall of that year, led to active efforts on the part of the Concord parish to induce the bishop to make this city his residence. In order to bring this about Mr. Ten Broeck offered to resign the rectorship of St. Paul's church in behalf of the bishop-elect, so that he might serve as rector and bishop. The standing committee of the diocese, at a meeting held December 28, 1843, strongly favored the bishop's locating in Concord on condition that the parish pay him a salary of five hundred dollars a year. This sum was subsequently reduced to four hundred dollars. The parish secured pledges amounting to three hundred and fifty-two dollars, and were hopeful of increasing this to the sum required, and so informed the standing committee of the diocese, but before this information was communicated to the committee, the bishop had already selected Claremont for his home.

Reverend Darius R. Brewer succeeded Mr. Ten Broeck. November 25, 1844, a committee was authorized to confer with him and engage him for one year at a salary of five hundred dollars. He accepted, and entered upon his duties at once, and continued with the parish until November, 1846. At the end of his first year the parish raised six hundred dollars for salaries, which included the contribution of thirty dollars for the salary of the bishop. In June, 1845, Mr.

Brewer was able to report to the diocesan convention that there were forty-five communicants, thirty families, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons attending worship at his church. After two years of devoted service, Mr. Brewer resigned to take charge of Trinity parish, Newport, R. I., a charge he subsequently resigned to take a free church without any promised salary.

December 20, 1846, only a few weeks after the resignation of Mr. Brewer, the parish invited Reverend Thomas Leaver of Newport, R. I., to become its rector, with a salary of five hundred and seventy dollars. Mr. Leaver's ministry was only of a year's duration. He began his services the first Sunday in December, 1846, and finished them the first Sunday in December, 1847. After an illness of only a few days he died December 23, 1847. Mr. Leaver was an Englishman by birth, and his parents were members of the Church of England. In early youth he became connected with the Baptist denomination, and at the age of twenty entered Stepney college to prepare for the missionary field. In 1837, at the age of twenty-two, he went to the Bahamas to join the Baptist Mission in those islands. After laboring there about two years he came to this country and was settled over a Baptist church in Newport, R. I. Here he remained until 1846, when he entered the ministry of the Episcopal church. He came to Concord almost immediately to take charge of St. Paul's parish. He is buried in the Old cemetery, and a suitable monument was erected at his grave by the Baptist church at Newport, of which he had been pastor; that church claiming the privilege as an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of his services.

February 27, 1848, Reverend Newton E. Marble was invited to become the rector at a salary of five hundred and seventy dollars. He accepted, and soon entered upon his duties. The number of communicants was forty-four, and the number of families thirty. Mr. Marble's ministry continued for a little more than nine years, and the parish had a steady growth in numbers and in influence in the community. The number of communicants increased to seventy-two, and a Sunday-school was organized, which in May, 1857, had eight teachers and fifty scholars. Dr. Marble was a native of Bradford, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth college. He engaged in teaching for several years, studied theology, and was admitted to priest's orders in 1844. He was settled as rector of Trinity church, Bridgewater, Mass., where he remained until May, 1845, when he became rector of Christ's church, Salmon Falls, N. H. The next year he was principal of a classical school at Taunton, Mass., where he remained until he came to Concord. He was a man of culture, a genial gentleman, highly esteemed. He resigned the rectorship of

St. Paul's church April 1, 1857, and removed to Newtown, Conn., to take charge of Trinity parish there.

From Easter, 1857, to Easter, 1858, the parish was without a rector. For the first two months of this time Reverend Henry A. Coit and Reverend Francis Chase, his assistant at St. Paul's School, supplied between them one service every Sunday. For the remainder of the year Reverend Edward Ballard, then residing in Hopkinton, filled the position of minister in the parish, accepting such compensation as the parish could give. During this time calls were given to two or three clergymen to settle here. The first was to Reverend Gordon M. Bradley of Quincy, Mass., who declined. A call was then extended to Reverend Darius R. Brewer, a former pastor. He, too, declined, and for the reason that he was much interested in the missionary work at Newport, R. I., in which he was then engaged.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen June 29, 1857, a committee was appointed to call upon Reverend James H. Eames, then of Providence, R. I., and confer with him with a view to his accepting an invitation to become the rector of St. Paul's church. This conference, which took place in July, was followed by a formal invitation to Mr. Eames to become the rector at an annual salary of one thousand dollars. After a visit to Concord in September, Mr. Eames communicated his acceptance of the rectorship, if the time of his entering upon its duties could be extended until Easter-Day following. His proposition was accepted October 14, 1857, and on Easter, 1858, Dr. Eames entered upon his duties.

Under his ministrations the church increased in numbers and outgrew its accommodations. The expediency of enlarging the church or building a new one was referred to a committee May 24, 1858, and this committee reported early in the summer of that year that it was inexpedient to enlarge the old, and they were instructed to obtain subscriptions for a new, church. July 19, 1858, the committee reported that their actual subscriptions amounted to seven thousand two hundred dollars, with assurance of enough to make the amount seven thousand five hundred dollars. A building committee, consisting of Ebenezer Symmes, Augustine C. Pierce, George Minot, John M. Hill, and Abel Hutchins, was appointed with authority to select a lot, determine a plan, erect a church, and to make such disposition of the present church as they thought proper. On January 29, 1859, the building committee made a report, and then it was voted, "That a church of brick as recommended by said committee be approved and they be instructed to proceed with the erection and completion of the same, and that all votes and resolutions heretofore adopted limiting the expense of the building be and are hereby rescinded."

May 25, 1859, the corner-stone of the new church was laid. The annual convention of the diocese being in session in Concord on that day, there was a large attendance. At this ceremony the Right Reverend Carlton Chase, bishop of the diocese, officiated. Two addresses were delivered on the occasion, one by Rev. Dr. Burroughs of Portsmouth, the other by Josiah Minot. The new church was ready for occupancy December 13, 1859, and was that day consecrated by the bishop of the diocese. The cost of the church and furnishing was about seventeen thousand dollars, leaving a debt of about five thousand five hundred. This debt was largely extinguished by the sale of pews and land in the rear of the church.

The interior of the church contained eighty pews divided by a spacious aisle through the center, flanked by two side aisles. An addition to the main building furnished a recess for a chancel, a robing room, and a library. "The windows, eleven in number, are a most striking feature," wrote William P. Hill, a member of the church, in his account of the dedication of the church. "They are glazed with finely wrought stained glass of various colors, were presented by various individuals, and cost nearly one thousand dollars. The chancel window is a memorial to the venerable Alexander V. Griswold, former bishop of the Eastern diocese. In the center is a figure, nearly half the size of life, representing the Good Shepherd holding a lamb in his arms. Other parts are curiously ornamented with various emblems of the church. This window is a gift of a number of clergymen who have received orders from Bishop Griswold. It cost about three hundred dollars. There are also five other memorial windows on the sides, erected to various deceased clergymen and founders of St. Paul's. One of these is in memory of Reverend Petrus Stuyvesant Ten Broeck. Another is to a deceased rector, Reverend Thomas Leaver. Three others are in memory of Albe Cady, John West, and Isaac Hill."



St. Paul's Church.

A chime of nine bells was placed in the tower of the church in 1868. Three of these bells were given by the ladies of the parish. The others were personal gifts of John H. Pearson, Mrs. Eliza C. Davis, Edward L. Knowlton, Edward A. Abbot, and Mrs. William Butterfield. They were first rung on Easter morning, April 12, 1868.

The old church was vacated about April 1, 1859, and for about eight months succeeding the congregation worshiped in the city hall.

During the first two years of the rectorship of Dr. Eames the parish received aid from the Domestic Missionary Board. At Easter, 1860, this aid was withdrawn at his request. Dr. Eames's pastorate covered a period of nearly twenty years. It is memorable in the history of the society. It represents the change of the parish from a condition of dependence to one of independence, with liberal contributions for the assistance of other parishes. A new church and a chapel were built; debts were paid; and large additions made to the membership of the parish. Amid all the discouragements that beset its people, it was the hopeful spirit of Dr. Eames and the generous co-operation of his wife which stimulated them to persevere. He was beloved by his parish and by the people of the city. His politeness and affability endeared him to all. In 1877, being in impaired health, he was granted a leave of absence, and sailed for Bermuda, December 7 of that year. He died on the voyage, just as the ship dropped anchor in the harbor of Hamilton. His remains were brought back to this city, and the funeral was in the church, December 19, 1877. The death of Dr. Eames was the occasion of general sorrow, and the services at his funeral were very impressive.

In the summer of 1877 extensive repairs of the new church were made, and until November the congregation worshiped in Rumford hall.

During the year 1882 the parish discussed the building of a chapel, and a proposition made by Josiah Minot to contribute a considerable part of the expense led to immediate action. During the summer this chapel was completed at a cost of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-six cents. In addition to Mr. Minot's contribution, James R. Hill paid for the land, John H. Pearson for steam heating, John M. Hill for gas fixtures, and the ladies gave their fund in the savings bank of nine hundred and forty five dollars and sixty-one cents.

It had been arranged by the parish that the bishop of the diocese should have charge of supplying the services during Dr. Eames's absence. This arrangement continued until April 24, 1878, when the bishop was invited to accept the rectorship of St. Paul's church. At a subsequent meeting the bishop nominated Reverend Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., of Brandon, Vt., to be vice-rector. Mr. Roberts accepted the vice-rectorship, and entered upon its duties in June, 1878. His pastorate has continued to the present day, being the longest in the history of the church.

December 2, 1879, the second anniversary of the last service con-

ducted in the church by Dr. Eames, was made the occasion of unveiling a window to his memory, a gift of the parish. The unveiling was performed by John M. Hill, who gave a brief address, to which Bishop Niles responded. Immediately following there was a religious service, at which Dr. Roberts spoke fittingly and eloquently on the subject of commemorating the work of the dead.

In May, 1883, a change was made in the choir of the church, and a boy choir substituted for the quartette and congregational singing which preceded it. This choir has been a feature of St. Paul's church since that time.

Sunday, December 14, 1884, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of St. Paul's church, was fittingly observed. At the morning service Dr. Roberts preached an appropriate sermon, and at the evening service a historical sketch of the parish by Horace A. Brown, senior warden, was read. From that sketch many important facts in this article were obtained.

An event in the recent history of this church was the reception given to Bishop Niles, Saturday evening, September 21, 1895, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election as bishop of the diocese. A feature of the reception was the receiving committee, consisting of ladies of the parish who were active in church work when the bishop began his labors, and who had for a quarter of a century been his active co-workers. They were Mrs. William P. Hill, Mrs. William H. Bartlett, Mrs. Maria L. Gove, Mrs. Hiram B. Tebbetts, Mrs. George Minot, Mrs. Franklin Low, Mrs. Horace A. Brown, Mrs. William L. Foster, Mrs. E. M. Shepard, Mrs. William W. Taylor, and Mrs. Mary P. Connor. There were present on this occasion not only people of his own diocese from different sections but many prominent people of the city and state.

During the past few years the church has been the recipient of several liberal donations. One was the bequest in 1895 of ten thousand dollars by the late Mrs. Eames, the income to be devoted to the interests of the church, and another the gift of Mrs. Larz Anderson of an organ in memory of her cousin, Roger Elliot Foster. More space being needed for this organ, it was voted that the church building be enlarged and improved. This was accomplished by the addition of transepts and the extension of the choir and sanctuary.

Other memorials at present in the church in addition to those previously mentioned preserve the names of Mrs. Clara West Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Hutchins, Mrs. Mary Jane Webster, and Mrs. Caroline Robinson Cleaves.

In 1902 a large and beautiful edifice was presented to the church by Miss Susan George Perkins in memory of her nephew, to be

called the Roger Elliot Foster Memorial Parish House. This house is used for the secular and semi-secular interests of the parish and its auditorium for week-day religious services. It was erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.



The Roger Elliott Foster Memorial Parish House.

In 1882 Reverend Henry Bedinger came to the parish as assistant curate, with special charge of the missions in Penacook and East Concord. He continued in the service of the parish for three years. Upon his departure the missions were severed from the parish and placed under the ministry of Reverend Thomas Valpey, and a commodious chapel, bearing the name of St. Mary's, was built in Penacook. The mission at Penacook was started by Dr. Roberts nearly twenty years ago.

Dr. Roberts's pastorate has been remarkably successful. The society has grown, and the membership of the church increased, so that the parish is now the largest and strongest in the diocese. It presents a great contrast to its condition forty years ago, when its continued existence was problematical. Dr. Roberts is the dean of the clergy of Concord. In the prime of manhood, he nevertheless will soon complete a quarter century of service in the ministry in this city. In generous appreciation of his labors the parish has voted him an assistant curate to help in his work.

Grace Episcopal Mission, East Concord. This mission was organized in September, 1883, although services of the Protestant Episcopal church had been held from time to time in East Concord, and with regularity for two years before organization. The first minister to perform regular duties was Reverend Daniel C. Roberts, of St. Paul's church, Concord, who had the entire supervision of the work from 1881 to 1893, and to whose energy is due the establishing of this church. During two years of his work he was assisted by Reverend Henry Bedinger. The successors of Dr. Roberts have been: Reverend William Lloyd Himes, 1893 to 1895; Reverend Charles R. Bailey, 1895 to 1898; Horace A. Brown, licensed lay reader, 1898 to 1899; and Reverend Amasa W. Saltus since 1899.



St. Mary's Chapel, Penacook.

The services are held in Merrimack hall, a municipal building, although the mission has in cash sixteen hundred dollars, and pledges of more than a thousand dollars in addition towards the expense of erecting a house of worship. The number of communicants is forty. The officers of the mission are: Warden, Jeremiah E. Pecker, who has filled that position since the mission was organized, and treasurer, William A. Cowley. There are connected with this mission a Sunday-school, a woman's auxiliary, and a chapter of the guild.

St. Timothy's Mission. In the autumn of 1897 the rector of St. Paul's School consulted with Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Roberts of St. Paul's church in regard to the starting of a mission of that church either at the North or South end of Concord. The work was to be undertaken by Reverend John Knox Tibbits, a master of St. Paul's School, who had been ordained deacon a few weeks previously, and was to work under the direction of Dr. Roberts. The North end was selected chiefly because of the English stone-cutters and their families from Cornwall, England, who reside in that part of the city, and of whom many had been baptized and brought up in the Church of England. On the afternoon of Sunday, October 17, 1897, the first service was held in the house of John Angwin, on Franklin street. Immediately after this the Swedish Baptist church on Albin street was rented for use on Sunday afternoons and for occasional week-day services. In this church mission services were held from Sunday, October 24, 1897, until Easter-even, April 6, 1901. A Sunday-school class was taught by Miss Florence L. Green, beginning in July, 1898, and the regular Sunday-school was organized in the following September. During the winters of 1897–'98 and 1898–'99 a sewing society of girls met at the home of Mrs. G. L. Green on Lyndon street, and among other objects work for a church building for the mission was begun.

There was also formed a women's sewing society, which meets regularly. John Angwin has from the first been the treasurer of the mission, while Miss Ethel W. Himes (now Mrs. Lockwood), of St. Mary's School, has been the volunteer organist.

December 11, 1899, the North End Social club was opened in the house on the southwest corner of Church and Bradley streets. This club was entirely separate in its organization from the mission except that the clergyman in charge of the mission was by the constitution the president of the club. Much recreation, including a number of successful concerts and something in the way of lectures, talks, etc., resulted from the existence of this club, but for lack of sufficient funds it could not be maintained.

Until August, 1900, the mission had been known as the North End mission. At this time the name St. Timothy's mission was adopted. At a meeting of the mission held August 20, 1900, Rev. Mr. Tibbits, John Angwin, treasurer, W. C. Silver, William K. Smith, trustees, Richard H. Datson, John Knuckey, George Angwin, and John Stanley were chosen a committee to consider the building of a church. Land on the northeast corner of Rumford and Highland streets had already been purchased, and plans had been drawn by the architects. It was determined to build part of the basement to a stone church, and to finish it in such a way as to meet all present needs of the mission. Work was begun in September, 1900, and in December following a stone with a cross and the number of the year, MCM, was laid by the bishop of New Hampshire. This stone is not, strictly speaking, the corner-stone, but it was put in place to mark the building of the present structure. The building, in its present condition, was completed in April, 1901. A service of blessing was held Easter-even, April 6, 1901, and was the first service in the church.

The building is of seam-faced granite. It is part of the basement of the church as finally planned, and is intended to be used, eventually, as a Sunday-school room. The roof, chancel-arch, sacristy, etc., are only for temporary use, but have been constructed to last, if necessary, for many years. The building, as it now stands, is adequate for the present needs. It has a seating capacity for about one hundred and fifty people. At the time of the occupation of the church the congregation became a regularly organized mission, by the appointment by the bishop of the two oldest communicants among the men—John Stanley and John Angwin—as warden and treasurer, respectively. The entire cost of the church was between six and seven thousand dollars.



St. Timothy's Mission.

From the beginning, St. Timothy's mission has been of interest not only to its immediate congregation, but to many people of Concord not communicants of the Episcopal church. The simplicity of its service and the volunteer work of its pastor and his immediate helpers have attracted not a few people to its services outside of the immediate community its organization was intended to benefit.

The First Baptist Church.

The first Baptist preaching in Concord was by Reverend Hezekiah Smith, pastor of the Baptist church in Haverhill, Mass., who came here on missionary labors with some members of his church in 1771, forty-seven years preceding the organization of a Baptist church in Concord. His coming was not welcome to Reverend Timothy Walker, pastor of the North church, for reasons that have been set forth in the history of that church, but Mr. Smith was not daunted by warnings uttered by Mr. Walker against him and his work. It does not appear that his preaching had immediate effect; but some of the early Baptists of Concord seemed to regard the seed then sown as ripening afterward in the formation of the First Baptist society of this city.

For several years previous to the organization of this society, there was occasional Baptist preaching by clergymen who passed through town, and prior to 1814 there were individuals residing here who belonged to Baptist churches elsewhere. As early as 1806 Rev. Dr. McFarland of the North church exchanged one Sunday with Rev. Mr. Waterman, the Baptist minister of Bow, but the exchange did not prove popular enough to be repeated. In 1817 Reverend P. Richardson, who was on a mission in this state, spent a few days in town and preached several times, but no efforts were made to organize a church until the spring of 1818. The records of the First Baptist church show that on the 20th of May of that year a number of persons residing in Concord, belonging to Baptist churches elsewhere, met at the house of Richard Swain, for "the purpose of ascertaining what degree of fellowship existed among them in the faith and order of the gospel, and also to consider what were the prospects of forming a church agreeable to the principles and practice of the apostles of our Lord." After a full discussion of the first object before them, the following persons gave to each other an expression of their Christian fellowship, viz.: James Willey, John Hoit, Sarah Bradley, Deborah Elliot, Sally Swain, and Nancy Whitney. An adjourned session was held, on the 28th of the same month, at the house of Nathaniel Parker, at which meeting members from the church in Bow were present by invitation, to advise in reference to the constitution of a church. Upon their recommendation, the determination was reached to organize the Baptist society. October 8, 1818, a council of neighboring churches was held at the house of Reverend William Taylor, and a church organized numbering fourteen members. The public services in recognition of this church were attended at the "Greenhouse," so-called, Reverend John B.

Gibson preaching the sermon, Reverend Otis Robinson of Salisbury giving the hand of fellowship, and Reverend Henry Veazey of Bow offering prayer. Reverend William Taylor was called to be the first pastor. Mr. Taylor was a missionary agent in the employ of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention. In the spring of 1818, in journeying through Concord, he stopped and preached on Sunday. The meeting on that day was held in the Carrigain house on Main street, now owned by Dr. William G. Carter. It was mainly through Mr. Taylor's efforts that a church was organized in Concord, and as it ran counter to the drift of public opinion at the time, it met with some opposition.

For seven years the society was without a house of worship. Services were sometimes held in the schoolhouse at the West Village, and sometimes in the old Bell schoolhouse, which stood upon the State street end of the present high-school lot. In 1823 it was found that the church organization would have to be given up unless services were held at some established station, so the place of meeting was located in the central part of the town, and services held at the court house. About this time members of the society became ambitious to have and own a house of worship. The building of what was called a "down town" meeting-house was encouraged by William A. Kent, Isaac Hill and others, owing, it is said, to dissatisfaction with the doctrines of the old North society, and it is not improbable that political feeling had something to do with the interest of outsiders in the construction of a new church. Colonel Kent gave land on condition that the church be built within two years. A building committee was chosen, consisting of James Willey, John Carter, and Benjamin Damon, and they entered upon the enterprise with chances decidedly against them. Aided by liberal donations from residents, they were encouraged to build a more expensive house than had originally been planned. Preparations for building were made in the winter of 1823–'24; and May 28, 1824, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services by Reverend Mr. Taylor, assisted by Rev. Dr. McFarland, of the North church. Contributions were now solicited outside the state, and work was pushed forward, so that the church was completed within the two years. It was originally seventy feet long and fifty feet wide, containing seventy-two pews on the floor, and thirty in the galleries. The pulpit was between the entrance doors at the south end, and a



First Baptist Church, Original Edifice.

small vestry was built over the vestibule. A tower was also erected. The building cost about seven thousand dollars, one third of which was a debt. This debt was a source of vexation to the society for several years before it was finally paid. It came very near costing the society its meeting-house, for it was extremely difficult to meet payments as they became due. Those persons in Concord outside the society who had aided in building the house offered to pay the debt if they could control the pulpit. This offer would have defeated the object of the society, and was consequently rejected. Appeals were then made to brethren outside, and after a hard struggle the debt was paid.

The church was dedicated December 28, 1825, and opened for public worship in January, 1826. The same month a bell, weighing about thirteen hundred pounds, purchased by donations of citizens in the vicinity of the church, and cast at Colonel Revere's foundry in Boston, was raised to the belfry. It was designed to have a clock attached to the bell, and during the year this purpose was carried out. It is doubtful if any public edifice in Concord has been more changed in its interior and exterior appearance. In 1835 the house was remodeled by removing part of the gallery on the north end and placing the pulpit at that end of the house, with seats for the singers over the vestibule. Eight pews were then added to the house. In 1845 the house was enlarged by the addition of twenty feet to the north end, the galleries removed, modern windows inserted, and the whole interior repaired. By this change thirty pews were added. Soon after, an organ was purchased by a few individuals and presented to the church. Again in 1854 several improvements were made in the interior arrangements. In 1875 another and very complete renovation was made at a cost of some twelve thousand dollars. Later the society was furnished with a new organ, a gift from George A. and Charles A. Pillsbury, at one time members of the church and society, but at the date of the gift residents of Minneapolis, Minn. In 1853 a commodious chapel connecting with the church was added and dedicated December 1st of that year. In 1877 an addition of a ladies' parlor, with a kitchen and other conveniences, was made.

Mr. Taylor, the first pastor, was an enthusiastic and self-sacrificing worker and well fitted for pioneer labors. The church flourished under his ministration, its membership increasing from nine to fifty-four. At that time he was considered one of the leading clergymen of the Baptist denomination in the state. There is no record that Mr. Taylor ever officiated in the new church, which owed its existence so much to his labors. The why and wherefore are not known. His pastorate closed January 26, 1826, just about the time the church

was opened for public worship. He removed from Concord to Sanbornton, and afterward preached in various places, finally emigrating to the West. He died in Schoolcraft, Mich., June 7, 1852, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The next pastor was Reverend Nathaniel West Williams, from June, 1826, until April, 1831. During his ministry the church membership increased fifty-four, and there was a total membership of about one hundred when he closed his pastorate. Mr. Williams was born in Salem, Mass., August 28, 1784. As a boy he entered the counting-room of his uncle, who was engaged in the East India trade, and when just emerging from boyhood, shipped as supercargo on a vessel bound to India. At the age of twenty-one he was placed in command of one of his uncle's ships trading with Calcutta. There he became acquainted with some Baptist missionaries. He had been educated a Unitarian, and it is probable that this acquaintance with Baptist missionaries led to a change of his religious belief, though he did not unite with the Baptist church until June 5, 1808. Considering it his duty to preach, he was licensed July 31, 1812, and preached often in towns on the Massachusetts seaboard. He continued in trade for several years after becoming a licensed preacher, and relinquished it against the advice of friends. His property accumulations, however, proved very convenient after he engaged in the work of the ministry, for the salaries he received were small. In 1816 he was settled as pastor of the First Baptist church of Beverly, Mass. He remained there eight years, when he removed to Windsor, Vt. There he remained one year, or until he came to Concord.

Mr. Williams was not a brilliant preacher, but was clear, sensible, and methodical. As Reverend Baron Stowe wrote of him, "He understood his own capabilities, and never ventured beyond his depth." He was a man of generous sympathies and a discreet and faithful friend. He respected the right of conscience, and was not a controversialist; but loved peace and the things which made for peace.

The Reverend Ebenezer Edson Cummings, D. D., was the third pastor of this church. He came March, 1832, and remained until May, 1850, making a pastorate of eighteen years, the longest in the history of the church. Dr. Cummings was born in Claremont, November 9, 1800, graduated at Waterville college, Maine, with the class of 1828, and began his pastoral labors at the Baptist church of Salisbury, where he was ordained September 17, 1828. Here he remained three and a half years, when he was called to the First Baptist church of Concord. When Dr. Cummings began his ministry the Baptist denomination was not strong in New Hampshire.

There were seventy Baptist societies and forty-one ministers, about half of whom were settled pastors. All these societies were small and poor, and the ministers eked out a support by engaging in some secular calling. Few of the Baptist ministers in the state were college graduates, and the fact that Dr. Cummings held a diploma enhanced his standing in the denomination, although his natural abilities had already given him prominence. The houses of worship then occupied by the Baptists were, with few exceptions, old and out of repair, and in many instances they had not the exclusive right of occupancy. There was but one Baptist meeting-house in the valley of the Merrimack, that at Concord. So that the fifty years of his active ministry were devoted not only to local work at the capital, but to building and strengthening the denomination elsewhere. His half century of labor in the ministry was divided as follows: three and a half years at Salisbury, eighteen years at the First Baptist church of this city, three and a half years at Newark, N. J., Springfield, Mass., and Pittsfield, N. H., fourteen years at the Pleasant Street Baptist church of Concord, and about eleven years in supplying pulpits in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

There were added to the First Baptist church of Concord during Dr. Cummings's ministry three hundred and fifty persons by baptism and one hundred and sixty-three by letter, making five hundred and thirteen in all. At the close of his pastorate the average church attendance was three hundred, and at the Sunday-school two hundred. At the time he was called half of the membership of the church resided in the western part of the town. There were but two families within two miles of the house of worship where both husband and wife were members of the church. The congregation averaged less than one hundred, and the Sunday-school about seventy-five. The congregation was composed, as Dr. Cummings says, "of people who moved in the humbler walks of life," yet during his pastorate the society paid off an old debt on its church, twice enlarged and repaired the building, and built a convenient chapel.

His resignation of this pastorate was due to the necessity of obtaining some rest from arduous labors that he imposed upon himself. It was not the custom of his time to give ministers long vacations, and recuperation was obtained either by ceasing altogether from labor or seeking a new field. Dr. Cummings chose the latter course, but he confesses to a longing to return to Concord during his three and a half years' absence, for he always looked upon this city as his home, and when the call came from the Pleasant Street Baptist church, it found him most willing to return.

Dr. Cummings was an old-style preacher, strong on denominational

points, not eloquent but vigorous. He was rugged in his convictions and outspoken in his belief; yet, in summing up his labor of fifty years, he shows that he was broadly tolerant of other denominations. He says, "I give as the result of my experience and observation that a Christian can be true to his convictions and at the same time labor with Christians of different faith and practice in promoting the general interest of truth and giving growth and enlargement of Christ's kingdom in the world." Because of his kindheartedness and benevolence he was affectionately called "Father Cummings," and he was revered by all who knew him. He was an incessant worker from love of labor, and after his active ministry ceased, it was his practice to prepare a sermon every week. When too feeble to move about without assistance, he was to be found almost daily at his desk. During the itinerary of his later years he served a number of churches as occasional supply, and labored with sixteen churches as a stated supply. Five of these churches erected new houses of worship through his instrumentality. In the case of thirteen of them his labors prepared the way for the settlement of a pastor, and, with a single exception, all of the churches among whose people he labored were enjoying the services of good and efficient ministers at the time he retired. In reviewing his fifty years' service, he says that the last years of his ministry gave him as much satisfaction as any part of his ministerial life.

For several months after Dr. Cummings's dismissal the church was without a pastor. Reverend Charles Worthen Flanders, D. D., who was born in Salisbury, Mass., February 9, 1807, was then called. He graduated at Brown university in 1839, and pursued his theological course under the instruction of Reverend John Wayland, pastor of the First Baptist church of Salem, Mass. Mr. Flanders's first settlement of ten years' duration was over the First Baptist church of Beverly, Mass. He came to Concord in 1851. For a period of fifteen years he was pastor of the Concord church, increasing its membership and influence. Two hundred and forty names were added to its roll, while the benevolent work of the church was most successfully carried on. Dr. Flanders was a man of distinguished appearance, but of quiet manner. He took a great interest in the families of the society, and made many personal calls in his parish. He was scholarly rather than brilliant, but was popular because of his kindly spirit and the work he did for the young people. The church was prosperous under his ministrations, and numbered among its adherents some of the old and substantial families of the city. In 1866 Dr. Flanders removed to Kennebunkport, Me., and later to Westboro, Mass., where he died in the summer of 1875, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The Reverend Daniel W. Faunce, D. D., who was born at Plymouth, Mass., and graduated at Amherst college, became the fifth pastor of the church, in September, 1866. He had previously been pastor of churches in Worcester and Malden, Mass. His style of preaching was in marked contrast to that of his predecessor. A clear thinker, a ready writer, and a good speaker, his pulpit addresses were earnest, eloquent, and practical. It was during his pastorate that the semi-centennial of the organization of the church occurred, October 8 and 9, 1868. This was an interesting occasion, and brought back to Concord many who had been members of the church in former years. At this anniversary the third and fourth pastors of the church were present, and the second pastor, Reverend N. W. Williams, was represented by his son, Reverend N. M. Williams. On the evening of October 8th an historical sermon was preached by Dr. Faunce. In January, 1875, he received and accepted a call to the Washington Street Baptist church of Lynn, Mass. His resignation was accepted with deep regret.



First Baptist Church, Present Edifice.

In September of the same year, Reverend William Vaughn Garner entered upon his labors as the sixth pastor. Previous to his coming to Concord, Mr. Garner had been with churches at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, at Binghamton, N. Y., at St. John, N. B., and for more than nine years at the Charles Street Baptist church in Boston. At the time of his settlement extensive repairs and improvements of the church had been completed and it was re-dedicated on the afternoon of December 28, 1875, just fifty years after its first dedication. The installation of Mr. Garner as pastor followed in the evening. Dr. Garner was a different type of preacher from his predecessor. He spoke in the pulpit without notes, rapidly, and with an earnestness of manner that interested and convinced his hearers. He was entertaining in social life, and had good business qualifications. He had an erect figure, an engaging presence, and was fond of athletics. After a pastorate of nearly nine years he offered his resignation to take effect July 1, 1884. The society reluctantly accepted, and he departed, to soon after leave the ministry and engage in business.

In March, 1882, Dr. Cummings occupied the pulpit on the fiftieth anniversary of the preaching of his first sermon in Concord. He rewrote and used the sermon delivered at that time. In looking over the audience he saw but two persons who were present fifty years

before, Seth Eastman and Thomas Butters, nearly all the other members of his first congregation being dead.

At the close of Dr. Garner's pastorate the church was without a minister until the following April, when Reverend Cephas B. Crane, D. D., of Boston, was called. His ministry lasted nearly twelve years, the church growing remarkably in numbers and influence. He was an eloquent preacher, and a popular pastor. Few ministers of Concord have had a larger following outside their own denominations. He took an active interest in all public matters, and his services to the city were only equaled by his services to the denomination over which he was called to preside. At the close of his ministry here the *Concord Monitor* voiced the general sentiment when it said:

"In the broadest sense, Dr. Crane's life in Concord has shown him to be a Christian. His denominational ties bound him lightly, as a matter of opinion and polity, rather than because they seemed to him the only ones completely valid for all mankind; and he has struck hands with every servant of the Lord who was intent on doing his Master's bidding. In this, as in his scholarly, forensic, and pastoral ability, Dr. Crane has demonstrated that he is cast in a larger mould than the men who are usually allotted to New Hampshire pulpits, and the whole state has taken a pardonable pride in his work here. It is, therefore, in no ordinary sense that his removal from this state and from the activities of the ministry is a loss."

The church saw its greatest prosperity during Dr. Crane's ministry. He was a preacher of rare power, and a religious leader of wonderful tact.

Immediately succeeding Dr. Crane's departure the pulpit was filled by Reverend Roland D. Grant, of Portland, Ore., who continued with the society from the first Sunday in October, 1896, until July 31, 1898. He was called December 4, 1896, but never formally accepted the pastorate. After he ceased to be connected with the church, some of the members withdrew and formed what is now called the "Friends Christian Union," having the Grand Army hall for a place of worship. Here the new organization still holds services. For a time Dr. Grant supplied the pulpit of the seceding body, but later he went to a church on the Pacific coast.

The Reverend Joel B. Slocum entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist church, December 4, 1898. At his installation Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of the Tremont Temple Baptist church, preached the sermon, and the services were participated in by several of the ministers of other denominations in Concord. In June, 1899, Mr. Slocum was granted leave of absence for three months to travel

abroad and the pulpit was supplied by Reverend Daniel W. Faunce, a former pastor. Returning, Mr. Slocum again took up the work of his pastorate.

On Sunday, June 23, 1901, the Sunday-school celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization. The programme was a very interesting one and included letters from former pastors, remarks by former superintendents, and an address by Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.

For over eighty years this church has been a religious home, numbering many of Concord's prominent citizens among its members. It has not been without troubles and trials, but its record is one of vast good accomplished. The present pastor has earnestly sought the return to the mother church of those who went out to form the "Friends Christian Union," and it was through his instrumentality that the church united recently in an invitation asking such reunion. This invitation was immediately accepted by a number of those who had withdrawn, and whether or not eventually accepted by others it has eliminated whatever feeling was engendered by the separation. Mr. Slocum has been successful in restoring his society to a position it long occupied as one of the most influential in the denomination, and reports it free of debt.

The First Methodist Church.

Nothing definite is to be found of the early history of Methodism in Concord; but from church records it appears that sermons were occasionally preached here on the east side of the river by itinerant Methodist ministers as early as 1816. The names of such ministers are not given. The "new doctrine" took no hold at that time, and several years elapsed before the town hall or court house was occupied by quarterly meetings. Dr. Bouton says that Philbrick Bradley, who resided on the Mountain in East Concord, was the first man in Concord to open his doors to these meetings. Prior to 1830, Methodist meetings were held mostly in dwellings and schoolhouses. The first class was formed by Reverend Jotham Horton and Ezekiel Stickney, from the Pembroke circuit, in the vicinity of Stickney hill, in 1822. For several years Concord was connected with the Pembroke circuit, and was one of its regular appointments, being supplied with preaching from one quarter to one half the time, and with occasional week-day lectures. March 12, 1825, a legal society was organized, called "The First Methodist Society in Concord." Among its first members were Cotton S. Brown, Stephen Webster, Atkinson Webster, Philbrick Bradley, Timothy Bradley, Benjamin H. Weeks,

John Sherburne, James Goodwin, Richard Flanders, John Johnson, John Clough, David Culver, and Jedediah Abbott.

In 1828 and 1829 Concord was connected with the Bow and Hooksett circuit. During part of the year ending July, 1828, Reverend Nathan Howe and Reverend Silas Green preached here, and Reverend John Robins a part of the succeeding year. In the summer of 1829 the Methodists occupied the town hall on the Sabbath, and the Unitarians the court room in the same building.

July 1, 1830, Concord became a separate station, and Reverend Samuel Kelley was the first stationed minister. At that time the two classes mentioned, situated eight or nine miles apart, numbered not more than twenty-seven members, while only one Methodist family resided in the village, that of Cotton S. Brown. Mr. Kelley served as chaplain of the state prison, for which service he received one dollar a week from the state. His whole compensation for the year was only one hundred and seventy dollars, made up as follows: Chaplain of state prison, fifty-two dollars; chaplain of legislature, thirty dollars; from the people of his parish, eighty-eight dollars. He was then twenty-eight years of age, and had been in the ministry eight years. His Sabbath programme was as follows: 8 o'clock, preaching at the prison; 10:30 o'clock, preaching at the court room; 12 o'clock, Sunday-school; 1 o'clock, preaching again at court house, 3 o'clock, Bible classes at prison; 5 o'clock, preaching at school-house five miles from village; 7 o'clock, prayer meeting at Cotton S. Brown's.



First Methodist Church.

With such a Sunday's labor it is not surprising that he broke down during his second year, which was finished out by supplies of Reverend E. W. Stickney, Reverend S. P. Williams, and Reverend D. J. Robinson, the last of whom became preacher in charge. Mr. Kelley soon after his arrival opened subscriptions to build a church or chapel. January 1, 1831, the present site was bought for two hundred dollars, and during the summer and fall of that year a meeting-house was built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It was a modest structure forty-two by fifty-four feet, and contained sixty-six pews, with the orchestra or singing-seats between the entrance doors. The sale of pews assisted in meeting the expense of building, though there was left a debt of four hundred dollars which was not discharged for several years. Several outsiders bought pews to help the society, among them being Isaac and Horatio Hill, George Kent, and John George. Governor Hill took four pews. The church

was dedicated December 1, 1831. The sermon was preached by Reverend George Storrs of Portsmouth, the same minister who was dragged from his knees while making a prayer at an anti-slavery meeting in Sanbornton Bridge (Tilton) a few years later.

Owing to the itinerary system, which was then more marked than now among the Methodists, the church here had in its first fifty years twenty-eight different pastors. Hardly any were here more than two years, and some only one. There is little known of many of these pastorates except the dates of their duration. The immediate successor of Mr. Kelley, in 1832, was Reverend John G. Dow, who also served as chaplain of the state prison that year. The next year he was appointed presiding elder, and Reverend George Storrs was stationed here. Either the church did not flourish or he sifted out the "tares," for there were only seventy members returned in the first year and sixty-five the second, as against one hundred and twenty-six when Mr. Kelley left. Then the record shows the following:

1835. Reverend Samuel Hoyt. Reported one hundred and fourteen members.

1836. Reverend James W. Mowry. Reported one hundred and thirteen members.

1837–'38. Reverend James M. Fuller. Reported at close one hundred and seventy members.

1839–'40. Reverend William H. Hatch. One hundred and sixty-one and one hundred and sixty members, respectively.

1841–'42. Reverend John Jones. Two hundred and forty-six members the first year and three hundred and sixty-four the second. The large increase these years has been ascribed to Second Advent or Millerite excitement, which Mr. Jones turned to account. Perhaps there was more zeal than wisdom in his course, for the next year there was a schism in the church, and there was a large falling off of membership under Reverend Converse L. McCurdy, who reported at the end of 1843 only two hundred and fifty members. In 1844 Reverend Eleazer Smith was stationed here, but his health failed before the close of the year. Recovering, he was appointed chaplain of the state prison, which position he held until 1855.

1845. Reverend Charles C. Burr. Reported one hundred and seventy-eight members.

1846–'47. Reverend Ebenezer Peaslee was stationed here. At the end of the first year he reported two hundred and six members. The second year of his pastorate the Methodist Biblical Institute was established in Concord. At the close of Mr. Peaslee's second year two hundred and thirty-four members were reported. During

1847 Hopkinton mission was connected with Concord, and preaching supplied.

1848–'49. The church was left to be supplied. Hopkinton was disannexed in 1848. In 1849, Reverend Charles Adams, a professor of the Biblical institute, supplied. He reported one hundred and seventy-five members, and nineteeen local preachers.

1850–'51. Reverend Frederic A. Hewes. First year reported one hundred and sixty-five members, seventeen probationers, and twenty-one local preachers. Second year, one hundred and sixty-three members, twenty probationers, twenty-eight local preachers.

1852–'53. Reverend Warren F. Evans. First year, one hundred sixty members, seven probationers, twenty-seven local preachers. Second year, one hundred and sixty-six members, sixteen probationers, thirty-nine local preachers.

1854–'55. Reverend Samuel Kelley was again stationed here after an absence of twenty-two years. First year, he reported two hundred and seven members, twenty-six probationers, forty local preachers; second year, one hundred and ninety-six members, fourteen probationers, thirty-four local preachers. About the middle of the second year he accepted an appointment as city missionary at Charlestown, Mass., and Reverend S. M. Vail, professor at the institute, supplied.

1856–'57. Reverend Samuel Beedle. First year two hundred and twenty members, fifty-three probationers, thirty-three local preachers. Second, two hundred and eighty-three members, fifty-eight probationers, and twenty-three local preachers. During his pastorate more complete statistics were prepared, and show one hundred fourteen dollars and sixty-six cents for benevolent contributions, Sunday-school expenses, twenty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, and preacher's salary, five hundred and fifty dollars. The Sunday-school numbered two hundred and forty-five members, and thirty-three officers and teachers. The library had seven hundred volumes.

1858–'59. Reverend Elisha Adams was appointed. The society showed prosperity in the addition to the church building. The first repairs were in 1853, and improvements were then made to the audience room. The cost exceeded one thousand dollars. The next year the house was piped for gas at an expense of one hundred dollars. In 1858 the house was enlarged by an addition to the east end, making room for twenty more pews. This cost one thousand dollars. In 1859 a pipe organ was purchased at a cost of five hundred dollars.

1860. Reverend Orlando H. Jasper was appointed. He reported three hundred and five members, thirty-six probationers, and fifty-five local preachers. The minister's salary was now seven hundred dollars.

1861–'62. Reverend John H. McCarty. The members increased to three hundred and forty and probationers to fifty-nine.

1863–'65. Reverend Dudley P. Leavitt, who writes in the records at the close of his pastorate that these were the "happiest years of my ministry." The church did show growth and prosperity.

1866. Reverend Sullivan Holman. No material change reported.

1867–'68. Reverend Elisha Adams returned here. Repairs were made to the church, and new furnishings supplied at a cost of four hundred and ninety-one dollars.

1869–'70. Reverend Edward A. Titus. The best evidence of the church's prosperity was the two increases in the pastor's salary, which rose in the two years from one thousand dollars to one thousand three hundred dollars and one thousand five hundred dollars, respectively.

1871–'73. Reverend Alfred E. Drew. The pastor reported three happy and prosperous years. The membership reached its highest point, four hundred and three, at the close of Mr. Drew's third year.

1874. Reverend Morris W. Prince. The high-water mark of the society under the last pastorate vanished under this, for in October the church was divided, a considerable body of the members going with Mr. Prince to form the Baker Memorial church. Yet the society did not cease activity. The singing-seats and organ were moved from the west to the east end of the audience-room, securing ten new pews. The room was newly frescoed and new windows put in. The cost of these changes and improvements was two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars.



Present Church of First Methodist Society.

1874–'76. With the division of the church Reverend Leon C. Field was appointed to the pastorate of the old church, and reappointed in 1875 and 1876. Mr. Field was a preacher of rare power, and the church prospered under his ministrations.

1877–'78. Reverend Orange W. Scott. Again the house of worship was changed and improved. The building was raised, and new vestries and new front with tower built. This was accomplished in 1878 at a cost of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the next year the front ground and walks were improved. Best of all, the improvements were paid for when completed, largely through the efforts of Dr. Elisha Adams, who assumed all unpaid bills. In July, 1877, was celebrated the forty-seventh

anniversary of the organization of the society, a feature of which was the participation therein of the first pastor, Reverend Samuel Kelley.

1879–'80. Reverend Edward C. Bass. A bell was added during this pastorate, and the library room for the Sunday-school was finished.

1881. Reverend Leon C. Field was returned for one year. The membership was now reported as two hundred.

1882–'84. Reverend James H. Haines. The membership grew to two hundred and eighty during these three years. Then followed two pastorates of one year each, filled by Reverend James M. Williams and Reverend Charles S. Nutter, the latter of whom became a presiding elder in the Vermont conference.

Reverend Samuel C. Keeler succeeded with a pastorate of two years, which he relinquished to become presiding elder of the district. He was a strong and earnest man, a leader in the denomination. He was succeeded by Reverend Joseph E. Robins in 1889, who remained for five years, the longest continuous pastorate in the history of the society. He was afterwards presiding elder in the Dover district.

From 1895 to 1898 Reverend Elihu Snow occupied the pulpit by repeated appointments, to be succeeded by Reverend Charles D. Hills, who continued with the society until 1901. Mr. Snow was obliged to give up work for a time on account of ill health. Dr. Hills is one of the strong men of the denomination, quiet and reserved. Under his leadership a considerable reduction was made in the church debt.

The Reverend Joseph Simpson succeeded Dr. Hills, and is the present pastor. Through the efforts of Mrs. Simpson, the pastor's wife, the church debt has been paid, she having secured pledges from members and friends by personal appeals.

Besides the support of preaching, and domestic benevolences not a few, this church has since 1856 contributed to missions, education, the Bible cause, Preachers' aid, Freedman's aid, and other objects, an aggregate of over nine thousand dollars. To this may be added thirty-seven hundred dollars, the centenary thank-offering of 1866, which went to the Conference seminary, Wesleyan university, and other educational institutes. Also five hundred dollars to build a church on the Plains, which passed into the control of the South Congregational church. Yet in all this time there is but one recorded legacy, a small sum of one hundred dollars, the receipt of which, however, is not known to a certainty. The history unwritten and now beyond recall would fill many pages. "The few dates, names, and facts stand for tears and trials, doubts and difficulties,

and also for triumphs of faith, patience, and Christian work." So wrote Reverend E. C. Bass, while pastor of the society in 1880, as he gathered up the fragments of the life of the church and wove them into a connected sketch.

The Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church.

The Unitarian society was organized in 1827. The initial step was taken April 4, 1827, when several prominent citizens associated themselves together as "The Second Congregational Society in Concord," agreeably to the laws of the state. August 8, 1827, Richard Bartlett, Moses Eastman, William Kent, Sampson Bullard, Stephen Brown, John Leach, Woodbury Brown, William M. Virgin, Elijah Mansur, Joseph Manahan, Washington Williams, James Wilton, Joseph C. West, Timothy Chandler, Benjamin Grover, and William Francis met at the court room of the old town house and elected Timothy Chandler chairman and William Kent clerk of the society. A committee, consisting of Moses Eastman, Richard Bartlett, and Jacob B. Moore, was chosen to prepare by-laws and regulations for the government of the society. Public notice of the formation of the society was given, and at an adjourned meeting, August 25, the by-laws reported by the committee were adopted. September 4, 1827, Moses Eastman, William Kent, and Stephen Brown were elected a prudential committee, and Jeremiah Pritchard, treasurer.

The organization of this society was the first separation from the parent church of the town, and although the withdrawal was caused by dissent from the doctrines of the church, it will not to-day give offense to call the Unitarian church the first child of the old North church. Nor did the separation occasion in this community the intensity of feeling which in many localities was the result of like withdrawals from Congregational churches.

From the time of the first organization of the society its members had been active to secure Unitarian preaching. Colonel Kent visited Portsmouth and arranged with Rev. Dr. Parker of that place to come to Concord and preach two Sundays during the session of the legislature in June. In those days it was customary for members of the legislature to remain at the capital from the beginning to the close of the session, very few returning to their homes over Sunday. During the legislative session, therefore, there was quite an attendance of the members at the various churches. The use of Representatives' hall was secured by the Unitarians for their first two services, and the first professedly Unitarian sermon heard in Concord was preached by Dr. Parker June 17, 1827. The second service was on the following Sabbath. "The services," says Colonel Kent,

"were highly appreciated, and the audiences very respectable in numbers."

The new society conferred with Dr. Parker in reference to the work it had in hand. He advised against completing the organization. He thought the society too weak to start, that it was not likely to get sufficient encouragement, and that it would be better to wait before undertaking the burden of maintaining consecutive liberal preaching. Colonel Kent was enthusiastic, however, and inspired his associates with his enthusiasm. He visited Boston and secured the services of several pastors of Unitarian churches in that city and the adjacent towns for a Sunday each; and the court room was secured as a place of meeting. This supply gave to the inhabitants of Concord an opportunity of hearing men who were then eminent in the denomination; and afterwards, in arrangements for the settling of a permanent pastor, of listening to others who became distinguished leaders of the Unitarian faith.

The Rev. Dr. Barrett was the first volunteer from Boston to be heard by our people. He preached here July 8, 1827, and was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Gannett, Pierpont, Tuckerman, Whitman, and Ware. After that Christopher T. Thayer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Moses G. Thomas preached, with reference to settlement.

In April, 1828, the society voted to raise three hundred dollars by taxes on its members, for the support of preaching for the ensuing year. In November, however, having decided to extend a call to Mr. Thomas, the society voted unanimously to pay him a salary of six hundred dollars a year for the first five years; and as soon as its means should be sufficiently augmented by the addition of new members, the salary was to be increased to eight hundred dollars. A committee was chosen to communicate to Mr. Thomas the votes of the society; and in reply to their communication, Mr. Thomas, in a letter dated December 26, 1828, accepted the call.

February 25, 1829, was the day fixed for the ordination of Mr. Thomas. This took place in the Old North church, where most of the new congregation were pew-owners, in generous response to a request for its use. On the same day previous to the ordination services, a church organization consisting of eight members was formed. The original church members were William A. Kent, William Kent, Catherine Kent, Mary J. Kent, Moses G. Thomas, Polly Odlin, Timothy Chandler, and Ruth Bartlett. Having secured a settled minister, the next thought of the society was a place of worship. It was a great undertaking for a society so few in numbers, as nearly all were people of limited means. It was estimated that such a structure as they required would cost six thousand dollars, besides

the site. The latter was given by William A. Kent, on condition that a sum sufficient for the erection of a church could be secured. Mr. Kent not only gave the site for the Unitarian church, but also to the town of Concord, land for school buildings, and to the First Baptist society on State street, land for its church. After a thorough canvass, three thousand dollars, just one half the amount needed, was subscribed. It was a liberal subscription for the times; but nothing could be done unless the remainder were in some way obtained. Colonel Kent determined to seek aid outside. He went to Boston and solicited it from wealthy friends of the denomination in that vicinity. In a fortnight he had succeeded in raising the amount required, and the report of his success to the society was an occasion of great congratulation.

John Leach, a member of the society, was employed as master builder, and under his supervision the work of construction was pushed rapidly forward. The corner-stone was laid May 2, 1829, with appropriate exercises, and on November 11, 1829, the church was formally dedicated. On this occasion the introductory prayer was offered by Reverend Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose wife later made a gift to the church of its present communion service.

Major Lewis Downing, Jr., says of the church building: "It was one of the finest specimens of church architecture in the city when it was built, and so continued until it was destroyed. It was built of wood, was seventy-eight and one half feet in length by fifty feet in width, with a tower and belfry surmounted by a cupola in the form of an inverted acorn,—the whole being about seventy-five feet in height. The audience-room contained eighty-two pews. In the east end was a gallery for the orchestra, with eight additional pews. The vestry was in the basement. Here the Sunday-school was held, with William Kent as superintendent, the sessions being at nine o'clock in the morning in summer, and at the noon hour in winter."



First Unitarian Church.

The music for a little time after the dedication was furnished by a voluntary choir, accompanied by a bass viol, a bassoon, and occasionally a flute. Lewis Downing, Senior, Woodbridge Odlin, and Stephen Brown were some of the male singers, while the Misses Cady, Martha Hutchins, and Mrs. Buzzell were among the early soprano and alto singers. The Unitarian church had the first organ in Concord. It was played by Mrs. Lodge, a music teacher; and the "blow boy" was Lewis

Downing, Jr., until recently the patriarch of the church, then in the tenth year of his age,—a service he rendered without money and without price. The musical talent of the church appears to have been ambitious, for about the year 1833, a new organ, larger and finer than the first, was purchased, which was the marvel of people of Concord and the surrounding towns, who came from long distances to hear it played by the organist, Henry E. Moore.

Twice the Unitarian church of this city has been destroyed by fire. To have built three church edifices within a period of a little more than half a century is a task that seldom falls to the lot of a single congregation, yet each time the Unitarian society has risen superior to its misfortunes, and upon the site of the building destroyed a more modern and more commodious structure has been erected. The first building was burned just after being repaired, and its destruction was on this account a heavy blow to the society. It was being fitted up for the use of gas, and the carelessness of a workman in leaving open one of the pipes was the cause of the conflagration, which took place on the evening of November 2, 1854.

If any encouragement was needed to induce the society to rebuild, it came in the kindly feeling and practical sympathy shown by the other religious denominations of the city. The use of their churches a part of the day each Sabbath was in several instances offered to the Unitarians, and accepted. Union services were held,—the members of the Unitarian society, and those of the society whose guests they were, participating,—the clergymen of one society officiating in the morning, and the minister of the other in the afternoon. Soon, through the kindness of the First Baptist society, the use of their chapel was secured for Sunday services during the winter, after which services were held in the large hall in the railway passenger station.

Christian unity must have had, even at this early day, a firm hold upon the people to have permitted such generous acts of Christian fellowship to a society whose belief was looked upon by many as heretical. Nor was this Christian spirit confined to the religious societies. The editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, Asa McFarland, himself a somewhat strict Congregationalist, expressed the general sympathy in his newspaper as follows:

"We should be a people unworthy of the Christian name if it could be said of us that we had not profound sympathy for the society whose agreeable place of public worship, with its furniture, its organ and its bell, some of which were procured by the slow processes usual to country towns, has been consumed in an hour. Although other fires have destroyed a far larger amount of property, yet none more sad ever took place in Concord. That the society may soon find

themselves in readiness to go on and replace what is destroyed, is the desire of all in whom is that essential element of Christian character, a catholic spirit, and the kindness which flows therefrom."

In eighteen months, lacking a day, from the time of the fire, the Second Unitarian church was completed and dedicated. Twenty-three years later the present chapel in the rear of the church was built by the Chapel Fund society, without expense to the pews. On the afternoon of April 25, 1888, the high school building, then as now adjacent to the Unitarian church, caught fire. The flames soon communicated to the church, and in a very brief time, owing to prolonged drought, both the buildings were completely destroyed. The chapel was preserved, and in this the society held its services until the present handsome edifice was completed.



Second Unitarian Church, with High School.

Of the first pastorate, that of Mr. Thomas, there are many pleasant recollections. It was the longest in the history of the society,—from February, 1829, to April, 1844,—and was terminated with deep regret on the part of both pastor and people. Mr. Thomas was of a genial disposition and an untiring worker. He conducted three services every Sabbath, and during the two or three years that he preached "to the spirits in prison," these Sunday services numbered four, beginning with the service at the state prison at nine o'clock in the morning. He also held a social religious meeting one evening during each week. He was methodical in all his work, every hour having its allotted duty. He knew intimately every man, woman, and child of the society. He loved his work, and he was most happily assisted in this by his wife, the daughter of William A. Kent. During his ministry he made frequent exchange of pulpits with the Methodist ministers settled at Concord, and he held pleasant personal relations with the ministers of all denominations. After service elsewhere, he returned to Concord, his first love and his first pastorate, to reside for the few months his life was spared.

Mr. Thomas was succeeded by Reverend William P. Tilden, an aggressive reformer, but of so sweet a life that he got the title of "saint," even while he vexed those who disagreed with him on public questions. His ministry was during the Mexican War, to which, as to all wars, he was firmly opposed. He not only preached against war but against intemperance and slavery, with the result that at the close of his third year his services were not continued. He was never formally installed. In after years, returning to the dedication of the third church of the society, he thus spoke most feelingly and charitably of his ministry here:

"The three years I was with you, from 1844 to 1847, were years of great excitement. The 'devil's trinity,' as we used to call it,—war, intemperance, slavery,—some of us fought against with all the non-resistant fight there was in us. The first two remain, wounded, but still vigorous, while what seemed then the master evil has been swept away forever. But the opposition to any word spoken against the divine institution at this time, on the part of many, was intense. They closed their ears. One Sunday, when I was so unwise as to speak of the iniquity of the Mexican War, one of my influential parishioners rose in his seat, wrapped his martial cloak around him, and walked down the aisle and out of the church, as he had a perfect right to do. . . . On the other hand there were those who were loyal to the true and the right, who held up my hands and encouraged my heart to speak without fear or favor what I believed to be the truth of God. Could your fathers and mothers only have known that in twenty years from that time 'liberty would be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof,' I think they would have kept me another year. But it was all right, for if I had not gone you would not have had the blessed ministries of Woodbury, Beane, Gilman, and the rest, to lead you on to the higher life."

The Reverend Augustus Woodbury, who succeeded Mr. Tilden, was installed August 1, 1849, and continued as pastor until his resignation, August 1, 1853. This was Mr. Woodbury's first pastorate, and a remarkable coincidence is that his last public act in the ministry was for the same society and in the present church. He had returned to Concord to pass his remaining days in retirement. At a lay service conducted by members of the congregation he was present. The service made a deep impression on him, and at its close he was invited to pronounce the benediction. The fervency of the closing exhortation, taken in connection with his sudden death a few days later, fixed this last public event of his life strongly in the minds of this society.

Mr. Woodbury was deliberate in his delivery, but his sermons

showed thorough preparation. He took a great interest in the society, which he showed in many ways during his absence in other fields, and on his return to Concord in later life. It was an affection which was warmly reciprocated by all members of the society.

Thus far the society had had smooth sailing and a comparatively pleasant course, but an event occurred during the next pastorate which taxed its resources and knit the members more closely together. Reverend Artemus B. Muzzey was called in January, 1854, and installed the following March. In the month of November occurred the fire before referred to, which destroyed the church. To both Mr. and Mrs. Muzzey was due the speedy rebuilding of the temple of worship. They were untiring in their efforts to complete the structure, Mrs. Muzzey giving personal attention and labor to the furnishing of the building. Both the pastor and his wife are held in grateful remembrance, and their three years' stay was fruitful of great benefit to the church.

With the departure of Mr. Muzzey a call was extended to Reverend Cyrus Farrington, who was ordained in December, 1857, and continued his pastorate until January, 1861. It was during his ministry that the parsonage was purchased, and he was the first minister to occupy it. It continued to be the residence of the pastor until 1875, when it was sold, and the funds invested for the benefit of the society. The resignation of Mr. Farrington compelled the society to make efforts to secure another minister, and for a year and six months Reverend Liberty Billings occupied the pulpit without formal settlement. In December, 1863, Reverend T. J. Mumford received an invitation to take charge of the society, which he declined. February 7, 1864, Reverend Junius L. Hatch was invited to become the pastor, and accepting, was installed in the June following. Mr. Hatch's pastorate was short and uneventful, and in January, 1866, Reverend Joseph F. Lovering was called and installed on February 27 following. Mr. Lovering's ministry lasted for nine years. He was an eloquent pulpit orator, and the vesper services of his time were largely attended. He resigned April 1, 1875, and was succeeded by Reverend William G. Todd, who entered upon his duties without any formal introduction early in the year 1876, and after remaining one year resigned.

From March, 1877, to November, that year, three ministers were called,—Reverend R. F. Stebbins, Reverend T. F. McDaniell, and Reverend Samuel C. Beane,—the last of whom accepted and was installed January 9, 1878. During Mr. Beane's pastorate the Chapel Fund society was formed, it being the successor of the Parsonage Fund society under a new name. This society obtained leave, April

1, 1879, to build a chapel in the rear of the church and connecting with it. This building has been used for the regular meetings of the Sunday-school and for the social entertainments of the society, and after the second fire was used as a place of worship until the present church was built. Mr. Beane, after a successful pastorate of seven years, resigned to accept a call elsewhere.

He was succeeded by Reverend John Bradley Gilman in March, 1886. Mr. Gilman also counted Concord as his first pastorate. Again the society was visited by fire and had to incur additional obligations in order to rebuild. The result of its resolution and work is the present handsome church erected on the old site. A considerable debt was incurred by the society in rebuilding, which has since been nearly liquidated. Mr. Gilman continued as pastor for six years and until after the society was well settled in its new house of worship, when he was called to Springfield, Mass., where he now is the pastor of a large and flourishing society. In addition to his accomplishments as a preacher and pastor, Mr. Gilman has attained distinction in the literary world as a writer, and some of his books have had quite a popular sale.

Mr. Gilman was succeeded by Reverend Frank L. Phalen, who was called September 27, 1892, and installed December 19, 1829. During his pastorate the society worked harmoniously and effectively. Mr. Phalen was a popular minister with his own parishioners, and well liked by the community at large. After seven years of co-operation with the society he was called to Worcester, Mass., and to the great regret of his people accepted the call. During his ministry occurred the Spanish War, and he was elected to the chaplaincy of the regiment sent by New Hampshire in response to the call of the president for volunteers. He was granted leave of absence during the war, but illness compelled him to resign from the army. He returned to his church, and continued his labors until the time of his resignation, in August, 1899.



Third Unitarian Church

The society having continued without a pastor for more than a year, a call was extended, November 20, 1900, to Reverend Louis H. Buckshorn, of Westford, Mass., who accepted, and began his labors

Sunday, December 2, 1900. His installation occurred January 16, 1901.

In closing the history of this church too much cannot be said of the generosity and sacrifice of its early members. Colonel Kent and Lewis Downing are names that will ever stand out prominently upon its records. To the liberality and perseverance of the former is due the founding of the society and erection of its first house of worship, while to the generous bequests of the latter is due the permanence of the society amid losses and trials that might well have discouraged any congregation. By the will of Mr. Downing the society shares equally with his children in the income of the estate, and at their decease receives a large addition to its revenue and becomes the custodian of his entire estate, the income to be devoted to the spread of the Unitarian gospel.

At the installation of Reverend Frank L. Phalen, a former pastor of this society, over the Church of the Unity at Worcester, Mass., United States Senator George F. Hoar took occasion in his address to the people to make mention of the number of that congregation who had been called to positions of public trust. Distinguished as that church has been in this regard, it can claim no preeminence over the Second Congregational society of this city. In the history of the latter it has furnished to the nation, one secretary of the navy, one foreign minister, two United States senators, and two naval officers of the port of Boston; to the state, two governors, three judges of the supreme court, one of whom became chief justice, one state treasurer of thirty years' service, two secretaries of state, the first state superintendent of public instruction, one bank commissioner, three law reporters of the supreme court, and two public printers; and to the city a large number of competent officials. To these could be added others like Parker Pillsbury, who, though holding no official position, made life better for his fellows because of his living.

Notes.

Discipline in church of the juvenile part of the congregation did not wholly disappear until well into the nineteenth century. On the records of the Unitarian society for the year 1837 is found the following: "*Voted* that R. N. Sherburne be requested to take a seat in the gallery a few Sabbaths and apply a corrective to the boys."

May Festival. This annual festival was started about 1860, by the ladies of the Unitarian society, and has been a social feature of Concord ever since. The entertainment has varied with its recurrence, but it has always embraced something of interest for the children and of which they were a part. The May-pole dance partici-

pated in by the young folks of the city regardless of denomination is typical of these children's entertainments. At present the festival combines a fair and entertainment, concluding with dancing in the evening. In the year 1866 a May breakfast was given in Eagle hall,—with the kitchen in Angelos hall,—which closed at noon, followed in the afternoon and evening by the usual festivities. The next year there was a May breakfast and a May dinner, followed by a costume party in the evening. So long has this May day festival been held by the Unitarian society that other societies now recognize a kind of prescriptive right the Unitarians have to this day.

The West Concord Congregational Church.

In 1831 it was apparent that the pastoral labors of the minister of the Old North church had become too extensive for him to perform and that the Old North meeting-house was not convenient for the Congregationalists residing in West Concord to attend. A meeting was held in the old schoolhouse at West Concord November 8 of that year to take action for the formation of another Congregational society. This meeting was called to order by Captain Samuel Knowlton. Captain Henry Rolfe was elected moderator, and Deacon Ira Rowell, clerk. The population of the West parish at this time was not far from seven hundred. Less than two hundred attended services. Of the one hundred and seventeen families about sixty-three were Congregationalists. As a result of this meeting a society was organized January 11, 1832, under the name of the "West Congregational Society in Concord," consisting of fifty-seven members. Seven days later Isaac Dow, Samuel Knowlton, and Samuel Dimond were appointed a committee to purchase a site for the church edifice and to contract for its erection. August 16, 1832, the frame was raised, and five months later, January 15, 1833, the completed edifice was dedicated. The building was sixty-three feet long and forty-six feet wide, with a projection in front twenty-five feet long and three feet wide. The cost of the building was about two thousand dollars. To raise this sum the amount was divided into shares of thirty dollars each and offered for sale. Afterwards the pews were appraised at an average of thirty-four dollars each and sold at auction. The building stood on land which is now the property of Major Abijah Hollis, near his residence. In the latter part of March, 1833, a meeting of the members of the First church residing in the West Parish was held in the new house of worship. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Deacon Abiel Rolfe, Deacon Ira Rowell, Isaac Dow, 1st, Henry Rolfe, and John Jarvis, was chosen to draft a petition and present it to the church of which they were members for letters of dismissal and

recommendation as suitable persons to be organized into a new church; to draft articles of faith and covenant, and to name the churches which should compose the council of organization. To this committee Reverend Asa P. Tenney was afterward added. This petition was signed by twenty-seven males and sixty-two females and duly presented to the First church. Their request was granted by a unanimous vote, but with feelings of deep regret. In April following a meeting of those about to be organized into a church was held. Isaac Dow, 1st, was chosen moderator, and John Jarvis, scribe. At this meeting it was unanimously voted to extend a call to Reverend Asa P. Tenney to become pastor. A week later the society concurred in this call, and on the same day Mr. Tenney returned an affirmative answer. The same month a council convened at the tavern of Orlando Brown and organized with the choice of Reverend Abraham Burnham for moderator, Reverend Jubilee Wellman, scribe, and Reverend Jacob Scales, assistant scribe, when adjournment was made to the meeting-house. Here it was voted by the council to proceed to the installation services. On the following morning the church was organized, and in the afternoon Mr. Tenney was installed as pastor. Prior to the calling of Mr. Tenney the pulpit had been supplied chiefly by the venerable Rev. Dr. Walter Harris of Dunbarton.

The ministry of Mr. Tenney was a long and a successful one. Beginning with the organization of the church, it was terminated only by his death. He was an intensely practical man, and under his long ministration the church was greatly blessed. Converted at the age of seventeen while apprenticed to a blacksmith in Haverhill, N. H., he soon turned his attention to study for the ministry, After five years of preparation he was licensed to preach in November, 1827. He spent five years in Hebron and Groton, preaching in the two Congregational churches which were situated in those towns about six miles apart. His success in this pastorate was marked. About forty were added to the church in Hebron and thirty-one in Groton. From this pastorate he was called to West Concord.

During the ministry of Mr. Tenney at West Concord three hundred and eleven members were added to the church, about two thirds of this number being the fruit of revivals, of which there were eight in number during his pastorate. While the congregation rarely exceeded two hundred, a much larger number than this was reached by his preaching. Besides the usual meetings of the Sabbath, preaching and prayer meetings were held in the different schoolhouses of the parish. Mr. Tenney estimated the number of his sermons at seven thousand. Two hundred and forty-nine persons received baptism from his hands, one hundred and fifty-four being children and ninety-five adults.

There were four hundred and ninety-three deaths in the parish, the funerals of most of whom Mr. Tenney attended. He united in marriage two hundred and eight. The annual contributions during his pastorate for missionary and educational work amounted to over four thousand dollars. Mr. Tenney took a deep interest in the schools of his parish and encouraged higher education. Twenty-seven of the young people of his parish were absent at one time attending different schools, and twelve graduated from college and professional institutions. While there was a marked growth in the village during his pastorate, the pastor did not share in the material prosperity by any increase in his salary. It began at four hundred and fifty dollars and continued at that sum during his pastorate. Mr. Tenney was a man of strong character and sterling worth; and if sometimes abrupt of speech, was appreciated by his people and exercised a strong influence in the community. He preached regularly to December 16, 1866, and administered the communion on the first Sabbath of January following. He preached his last sermon on the twentieth day of the same month. On March 1, 1867, he died peacefully in his study, thirty-four years after he began his labors in this parish.

In the year 1840 the church lost a valuable officer by the death of Deacon Abiel Rolfe. He was deacon in the First church, having been elected September 6, 1811, and his term of service in both churches was a little more than twenty-eight years.

In the fall of 1859 Edward P. Tenney, a son of the pastor, who had united with this church eight and a half years before, graduated from Bangor Theological seminary and was ordained as an evangelist by a council called for that purpose by letters missive from this church.

After the death of Reverend Asa P. Tenney, Dr. Nathaniel Bouton supplied the pulpit for a year, when Hiram B. Putnam, an Andover graduate, was engaged to preach with a view to settlement. August 9, 1868, the church met and extended to him a call to become its pastor. Accepting this call, he was ordained October 28, 1868, and installed as pastor. He continued for five years, and it was with regret that his resignation was received. On the third Sabbath of December, 1873, his ministry at this church closed. Resolutions were adopted commending the work of Mr. Putnam and expressing confidence in him as a faithful Christian man and in his abilities as a preacher and pastor. His pastorate was a very pleasant one, and he endeared himself to his people.

Mr. Putnam had been settled but eleven months when the house of worship which had stood for thirty-six years and eight months was destroyed by fire September 21, 1869. The church had been thoroughly renovated within and was soon to be rededicated. This

loss was a great blow to the society, but measures were immediately taken to rebuild. Four days after the fire an informal meeting of the society was held and it was voted to proceed with the work. A regular meeting was held on the afternoon of October 11 following, to take action formally, and numerous meetings relative to the location and erection of a new house of worship followed. A committee consisting of Simeon Abbot, Jehiel D. Knight, George W. Brown, and George E. Holden was appointed to take charge of the work. There was considerable discussion regarding the proper site for a new church. The site of the old vestry received the largest vote, but the lot where the house now stands being offered to the society by William P. Cooledge of New York, it was voted to accept it and build the church there. May 21, 1870, the corner-stone of the new church was laid. The church was built of granite from the hill which overlooks the village, and it was completed, ready for occupancy, in June, 1871. On June 14 the house was dedicated. The first estimates of the building were placed at five thousand dollars, but before it was completed the society had expended more than ten thousand dollars. The greater part of the money for rebuilding had been raised by subscription, but a debt of a few hundred dollars remained which was not paid until March 24, 1878.



The West Concord Congregational Church.

March 2, 1874, the church and society gave a call to Reverend Irving D. Adkinson, who had supplied the pulpit for two preceding Sabbaths. The call being accepted, Mr. Adkinson was installed as pastor May 6 following. This pastorate opened auspiciously, but very soon had a sad ending. Mr. Adkinson began his labors in physical weakness, and the care of a wide parish like this was more than he could endure. In one year from the time he first supplied the pulpit his labors ceased. On February 25, 1875, he died. This was the second pastorate of this church which had been terminated by death. Reverend Elisha Adams of Concord, the Methodist leader, supplied the pulpit for a few Sabbaths, and afterwards the neighboring Congregational ministers filled out the year, which ended in May, that the widow of the pastor might have the benefit of his salary.

Reverend John W. Colwell of Providence, R. I., supplied the pulpit the first three Sundays in June, 1875, and was engaged to act

as pastor for one year. September 22, 1875, he was ordained as an evangelist. He sustained this relation of preacher a little more than a year, when, November 8, 1876, he received a call to the pastorate at a salary of twelve hundred dollars. Accepting, he was installed February 28, 1877. It was during his pastorate that the church debt was paid. On Sunday, July 9, 1876, he preached a sermon giving the history of the church up to that time, and from that discourse and the church records the foregoing facts have been obtained. Mr. Colwell was a very acceptable pastor, working with energy and intelligence, and increasing the membership and influence of the church. After nearly four years of service he offered his resignation April 13, 1879, to take effect the last Sunday of that month. The resignation was accepted, and he was dismissed by a council convened for that purpose.

The pulpit was then supplied for a few months, when Reverend Cyrus M. Perry of Pembroke was engaged and served the parish from July 1, 1879, to May, 1882. Mr. Perry was acting pastor. He was succeeded by Reverend Charles B. Strong, who was called at a regular meeting held August 9, 1882, by both church and society. Mr. Strong accepted and was installed by a council September 6, 1882. Mr. Strong came from Coleraine, Mass., and was a graduate of Hartford Theological seminary. His pastorate was short, for his resignation was accepted July 20, 1884.

The pulpit was again supplied for nearly a year, when the society called Reverend Charles F. Roper, a graduate of Andover Theological seminary. Mr. Roper supplied the pulpit prior to his call, which bears date of May, 1885. The council met June 25, following, and he was duly installed. Then followed a pastorate of nearly nine years, fruitful in much good to the church. Mr. Roper inspired the members with his enthusiasm, and took a large interest in reformatory and philanthropic work of a public nature. With great regret the society and church received and accepted his resignation. At a meeting of a council called for that purpose he was dismissed March 4, 1894, and accepted a call to the church at West Lebanon. It was during Mr. Roper's pastorate and through his instrumentality that the chapel and parsonage were built. He secured subscriptions for the former, and the society authorized its erection in 1885 at a cost of about fourteen hundred dollars. In 1888 the parsonage was built on a lot donated by the late Asa A. Blanchard at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. For this, too, Mr. Roper secured subscriptions, and was the first minister to occupy it.

At a regular meeting, July 8, 1894, a unanimous call was given to Reverend Daniel W. Clark of Wellfleet, Mass., who accepted and

began his labors September 2, 1894. His pastorate continued for four years, terminating September 1, 1898. The pulpit was supplied for another six months. Then May 23, 1899, at a meeting held at the chapel, Reverend Henry M. Goddard of South Royalton, Vt., was called. He accepted and entered upon his duties June 18, 1899, and is the present pastor. The church membership is one hundred and forty-nine, with a congregation averaging one hundred and fifty.

Sabbath schools were held in this parish long before the church was organized. The first Sabbath school was started in 1818 in the old schoolhouse, Captain Joshua Abbot being the first superintendent. The custom at first was to hold these Sabbath schools in each of the districts of the parish at five o'clock in the afternoon. In time, however, these separate schools were united into one which was held at the church just after the morning service, a custom which has since continued. From the records of the church and the testimony of the pastors it appears that the Sabbath school has always been an important help in the work of the church. During the last two years the pastor has conducted a catechetical class for the young people of the parish.

The voice of the majority in this church has ever been the rule in deciding the many questions which have come before it for settlement, and a spirit of unity has prevailed in all its deliberations. The money contributions of this parish to sustain public worship and for general benevolent work approximate in the nearly seventy years of its existence one hundred thousand dollars, while its help in the community in promoting temperance and morality cannot be measured.

Of the first two deacons of the church Abiel Rolfe held office until his death, February 9, 1840, and Ira Rowell until May 5, 1876, when he resigned. Hazen Runnels was the successor to Mr. Rolfe, and served until his death, June 27, 1859. Stephen Carleton succeeded Mr. Rowell and served until November 10, 1884, when his death occurred. Edward S. Barrett and Cyrus Runnels were elected May 5, 1876, and still hold office, being elected for life. In 1895 three additional deacons were elected for terms of three years each, and Richard S. Emery, Frank E. Dimond, and George R. Parmenter were chosen. With the death of Mr. Barrett and Mr. Runnels the succession in this office will be for a limited term.

Since the "Old Home Week" was started in this state, the services at this church have attracted large numbers of former members of the church and residents of the parish.

The South Congregational Church.

Not more than sixty-eight years have passed since it was proposed to establish the South Congregational church in Concord, but Congregational worship has been that best known here since 1730, when the First church was organized, and the minister of that church was entitled the Minister of the Town. The need for the South church became apparent in 1835, when Concord, one hundred and eleven years after its settlement, had about four thousand five hundred inhabitants. In that year the South Congregational society was organized, the original members of which are given in the manual of 1869 as follows:

George Kent, Thomas Chadbourne, Nathaniel G. Upham, Franklin Evans, Leonard Kimball, Eaton Richards, James Weeks, James Sullivan, George N. Damon, Walter Harris, Asa McFarland, Samuel S. Dow, George Hutchins, Asaph Evans, Philip Watson, Ira H. Currier, Joseph Grover, Samuel Evans, Hamilton Hutchins, James Rines, Samuel Evans, Jr., Caleb Parker, Samuel Fletcher, Joseph Low, John B. Chandler, W. W. Estabrook, Arthur Fletcher, Josiah Stevens, Charles P. Blanchard, William D. Buck.

A suitable site, at the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets, was obtained for one thousand two hundred dollars, and in the summer of 1836 a church edifice was built thereon at a further cost of about eight thousand eight hundred dollars. The edifice was seventy-seven by sixty-four feet in area. Within its granite basement, level with the street, were the chapel, sixty-four by thirty-six feet in area, having three entrance ways (one from Main street, one from Pleasant street, and another from a pass way by the south side), and two stores, from the rental of which it was expected some income would come to the society. Two parlors and the main audience room were above these, entered by a stairway from Main street. On the floor of the audience room were one hundred and eight pews, besides a few in the gallery. There were three aisles and six rows of pews. The gallery at the east end, opposite the well-wrought mahogany pulpit, had space for an organ of considerable power, seats for a large choir, and the few pews just mentioned. Means wherewith to build this church were obtained from the resources or on the credit of certain members of the society, who appear to have been Asaph Evans, Samuel Evans, Samuel Fletcher, George Hutchins, George Kent, Joseph Low, Nathaniel G. Upham, and Amos Wood. Philip Watson, a parishioner, was the builder. This church was dedicated in the forenoon of February 1, 1837, and in the afternoon of the same day a sale of pews was held.

That year of 1837 is remembered as one of financial disaster. The secular affairs of the parish did not prosper immediately, and after a little time a singular situation resulted—the chapel and two stores went into private ownership, and the society paid rent for its chapel until 1854, when it was redeemed for five hundred dollars.

The interior of this first church was at the outset a place without decoration. The walls and ceiling were white, and the plain glass windows were hung with Venetian blinds. The north and south walls joined the ceiling by suitable curves. Each white pine pew was carpeted and cushioned, and perhaps its interior painted, to please the separate fancy of its owner. There was a door to close each pew. After a time a broad, crimson curtain, upheld by a rod with enlarged, carved ends, was hung behind the pulpit to relieve the plainness of the background. Still later the walls and ceiling were frescoed, in the manner of that time, with columns and panels, and behind the pulpit was drawn a chancel in perspective.



First South Congregational Church.

The congregation took no audible part in the worship, but arose and faced the choir when hymns were sung. The hymn-book was a collection entitled "Church Psalmody." Its selections included four hundred and twenty-one of the compositions of Dr. Isaac Watts. There were probably thirty voices in the choir. The organist and director was Dr. William D. Buck. There were, at different times, three organs placed in the gallery of the old church; one, a small affair built at Plymouth, N. H., was lent by the builder in hope of a sale; another, which cost seven hundred dollars, had been in use in Troy, N. Y., and the third, which was satisfactory, was built by Simmons, of Boston. Likewise there were two bells in the tower; the first was broken in ringing out welcome to the news of a townsman's nomination to the presidency of the United States.

The living church was organized on the day of the dedication with sixty-seven members, all of them from the First church. In the following March, Reverend Daniel James Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth and Andover, was called, and he was ordained and installed as pastor May 3, 1837, at the age of twenty-five years. The salary promised to the first pastor was seven hundred dollars for the first year, and eight hundred dollars a year thereafter. His patience and forbearance in respect to even this salary were a part of the resources by which the society overcame its early discouragements.

The first pastor may be rightly characterized as an eminently saintly man. His presence and manner might say to the most casual observer that here was the conscientious pastor of a church. His figure was slight, his carriage and deportment dignified, and his face, so it seems to the writer's fancy, bore resemblance to busts of the illustrious Italian poet Dante. He was a careful student and an interesting preacher. An active laborer in the vineyard, he had at one time a large class of children which met on Saturday afternoons for instruction in the "Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism." The pastor's view of Biblical teaching was in his early life more severe than is now general; such was then the common view. His pastorate covered twelve and one half years, and at its close the church appears to have numbered two hundred and thirty-one members; the admissions were two hundred and fifty-nine; losses, ninety-five. In October, 1849, he was dismissed, to become professor of theology in Dartmouth college. He died at Chester, N. H., on December 22, 1885.

During one period of this pastorate, Mr. Noyes was assisted by Reverend Ezra E. Adams, a native of Concord, preacher at the seamen's church in Havre, France, and during his own absence in Europe, in 1846, the pulpit was occupied by Reverend Daniel Temple, a returned missionary, who had served at Malta and other Eastern stations.

Among active parishioners of the early time not hereinbefore mentioned were Theodore T. Abbott, William H. Allison, Epps Burnham, John F. Brown, Elliot Chickering, Nathaniel Evans, Joseph French, Samuel Farrington, Ira Foster, David Kimball (editor of the *New Hampshire Observer*), Nathan Kendall, Dr. E. G. Moore, Asa Morrill (afterward captain of Boston police), David L. Morril (an ex-governor of New Hampshire), Levi P. Morton (afterward vice-president of the United States), John Niles, Franklin Pierce (afterward president of the United States), Ira Perley (afterward chief justice of New Hampshire), Benjamin Rolfe, Reverend Andrew Rankin, Nathan Stickney, Reverend Benjamin P. Stone and Reverend Henry Wood (editors of the *Congregational Journal*). Henry Wilson (afterward vice-president of the United States) was a parishioner during his Concord school-days in 1837.

The second pastorate was that of Reverend Henry E. Parker, a graduate of Dartmouth college and Union Theological seminary, who came to the church, at the age of thirty years, in April, 1850, from temporary service at Eastport, Me., and was installed May 14, 1851.

This pastorate was attended by most salutary results. There was a net gain of one hundred and twenty members. In 1857 (another year of general financial disturbance) the church edifice was repaired and

improved, but in 1859 it was destroyed by a fire which originated on neighboring premises. After futile efforts at rescue, when it became evident that destruction was inevitable, the pastor gave a final pull to the bell, which had been sounding loud tidings of disaster. There was no insurance, and all that remains of the old building is a framed large photograph of its exterior, the pulpit sofa, and the communion table. A temporary place for public worship was found in Phenix hall, but the historic site of the present church was before long chosen on which to build in a larger, better way. Here had been the residence of William A. Kent, where Marquis de Lafayette was lodged in 1825, Ralph Waldo Emerson was married in 1829, and Daniel Webster was at various times an honored visitor. Charles Edward Parker, a brother of the pastor, was the designer of the new church, and Lyman R. Fellows, Dutton Woods, William G. Mason, and Daniel H. Fletcher, all of them parishioners, were concerned in its construction. The building committee were Nathaniel G. Upham, George Hutchins, Arthur Fletcher, John Kimball, George Clough, Dutton Woods, Caleb Parker, E. G. Moore, and Joseph L. Jackson. The corner-stone was laid on May 3, 1860, and on the 27th of the following November the completed building was dedicated. Its lofty interior and its exposed beam work were architectural features new to Pilgrim churches in this vicinity, and excited the surprise of some of the visiting clergy. So did the cross on the tall tower, until reflection proved that no other Christians had better claim to the use of that sacred emblem.



Present South Congregational Church.

The interior of this church had originally three aisles, and six rows of pews on the main floor, numbering in all one hundred and forty-two. Besides these, there were nine in the north gallery. One hundred pews were appraised for sale at prices which would produce nineteen thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, and title to the remainder was retained. The interest in land on which the old church stood was sold for one thousand one hundred dollars, and a considerable sum was derived from premiums for choice of the new pews. The bell was obtained by public subscription. This church, together with the chapel which has recently become only a memory, cost twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars, but it

was evident very soon that the expectation of growth in the list of parishioners would be realized.

The second pastor of the church endeared himself not only to his own but to all the townspeople, being everywhere and always a public-spirited, large-hearted Christian gentleman. He had leave of absence twice, once to serve as chaplain of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers from June, 1861, to August, 1862, and again, to go abroad for six months from September, 1865. While in London he resigned the pastorate, and a council held in March, 1866, granted a dismissal. He went hence to Dartmouth college, where he was until recent years professor of Latin, and died in Boston, November 7, 1896.

The church had no installed pastor from March, 1866, to January, 1869. It was voted, September 24, 1866, to call Reverend William F. V. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; he accepted conditionally, but his health failed, as he had apprehended, and he withdrew in May, 1867, leaving very agreeable impressions with all who are old enough to remember his brief term of service.

There was then a period of nearly two years for which there is not much but material progress to relate. In January, 1867, a debt of two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents, a part of which appears to have been left over from construction of the church, was cancelled. That same year the side galleries were built and the north gallery enlarged, whereby space for forty pews was gained, but six floor pews were removed to obtain stairways. Funds for this enlargement, three thousand one hundred and four dollars and fifty-six cents, were provided by twenty-five associates,[1] known as the Gallery association, who were gradually reimbursed by appropriation to that purpose of a portion of the gallery pew rentals. In 1868 the fourth organ was obtained. It cost four thousand dollars, and the sum of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and two cents was expended in making a place for it, because the original design located the organ where is now the choir room. Towards this expenditure one hundred and fifty-six contributors gave three thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents, and the Social circle six hundred and thirty-one dollars and nineteen cents. From other sources three hundred and twenty dollars and three cents were derived, and nine hundred and fifty dollars were borrowed temporarily.

[1] William H. Allison, Jesse P. Bancroft, Lewis Barter, Henry T. Chickering, Joseph A. Cochran, Lyman R. Fellows, Arthur Fletcher, George Hutchins, George H. Hutchins, Calvin Howe, George E. Jenks, John Kimball, Benjamin A. Kimball, Samuel G. Lane, Asa McFarland, Henry McFarland, William G. Mason, Franklin Moseley, E. G. Moore, Caleb Parker, Hazen Pickering, L. D. Stevens, N. G. Upham, E. W. Woodward, Calvin C. Webster.

During this period one error occurred, which was that many preachers were heard with a view to ministerial service, and divergent views developed to some extent. These symptoms of disquiet were put at rest in December, 1868, when a call was extended to Reverend Silas L. Blake of Pepperell, Mass., a graduate of Middlebury and Andover. His service commenced the first Sunday of January, 1869, and his installation was on the 27th of the same month.

The nearly nine years' pastorate which followed was eminently satisfactory. Two hundred and forty-seven persons came into the church, of whom one hundred and fifty-seven were on confession of faith. At the height of the pastor's usefulness he received a call from the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio; so he resigned, and was dismissed by council, October 14, 1877.

If we may consider the year 1869 as a fair example for that decade, it will be interesting to note here that the current income of the society that year was three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents; expenses, three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents; benevolences, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and six cents. These figures are exclusive of certain receipts and payments towards an organ debt hereinbefore mentioned.

The fourth pastorate was that of Reverend Charles E. Harrington, called from Lancaster, N. H., and installed by council, April 18, 1878. This was a period of earnest endeavor and devotion, terminated by a call to the pastor from a church in Dubuque, Ia. He was dismissed by council August 31, 1882.

During this pastorate the South Church Relief society was formed. Franklin Evans gave to it at the outset the sum of two hundred dollars. At his death in April, 1903, he bequeathed to it the sum of ten thousand dollars, one half of such bequest to be kept as a fund in memory of his first wife (Sarah E.), and one half in memory of his second wife (Pauline L.), the income of the whole to be applied to the benevolent purposes of said Relief society. For a series of years the South church sustained a Sunday-school (later a church) on the Plains and another at the south end of Main street.



Chapel on The Plains.

The fifth pastorate was that of Reverend William H. Hubbard, called from Merrimac, Mass., and installed June 4, 1883. One of the notable events of that year was the National Triennial Council of Congregational churches for the United States, which assembled

in this church the second week of October, bringing hither distinguished delegates from many distant churches. Mr. Hubbard was zealous as pastor and citizen, and a man of high purpose. He resigned the pastorate and was dismissed by council September 22, 1885.

At various periods when the church has had no pastor Reverend Alfred Goldsmith, Reverend Samuel G. Brown, Reverend Samuel C. Bartlett, Reverend Cyrus W. Wallace, Reverend William J. Tucker, and Reverend S. R. Dennen have occupied the pulpit, besides Reverend Daniel Temple and Reverend William F. V. Bartlett, hereinbefore mentioned.

In 1886 material improvements again became desirable. The pews were then rearranged with four aisles, and refurnished, and the choir gallery and pulpit space enlarged. These changes involved the loss of sixteen pews. There was also general renovation, the sum expended being near three thousand five hundred dollars. Through the generosity of many individuals the society obtained title to nearly all pews which had hitherto been in private ownership, and a plan for defraying ordinary expenses by pew rents was adopted.

In 1887 a half century of the history of the church had gone. It had grown steadily and surely, without keeping close grip on its membership. It had sent many good people with a benediction into other churches.

It may be that the names of all of its sons who have gone into the ministry are not recalled when mention is made of Henry L. Low, William L. Gage, James E. Rankin (president of Howard university), Nathaniel L. Upham, Charles L. Hutchins, Benjamin T. Hutchins, Rockwood McQuesten, Clarendon M. Sanders, and Arthur W. Jenks.

The sixth pastorate was that of Reverend H. P. Dewey, a graduate of Williams and Andover, who came to the church at the age of twenty-five years. His ordination and installation occurred on October 12, 1887. This pastorate of almost thirteen years was eminently successful. Mr. Dewey became widely known as an attractive minister of the gospel, and was often chosen to preach at college chapels such as Dartmouth, Williams, and Vassar. Dartmouth college, in 1898, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was regretfully dismissed by council on May 23, 1900, to accept a call to the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The seventh pastorate is that of Reverend Edwin W. Bishop, a graduate of Williams college and Hartford Theological seminary. His pastorate began October 7, 1900, and his installation was on November 13 following.

The history of the church in recent years need not be told to contemporary readers. There has been gain in various directions. A year book[1] has been printed annually since 1890. The parishioners number nine hundred and sixty-nine; the church members, four hundred and forty-nine. It may be useful to mention the expenses and benevolences for ten years, premising them by saying that the benevolences are probably understated. They are never all on record, and are more carefully noted some years than others:

	Expenses.	Benevolences.
1891	$5,456.49	$1,859.10
1892	5,707.16	2,457.61
1893	6,282.61	2,790.22
1894	5,672.45	2,635.34
1895	6,195.00	3,369.65
1896	6,587.71	2,727.33
1897	7,090.69	2,525.18
1898	7,356.06	2,558.89
1899	7,989.54	3,003.26
1900	8,313.29	4,207.91
Total,	$66,651.00	$28,134.49

The year 1896 was of more than ordinary consequence. Although one of three years of monetary trouble, it witnessed the removal of the chapel of 1860 and the building of another, which is adequate to the larger needs of the parish. The new chapel is the handiwork of parishioners, the designer being George S. Forrest, and the builders L. R. Fellows & Son. The building committee were B. A. Kimball, E. B. Hutchinson, L. H. Carroll, Laura A. McFarland, and Charlotte A. Spencer. To defray the cost of this building, with its seats and fixtures, thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-four cents, two hundred and fourteen persons contributed. Other gifts were received, such as plans for the building, pulpit furniture, parlor chairs, desks, clocks, andirons, etc., to the value of about six hundred and seventy-five dollars. The Ladies' Social circle provided parlor and other outfittings to the amount of about six hundred and thirty dollars. The choir room was equipped by use of part of the proceeds of a chapel concert. This carries the total outlay above fifteen thousand dollars.

The opening of the century finds the church thriving in all its undertakings. A new organ, the fifth in parish history, has just been installed at a cost exceeding nine thousand three hundred dollars. It contains a chime of twenty bells, a memorial to Asa McFarland, a parishioner for forty-three years.

[1] The church manual was prepared by Major Henry McFarland, from which the data here given were obtained.

The White Memorial (Universalist) Church.

In a sermon devoted to the history of the Universalist society of Concord, Reverend E. L. Conger says that in 1833 the New England Convention of Universalists met in this city, and there were present as clergymen the Reverends Hosea Ballou, I. D. Williamson, Menzies Raynor, and John B. Dodds. The convention was held in the First Baptist church through the courtesy of that society, and this in spite of the sharp antagonism of that time between the two denominations elsewhere. How much the liberal giving of certain Universalists of Concord to the Baptists when they were building their church had to do with this courteous act it is impossible to say, but the two societies have always been friendly and lived as near neighbors in a very cordial way. The records of the Universalist society show, January 24, 1847, the following vote: "*Voted*, that this society pay for the use of the bass viol belonging to the Baptist society." This would indicate that they could harmonize in their music if they could not in their creeds.

Probably at this meeting of the New England Convention of Universalists in Concord the first Universalist preaching was heard in this city. After that there were occasional visitations of Universalist ministers here. Among the earliest was Reverend John G. Adams, afterwards of Lowell, Mass., and he was followed by Reverend Thomas J. Whittemore, Reverend Hosea Ballou, Reverend William Bell, Reverend N. R. Wright, and Reverend George W. Anderson. At that time there were not a great many families of professed Universalists in town, though nearly everybody who did not attend other religious meetings was classed as a Universalist or Unitarian, as was the case in other towns in the state seventy years ago. From 1836 to 1841 there was no stated preaching, but there was a legal organization kept by a half dozen earnest members in order to secure the "parsonage fund" from the town. The allotment to the Universalists was about thirty dollars, which furnished them about all the regular preaching they had.

The Reverend Mr. Adams had been a mechanic in Concord, having learned of William Low the trade of painter. He was subsequently employed to do painting at Rumney for the venerable stage proprietor, Robert Morse. While he resided in Mr. Morse's family he imbibed the principles of the Universalist faith, and subsequently became an earnest expounder of those principles. He at one time published a religious paper in Concord called *The Star of the East*, which, not proving profitable, he gave up, and continued preaching.

In 1841 vigorous efforts were made to sustain preaching through-

out the year. Reverend N. R. Wright of Dunbarton, father of Carroll D. Wright of the Labor Bureau at Washington, was engaged to preach at a salary of three hundred dollars. After a good deal of canvassing, this sum was subscribed, but part of the contributions came from outside of Concord. During 1841 Mr. Wright preached about half the time, and Reverend George W. Anderson most of the other half. On the first Sunday of June, 1841, William H. Ryder, then a student at Gymnasium academy, Pembroke, preached one of his first sermons, and formed an acquaintance which led to his being called by the society later when he entered the ministry.

Mr. Anderson was a Scotchman, a recent emigrant to this country. He is remembered as a man of strong logical powers, a good reasoner, and an effective preacher. He subsequently removed to New York. Mr. Wright was later settled at Lynn.

There are no records of the organization that precede that of 1841. The first recorded meeting for the purpose of organizing a society was held in the court room, January 5, 1842. At this meeting Stephen S. Swett was moderator, and Joel C. Danforth, clerk. A constitution containing nine brief articles was adopted, and signed by the following: Stephen S. Swett, Chase Hill, Aaron Carter, William H. Wyman, John Fox, William Page, Joel C. Danforth, John Taylor, Amos B. Currier, Joseph B. Smart, Isaiah Merrill, Philip B. Grant, Philip Sargent, and James Simpson. Nathaniel White, who afterwards became the pillar of the society, was prevented from being at the organization meeting, but immediately afterwards joined the society. A later addition was Moses Humphrey. Mr. Swett—who has one or two grandchildren living at the South end—was really the leader of the movement. In those days every church organization had its trials; and when the First Baptist society was struggling to build its church, it was cheered and encouraged by the kindly and liberal spirit shown by Mr. Swett, who, although a strict Universalist, helped the Baptists in various ways. Any person could become a member of the Universalist society by a majority vote, and by signing the constitution, but a continued neglect to attend Sunday services and regular meetings was deemed sufficient excuse for dropping such delinquents from the rolls.

At the same meeting John Taylor was chosen clerk, Joel C. Danforth, treasurer and collector, and Amos B. Currier and Aaron Carter, prudential committee. No names of women appear on the rolls for several years; but it is a fact that but for the earnest and zealous co-operation of a dozen or more determined and persevering women, the attempt to organize a society would have failed. Among these women were the wives of the original members and Mrs. Nathaniel

White, Mrs. Joseph S. Lund, Mrs. Mitchell Gilmore, Mrs. William Coffin, Mrs. Jeremiah S. Noyes, Mrs. Joseph G. Wyatt, Mrs. Philip B. Grant, Mrs. Nathan Call, Mrs. David Watson, Mrs. Lyman Dearborn, and Miss Julia Austin. Women were admitted to the councils of the society in the early fifties, through the influence of Mr. White, and as full members of the society January 6, 1869, and the records seem to indicate that it was their financial aid which led to their admission.

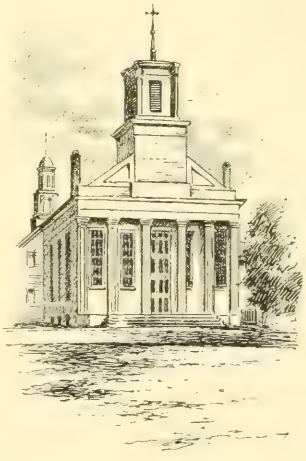
Simultaneously with the organization of the society was a movement to erect a church. On the same evening that the society organized a building committee was appointed, with full power to buy a lot, and to contract for and finish such a house as was thought best. The lot purchased is part of the one now owned by the society, and a church was erected thereon at a cost of four thousand dollars. This church was located on the front half of the lot facing School street. The house of Dr. Willard afterwards stood on the rear of the lot between the old Universalist church and the First Baptist church. At one time when Dr. Willard was asked where he resided, his reply was "Between heaven and hell," referring to the doctrines of the two churches. The church was dedicated Thursday afternoon, October 6, 1842, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Reverend Otis A. Skinner of Boston. The sale of pews occurred the following Saturday. The church appears to have been the property of the building committee for a few months; for at a special meeting of the society, held January 23, 1843, Mitchell Gilmore was appointed agent of the society to buy the house of the building committee, and to pledge the property of the society for any debt that might remain unpaid. In 1855 this church was sold to the Free Will Baptist society for one thousand dollars. It was sawed into two parts, and moved by halves to that society's location on the corner of State and Cross (now Concord) streets, where it continued to be occupied by them until they built a new church elsewhere.

After the expiration of the time for which Mr. Wright was engaged, perhaps two months elapsed before the first regular minister was called. He was Reverend Ezekiel Dow, who came from the vicinity of Newport. He began his pastorate in June, 1842, and closed it, somewhat summarily, the following December. During this time he changed his theological ground as a result of the Elder Knapp excitement of that year. He made a public recantation of Universalism at the Old North church in December, 1842, joined the Congregational church, and went from Concord to Loudon, where he preached for a time, and afterward removed to Massachusetts.

At a meeting of the society, March 2, 1843, a ballot for the suc-

cessor of Mr. Dow was taken. It was nearly equally divided between Reverend R. S. Pope of Hardwick, Mass., and Reverend James F. Witherell, who was publishing a religious paper in Concord called the *Balm of Gilead*, which had a short career. As Mr. Pope received the most votes, a call was given to him at a salary of five hundred dollars, which he declined. Then Mr. Witherell was engaged. His pastorate was of short duration. He had some difficulty with the society, and his connection terminated July 18, 1843. He was a great controversialist, in print and elsewhere. He afterwards removed to Maine.

September 4, 1843, the society gave a unanimous call to Reverend William H. Ryder, then a young man fresh from his studies, to settle at a salary of four hundred dollars. He accepted the call, and began his labors at once. He was a native of Provincetown, Cape Cod, and his pastorate continued for two years, closing October 1, 1845. The society prospered greatly during that time. He removed to Nashua, and afterwards to Roxbury, Mass. Finally he was called to Chicago, and became one of the leaders of the Universalist denomination. Early in his ministry a church organization was formed, December 28, 1843, which numbered about thirty members ten years later, and was subsequently reorganized.



First Universalist Church.

Soon after Dr. Ryder's leave-taking, an invitation was given to Reverend Thompson Barron of Winchester, and he began his pastorate the first Sunday in January, 1846, at a salary of five hundred dollars. His ministry extended over four years. He was somewhat doctrinal in his preaching and tenacious of his opinion, but was withal an intellectual man. The society had no great increase of numbers during his ministry. He went West after leaving Concord, but the climate not proving agreeable to him, he returned to New Hampshire, preached at Wentworth and Newport, and died at Sutton, January 4, 1870.

His successor was Reverend John Moore, familiarly called Father Moore, who began his ministry June 2, 1850, and continued it to the day of his death, February 5, 1855. He was a marked man in any gathering. He had a splendid physique, a genial disposition, and his life seemed a constant benediction to all who came in contact with him. He was born in Strafford, Vt., February 5, 1797, and spent his early life on a farm. At the age of eighteen he devoted a few months to work in a store and teaching. His father dying about this time and leaving his mother with seven children, of whom he

was the eldest, he returned to the farm and became the father to the family. He was ordained preacher in October, 1825, in his native town, where he continued to preach until March, 1828, when he settled at Lebanon, N. H., preaching there half the time and doing missionary work in surrounding towns. He afterward went to Massachusetts, to Connecticut, and to New York, returning to his native place in May, 1849, where he remained until he was called to Concord. While the pastor of the Universalist church here he was nominated for governor by a convention of the Know-Nothing Party, assembled at Manchester. It was soon ascertained that he was not eligible for the governorship, not having been a resident of the state for the seven years preceding, so that he did not accept the nomination. His death, which occurred a few weeks later, cast a gloom over the entire community. Returning from Nashua February 5, 1855, he was stricken with death on his way from the post-office to his house. Everybody was drawn to Father Moore, and it was said at the time his name was mentioned for governor that he had not an enemy in the state. He was a pleasing speaker and an earnest preacher. His funeral occurred at the First Baptist church,—through the courtesy of that society,—on account of its being the largest church in the city, and the sermon was preached by Reverend Sylvanus Cobb of Boston.

Father Moore's successor was his son, John Harvey Moore, who was then preaching in Connecticut. He came at the earnest desire of the society, whose wishes were supplemented by those of his mother. He was about thirty-six years of age, and had been preaching about twelve years. At the time of his coming the slavery agitation was intense, and Mr. Moore was a pronounced abolitionist. He was an independent, outspoken man, and the society was stirred by his preaching. It was in the days when many churches were rent asunder by the pulpit utterances against slavery, and the Universalists suffered with others. Those who remained with the society were strong for abolition and stood loyally by Mr. Moore, among them Nathaniel White, who, when he was told that the minister's views were driving people out of the church, said: "If the principle of freedom is driving people out of the church, I will be responsible for every dollar they pay." The terms of Mr. Moore's settlement were such that he could terminate his connection with the society at any time. January 1, 1862, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, the society adopting complimentary resolutions on his departure. It was during his ministry that the society built its new house of worship. Various meetings were held to see what could be done towards remodeling the old, or building a new, church. It was

finally decided to build, and the Dr. Willard property, between the society's land and that of the Baptist society, was purchased. The new church occupied about a year in construction, and was dedicated July 3, 1856. It cost about twenty thousand dollars. Dr. Alonzo A. Miner of Boston preached the sermon. An organ was provided by the ladies of the society at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

March 23, 1862, Reverend A. J. Canfield of North Adams, Mass., was called, and accepted. He began his labors here the last Sunday of April, and continued them until January 1, 1865, when he left, partly on account of the salary. He was somewhat peculiar, but a man of talent. It was said of him that he might have a text handed to him as he was going to church, and preach from it that morning. He followed Dr. Ryder to Chicago.

The Reverend Rowland Connor followed Mr. Canfield. He began his service as pastor the last Sunday of May, 1865. He was radical in his views, too much so for some members. The society prospered, however, during his ministry. December, 1866, he resigned to become the colleague of Dr. Miner at Boston, where his stay was brief. He afterward left the ministry for the law.

The next pastorate was also brief. Reverend F. E. Kittredge was called March 17, 1867, and resigned to take effect January 1, 1869.

April 18, 1869, Reverend E. R. Sanborn, of Fulton, N. Y., was called. He was then a student at Canton, N. Y., and entered upon his ministry in June following. He closed his labors the last Sunday in December, 1871, going hence to Bloomington, Ill.

June 16, 1872, Reverend Everett L. Conger of Taunton, Mass., occupied the pulpit, and a call from the society followed June 23, 1872. He accepted, to begin service the first Sunday in September following. It was during his ministry that extensive repairs were made to the church. These repairs were begun July 5, 1876, and occupied five months. While in progress the society worshiped in White's Opera House. The church was rededicated December 6, 1876, Dr. Miner of Boston preaching the sermon. Mr. Conger resigned May 23, 1880,—the resignation to take effect in July following. This was accepted with sincere regret, and he went to Galesburg, Ill., where he became connected with a theological school.

In the autumn following Mr. Conger's resignation the church lost by death its most loyal supporter, Nathaniel White. From its start his purse had always been open to its needs, and at times it was his helpful self-reliance which prevented collapse. Public-spirited in this, as in other matters, he never turned back from any course he had deliberately determined to pursue. How much he did for this society will never be known, for the records show but a part of his

continual contributions to square debts and make up deficits. Commemorative services were held at the church October 10, 1880, which were attended by people of all denominations, as expressive of their respect for a most useful citizen.

The pulpit was supplied until January, 1881, when Reverend A. P. Rein, who had been called the preceding December, began his pastorate,—one of the longest in the history of the society. It was not without its trials, yet the pastor persevered against many obstacles; but ill health finally caused him to retire. Largely through his efforts the church was remodeled in 1885 to admit of a chapel, parlor, kitchen, and other modern equipments. These changes, together with repairs, cost nearly five thousand two hundred dollars, an outlay, which, but for Mrs. White, would have left the society largely in debt. During these alterations, the society worshiped in Union hall.



White Memorial Church.

In various vicissitudes, Nathaniel White had come to the rescue,—purchasing pews when they were given up, and otherwise lending a hand, until at the time of his death he was the owner of more than half of the sittings of the church and more than half of its property. Mrs. White, in memory of her husband, made a gift of these holdings to the society. Therefore, at a meeting of the society October 3, 1885, it was voted to deed the church to the New Hampshire Universalist Convention, on condition that the convention re-convey the property to the society. It was then voted to call the church "White Memorial Church," a name it now bears.

At the annual meeting January 2, 1889, Mr. Rein offered his resignation, to take effect March 31 following. It was accepted with regret, and on June 2, 1889, Reverend Thomas W. Illman of Brattleboro, Vt., was called. He came to the society September 9, 1889, and his pastorate continued until February, 1895. He was a man of pronounced views, who made himself felt in the community. A reception given to him at the close of his labors was attended by a large number of the clergy and citizens of Concord.

For a few months the society made efforts to secure a successor, when fortunately its attention was directed to Reverend John Vannevar, who had come to East Concord on account of his health. A very brief exchange of views resulted in Mr. Vannevar's receiving a unanimous call to become the pastor,—a call he accepted, and began his pastorate September 1, 1895. Few occurrences have been more

happy in results to the society than that Mr. Vannevar should happen to settle in Concord just about the time that this church needed an experienced pastor. He has given the society its needed stimulus and strength, and largely through his personality, and that of his wife, its influence has been extended in the community. The congregation has steadily grown during the years of his pastorate, as evidenced by a considerable increase of salary at the last annual meeting.

The East Concord Congregational Church.

This church was the last of the offspring of the Old North church. It was organized for the greater convenience of the members of the parent church residing in East Concord; and the separation from the First Congregational society was attended with feelings of mutual regret. It was in the spring of 1841 that the building of the church was begun, and the location selected was on the land of Jeremiah Pecker, Jr. The building committee consisted of Jacob A. Potter, Charles Graham, Jeremiah Pecker, Jr., and William Page. Mr. Potter was the architect. The oak frame for the bell tower was furnished by General Isaac Eastman, who also made the vane which swings upon the spire of the church. The cross-beam upon which the bell now hangs was part of an old loom inherited by Mrs. Eastman from her great-grandmother, Susanna White Johnson, of Woburn, Mass., daughter of Seth Wyman of Lovewell's fight fame, and granddaughter of Peregrine White, the first male child born in New England. The corner-stone of the church was laid June 9, 1841, and the building was completed late in the fall. The dedication occurred in January, 1842. The event was one of the most notable that had occurred in town. The location of the church on Upper Penacook street was selected, for the reason that it was thought, as the village increased in population, it would be the most central. This was about the time that interest in the Sewall's Falls Locks and Canal began to develop.

The number of persons residing in East Concord at that time who were members of the North church was forty-four. February 9, 1842, at a meeting held at the residence of Jonathan Eastman, a committee was appointed to confer with these people and see how many were ready to be organized into a new church. Another committee was appointed to draft articles of faith. At a later meeting the first committee reported the following persons as willing to be organized into a new church: Nathaniel Ambrose, Martha Ambrose, Mehitable Ambrose, Jane Ambrose, Jacob Clough, Susan Clough, Mehitable Palmer, William Heard, Robert M. Adams, Dameras Adams, Jona-

than Brown, Mary A. Brown, Thomas Potter, Comfort Potter, Thomas D. Potter, Eunice Potter, Jacob A. Potter, Sophronia M. Potter, Thompson Tenney, Harriet Tenney, Nathaniel Ewer, Joseph Potter, Anna Potter, John Eastman, Lucinda B. Eastman, Isaac Virgin, Susan Virgin, James Eastman, Betsey Page, Mary A. Morrill, Abigail Glines, Esther J. Emery, Rachel Locke, Harriet Eastman, Sarah Ewer, Azuba Virgin, Caroline E. D. Virgin, Mary J. Blake, Susannah S. Lang, Fanny Hoit, Elizabeth Mooney, Mary Pecker, Annie Moulton. Of this number but one is living, Mrs. Caroline (Virgin) Ballard.

The formal opening of the church was March 30, 1842, when a council was convened. The action of the council was ratified by the unanimous vote of the church April 5, 1842. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper occurred on the first Sunday in May, 1842.



East Concord Congregational Church.

The first person admitted to the church, aside from the original members, was Harrison Bean, who was taken in May 1, 1842.

The first acting minister was Timothy Morgan, of Gilmanton Theological seminary. He began his labors March 30, 1842, and served until September 27, 1843. He was not formally installed. The first ordained pastor was Reverend Hiram Freeman of Concord, who followed Mr. Morgan, and continued as pastor until June 26, 1846. Mr. Freeman was installed September 28, 1843. In the correspondence he had with the society regarding settlements he suggested that the salary should be raised to four hundred dollars when business should become usually prosperous, and that he should have three Sundays off annually for "resting, journeying, and attending meetings of uncommon interest abroad." The society appears to have accepted his terms, though there is no record that the salary was increased from the amount first paid him. His pastorate was successful, and the membership of the church was largely added to during his stay. He was dismissed that he might engage in missionary labors in the West.

Reverend Winthrop Fifield of Epsom was installed as pastor March 24, 1847. He was voted a salary of three hundred dollars. Mr. Fifield continued in the service of the church until May 21, 1850,

when he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. At this time the church had one hundred and six members.

In 1851 the society voted to appropriate four hundred dollars for the minister's salary, and June 26 Reverend Henry A. Kendall, who had been pastor of the Congregational church of Dublin, N. H., for about eleven years, and was a graduate of the Gilmanton Theological seminary, was installed. His pastorate lasted until May 31, 1858, when he was dismissed.

For a time the pulpit was supplied. Among the supplies was Reverend Ephraim O. Jameson, of Andover seminary. At a meeting August 4, 1859, it was voted to hire Mr. Jameson as a supply for one year at a salary of six hundred dollars. December 10, 1859, Mr. Jameson was called for settlement by the church, and this was concurred in by the society February 6, 1860. He was ordained into the gospel ministry and installed pastor by a council March 31, 1860. He continued until November 1, 1865, when he resigned to accept a call to Millis, Mass. During his ministry twenty-two persons were added to the church. From November 1, 1865, until October 1, 1883, the church was without a settled minister. March 17, 1866, Reverend A. A. Baker was engaged for one year from the January previous, at a salary of seven hundred dollars. At the succeeding annual meeting it was the unanimous expression of the society that Mr. Baker be secured for another year, and he appears to have been very acceptable. For some reason he did not fill out the second year, for in May, 1867, a call was given to Reverend C. C. Watson, at a salary of eight hundred dollars, which was declined. October 10, 1867, Reverend Smith Norton began a supply, and continued until February 1, 1869.

During the year 1868 an effort was made to secure a parsonage. Subscriptions were solicited, and April 11 of that year a committee reported to the society that eight hundred and eighty-one dollars had been subscribed as a donation for the parsonage; that four hundred and sixty-nine dollars had been collected, and that four hundred and twenty-five dollars had been paid to Benmore Clarke for the John Q. Locke place as a parsonage. A committee was appointed to receive the conveyance in behalf of the society. February 9, 1869, it was voted to give Reverend George Smith a call to preach one year at a salary of five hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. Mr. Smith continued as the regular supply for two years. He was succeeded by Reverend Herbert R. Howes, who supplied the pulpit during the year 1871. From May 1, 1872, until October 1, 1878, Reverend Abram Burnham was the acting pastor, during which time there were two marked revivals and several persons were added to

the membership of the church. Reverend W. Gleason Schoppe of Bangor seminary supplied the church from January 1, 1879. At the end of the first year Mr. Schoppe was invited to remain another year, and he did so until November 1, 1880. In February, 1881, a committee was chosen to supply the pulpit for that year. During that month Reverend Ferdinand D. V. Garretson preached for the first time as a supply; and he and Reverend A. E. Dunnells and Reverend Charles L. Tappan appear to have been the regular supplies from that time until October 1, 1883. Then Reverend James T. Pyke of Andover seminary was ordained, and continued as pastor until April, 1885, when he resigned. It was at this time that Edwin J. Aiken began his services at the church. He was ordained into the ministry and installed pastor October 1 of that year; but at the close of the second year he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and was dismissed by council April 27. He was succeeded by Reverend Lewis Goodrich, who was stated supply of the pulpit from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888. Mr. Aiken was then recalled, and continued with the church as its pastor until April 1, 1890.

From April 1, 1890, until July 1, 1891, Reverend Richard M. Burr of Chichester conducted the affairs of the society. During his ministry the Y. P. S. C. E. was organized. When his services were concluded, another unanimous call was given to Mr. Aiken. The latter was at that time state missionary and could not accept on account of his engagements. Reverend Nathan F. Carter, therefore, supplied the pulpit until October, 1891, when Mr. Aiken was able to accept the society's call, and continued its pastor until October 1, 1893, during which time fifty-eight persons were added to the membership of the church. He was followed by Reverend George H. Dunlap, who has continued as the pastor of the church until the present time.

In the summer of 1887 extensive repairs were begun in the interior of the church. The work was done under the immediate supervision of Reverend C. L. Tappan, Thompson Tenney, and Charles E. Staniels. The old seats were taken out and replaced by those of modern design. The singers' gallery was put in its present position in the rear of the pulpit. New windows of colored glass were substituted for those of former days, and new pulpit furnishings took the place of the old. The church was re-carpeted and otherwise refurnished. The ward house located on the other side of the street was purchased by the Ladies' Benevolent society, moved to the rear of the church and connected with it. The expense of the repairs and refurnishing exceeded two thousand two hundred dollars, all of

which was raised in the parish except one hundred and forty-six dollars.

The fiftieth anniversary of the starting of the society was celebrated at the church March 30, 1892. There was a very large attendance. An historical address by Reverend F. D. Ayer, D. D., was delivered. A paper on the history of the church by Frank P. Curtis was read, followed by a sketch of the Ladies' Benevolent society, founded in 1859, by Mrs. Sarah Potter. This celebration occurred during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Aiken. There were present Reverend C. F. Roper, Reverend L. C. Kimball of Canterbury, Reverend C. B. Crane, D. D., and Reverend Nathan F. Carter of Concord, Governor Hiram A. Tuttle, and others, who by their words of cheer added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Letters were read from Reverend E. O. Jameson, of Millis, Mass., and Reverend A. E. Dunnells, of Bath, Me., both of whom had served the church as pastors.

The society received in 1900 a gift of two hundred dollars for church purposes from Mrs. Charles Potter and Mr. John T. Tenney as a memorial of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Tenney, deceased, and former active members of the church. The same evening that this gift was acknowledged Mrs. Charles E. Staniels presented the church with an individual communion set. The tankard and four cups previously in use were gifts of the North church, and are now deposited with the New Hampshire Historical society.

Since 1900 the society has made some marked improvements in the interior of the church. It has been the recipient of a handsome English oak communion table and linen cover in commemoration of the first wedding which took place in the church, and a memorial gift from John B. Curtis, one of the oldest members of the church.

The present membership of the church is thirty males and sixty-two females, and the average attendance is about one hundred.

The Curtis Memorial Free Will Baptist Church.

In the year 1897 there was prepared by Deacon Moses B. Smith, and published, an historical address on the Curtis Memorial Free Will Baptist church, from which many of the following facts have been obtained. Mr. Smith, in his opening, says:

"Few, if any, churches in New Hampshire—if, indeed, any in the denomination—have experienced such vicissitudes, met and overcome more obstacles, encountered and outridden more storms on their voyage, than this church. Its history might be stated briefly in two or three sentences, thus: It has had three births, seceded

once, experienced two secessions, reorganized once, died once, and once, if no more, seemed about ready to give up the struggle and sink beneath the waves of discouragement and trials."

The church was organized in the house of Reverend John Kimball on the eighth day of December, 1844, with thirteen members, seven males and six females, and Reverend Mr. Kimball was chosen to have the "watch care" of the church, while N. G. Spiller and John Drew were elected deacons. On May 11, 1845, the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time. The congregation held services in private houses for a year or more until the church on Centre street, now used by the Advents, was built, which was about 1846. In October, that year, Mr. Kimball closed his work.

From that time until 1857 there was a succession of five pastorates,—Reverend S. T. Catlin, from October, 1847, to April, 1849; Reverend E. J. Helme, May 6, 1849, to October, 1849; Reverend A. D. Smith, November 1, 1849, to April 5, 1852; Reverend Arthur Caverno, June, 1852, to December 29, 1852; and Reverend Hiram Whitcher, September, 1853, to April, 1857.

During this period the church had a hard struggle for existence because of dissensions and financial troubles. It was with the greatest difficulty that expenses were met, and the treasurer's record for one quarter in the year 1849 shows that the pastor was paid only twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents. So great was the discouragement that the society during Mr. Caverno's pastorate seriously discussed the question of disbanding. In 1852 there was a formal withdrawal of some members, and it required undaunted courage on the part of the few remaining to continue their work. During Mr. Whitcher's ministry, there was a division in the church; the minority (who controlled possession of the meeting-house) opposing the retention of the pastor, and fixing a date after which he should no longer occupy the pulpit. The majority, therefore, seceded, and engaging Washington hall, held services there on the first Sabbath of April, 1855. The minority continued to worship in the church until they disbanded, which was about the time the church was sold to the Advents, in 1856.

From the majority who went to worship in Washington hall the present church traces its descent. This is the second birth of which Deacon Smith speaks. This society purchased, in June, 1855, the old meeting-house of the Universalist society and moved it in two sections to a lot on State and Concord streets. Even this removal brought trouble, and an injunction was served because of threatened mutilation of shade trees along the route of transit. Through the efforts of Ira Perley, afterwards chief justice of the state, the injunc-

tion was dissolved, and the society carried out its plans; the entire expense of purchase, removal, repairs, and cost of lot being about three thousand dollars. The society borrowed money of the city to purchase the lot, and its note was carried for twenty years, during which one thousand two hundred dollars of interest was paid, a no inconsiderable burden upon the society. After the seceders had established themselves in Washington hall, a council was called to organize a church. The seceding members numbered fifty, and, adopting a covenant, elected officers. For a year and a half the church enjoyed some prosperity. Then, doubt existing about the regularity of its organization, a council of ministers was called, who decided that the church was not organized in accordance with rules and usages of the denomination, and therefore void. The decision was accepted, and the church voluntarily expired.

On June 23, 1857, the church was reorganized with twenty-seven members,—its third birth. August 21, 1857, Reverend Josiah P. Nutting was called and continued as pastor until he resigned, June 5, 1866, his being the longest pastorate in the church. He was a strong preacher and a successful pastor. He was succeeded by Reverend Albanus K. Moulton, who was installed May 4, 1868, and closed his work October, 1869.

Stormy and troublesome as the life of the church had been, it was at this period that it reached its lowest ebb. It was in financial straits and the members were disheartened. The congregation had materially decreased, and many members had backslidden and were indifferent. It seemed as if the organization were in the process of final dissolution. It was then that aid was sought of Reverend Silas Curtis, who may be appropriately called "the father" of the church; for, from the beginning of his ministration, although the church afterwards had trials and tribulations, its life was not seriously threatened. Mr. Curtis was then burdened with the care of the Home Missionary and Educational society, the New Hampton institution, and the *Morning Star* newspaper interests. He was invited, however, to serve the church as acting pastor, and he immediately began his labors, devoting all the time and energy he could spare from other duties. The congregation began to increase, greater interest was taken by members in its work, and all were greatly encouraged. His pastorate continued until March 9, 1875, when, in consequence of advancing years and impaired health, he felt compelled to relinquish the care of the church. It was during his pastorate that Mr. Nutting, a former pastor, returned to the city and built a small chapel on the corner of Perley and Grove streets, as an addition to his house, and there established services. Mr. Nutting at that time had joined the

Plymouth Brethren. Several of the members of Mr. Curtis's church, being strongly attached to Mr. Nutting, requested dismissal, which, after much deliberation, was granted. This was the second secession of which Mr. Smith speaks. Mr. Curtis's labors seem to have been largely those of love. The society was in debt and unable to meet its current expenses. Having means, he contributed not only of the meager salary allowed him, but from his other resources, to this work, and, later, his generous contribution toward the erection of a new church was so liberal as to assure its success.

The pastorates succeeding that of Mr. Curtis were the following: Reverend Fred L. Wiley, April 26, 1875, to April 26, 1876; Reverend Harrison F. Wood, May 8, 1876, to April, 1882; Reverend Alfred T. Hillman, July 30, 1883, to April 1, 1886; Reverend Frank C. Bradeen, July 30, 1886, to October, 1890; Reverend Orrin W. Waldron, May 1, 1891, to January 1, 1895; Reverend Frank K. Chase, July 1, 1895, to August, 1901, and Reverend Thomas H. Stacy, February 1, 1902, who is the present pastor.

Reverend Hosea Quimby, D. D., having been appointed chaplain of the state prison, removed to this city and united with the church February 2, 1872. Dr. Quimby frequently supplied the pulpit. He was the first college graduate to enter the ministry of the denomination. At one time he was principal of Smithville seminary, R. I., and had for students some very distinguished men, among them being ex-Governor Sprague, ex-Governor Howard, and President J. B. Angell, LL. D., of Michigan.



Curtis Memorial Church.

Reverend S. J. Pitman joined the church April 2, 1869. He also, in the absence of the pastor, preached when his health permitted. He died in August, 1876.

There have been in all sixteen pastors, covering a period of fifty-seven years. Deacon Smith says of them collectively that they were men above the average in ability. Some were very able preachers, and by many considered eloquent. Three of them left the denomination,—Mr. Catlin and Mr. Hillman joining the Congregationalists, and Mr. Nutting the Plymouth Brethren.

The present church edifice on the corner of Fayette and South streets, which is a memorial to Father Curtis, was conceived during Mr. Bradeen's pastorate. In the early part of Mr. Wood's pastorate, funds had been raised and the old church thoroughly repaired. Just

previous to Mr. Bradeen's coming the pew-owners had decided to further repair the house at an estimated cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. After preaching his first sermon, on the morning of July 30, 1886, Mr. Bradeen called a meeting in the afternoon of the leading members for consultation, and there frankly stated to them his views of their contemplated action. He informed them that the house and location were not what they needed, and that it was a waste to expend that amount of money in that location. This announcement came as a great surprise, but he continued to press the matter, and by his enthusiasm and zeal secured the adoption of his plan. Father Curtis became interested, and pledged three thousand five hundred dollars; Reverend J. L. Sinclair, one thousand dollars; the State Missionary society, one thousand dollars; the Home Missionary society, five hundred dollars; Reverend Solomon Cole, five hundred dollars; and wealthy citizens gave liberally. The present lot was purchased at a cost of four thousand six hundred dollars, and when the church was completed for occupancy, at an outlay of nearly twenty thousand dollars, there was left an indebtedness of only one thousand five hundred dollars. This debt was afterwards cleared off by the legacy of Mrs. Lucinda A. Swain, and the society has an edifice of which it is justly proud, free of debt. Its organ, which was later put in at a cost of one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars, was the result of voluntary contributions, and its communion service and clock were the gifts of Norman G. Carr of this city.

The exact number of members up to 1857 cannot be determined, as the roll of members has been lost. Probably there were not far from two hundred. Deacon Smith thus summarizes the membership in different pastorates: The old church, 200; added during Mr. Nutting's pastorate, 110; Mr. Moulton's, 10; Mr. Curtis's, 82; Mr. Wiley's, 16; Mr. Wood's, 98; Mr. Hillman's, 17; Mr. Bradeen's, 42; Mr. Waldron's, 92; and Mr. Chase's, 36,—a total of 703.

Only three members are now left who united with the first organization. Of the twenty-seven charter members composing the last organization, there is but one left in the church. In 1861, Deacon Smith united with the church. There is not to-day a male resident living who then belonged to the church. Its present membership is two hundred and forty-five and its congregation numbers some two hundred and fifty.

The First Baptist Church at Penacook.

The first movement to secure preaching at Penacook, or Fisherville, as it was then called, was made by the brothers Henry H. and John S. Brown, who purchased the store building of Crosby & Gage

and refitted it for use as a church, naming it Union hall. They secured the services of Reverend Edmund Worth for preacher, and the first meeting in Union hall of which there is any knowledge was held February 2, 1845. Regular service appears to have been sustained here for several months before there was any attempt at organization of a society. Prior to 1845 the Baptists of Penacook were accustomed to go to Boscawen to worship at the old Baptist church of that town. Union hall stood upon land opposite the Congregational church, where now stands the house of Dr. Anson C. Alexander, of which it forms the L and stable. After worshiping here for a time, it was thought that the growth of the village warranted the organization of a church. With this end in view a preliminary meeting of a few Baptists residing in Penacook was called at the home of David Brown, July 19, 1845. Reverend Edmund Worth was chosen moderator, and Henry H. Brown, clerk. The attendance disclosed that there were more Baptists in the vicinity than churches frequently have in their infancy, and it was felt that the territory should be occupied before any other denomination had an opportunity to organize. An adjournment for one week was taken, to enable others to be present. At this second meeting it was formally resolved to form the "First Baptist Church of Fisherville." The Baptist churches of Concord and surrounding towns were invited to meet in council August 6, 1845, to assist in giving the church public recognition, and Reverend Edmund Worth, John S. Brown, and Benjamin Hoyt were chosen delegates to sit in the council. The council decided in favor of recognition, and in September following the church was admitted to the Salisbury Association. The organization of the church was completed by the choice of Reverend Edmund Worth as pastor, David Brown and Benjamin Hoyt as deacons, and Henry H. Brown as clerk. Mr. Worth was engaged as a supply at that time, and so continued for a year or two. He was undoubtedly installed as pastor at a later day.

The original members of the First Baptist church were: William H. Allen, Chloe F. Allen, Ebenezer W. Allen, Caroline Allen, David Brown, Eunice Brown, Henry H. Brown, Mary A. D. Brown, John S. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Hannah M. Brown, Martha A. Brown, Philip C. Clough, Lucy Clough, Sarah E. Call, Martha A. Cowell, Sarah A. Burpee, Mary Dickerman, Luke Eastman, Sarah Eastman, Sarah C. Eastman, Benjamin Hoyt, Jeremiah A. Haynes, Sarah L. Haynes, Joseph F. Hale, Lucretia Johnson, Martha A. Perkins, Hiram Simpson, Mary S. Simpson, Jacob L. Tewksbury, Joanna Tewksbury, Edmund Worth, Maria Webster.

The First Baptist society was organized March 20, 1846, with

fourteen original members as follows: Deacon David Brown, Deacon Henry H. Brown, Deacon Benjamin Hoyt, William H. Allen, Jeremiah A. Haynes, Jeremiah Burpee, Jr., Hiram Simpson, Reverend Edmund Worth, John S. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Philip C. Clough, Ebenezer W. Allen, George Puffer, Levi R. Nichols. The first board of officers were: Clerk, Samuel F. Brown; treasurer, John S. Brown; standing committee, William H. Allen, Henry H. Brown, and Hiram Simpson.

During the year 1847 the question of erecting a church edifice was considered; but owing to financial troubles that year the subject was dropped, and the society continued to occupy Union hall until the winter of 1849, when Graphic hall, built by James Rand, was completed, and thither the society moved for its public meetings. Here the people continued to worship until 1853, when they moved to the Congregational church on the Boscawen side of the river. This church had been abandoned by the Congregationalists who worshiped there, by reason of their union with the Congregational society on the Concord side of the river. During the time the Congregational church was used for Sunday services, the Baptists held week-day meetings, part of the time in the small room over what is now the post-office, and part of the time in what was then Granite hall.



First Baptist Church, Penacook.

The continued growth of both the church and the community seemed to warrant movement toward the erection of a house of worship, and in 1857 a committee, consisting of John S. Brown, Dana W. Pratt, and Samuel Merriam, was authorized to procure plans and specifications and cause to be erected a suitable church. Their work progressed so that the church was completed in 1858, and September 8 of that year was dedicated. This church, whose exterior appearance has not been materially changed, stands at the corner of Merrimack and Centre streets. It was built of wood and is eighty by fifty-two feet, with a tower and spire one hundred and fifty feet high. The audience room is fifty feet by seventy feet, with seventy-two circular slips seating four hundred and seventy-five persons, with galleries containing twenty-four slips with a capacity of seating one hundred and fifty persons, exclusive of the orchestra, which was placed over the vestibule. The seats were upholstered and the

floors carpeted throughout. The basement had five rooms, exclusive of the furnace room and the space under the tower, all of them finished. There were a lecture room, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, a small vestry for social meetings, two rooms for the Female Benevolent society, and a large entrance room. An organ was purchased at a cost of two thousand and fifty dollars, and a clock with four dials put in the tower, which was afterward given to the city. The entire cost of the building and fixtures, exclusive of the lot, which was the gift of the Contoocook Manufacturing company, was eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, mostly paid by John S. and Henry H. Brown. Of this church the *New Hampshire Statesman* remarked editorially at the time of the dedication:

"For all appointments necessary for a religious society there is no edifice in the central part of New Hampshire, if in the state, that equals this. It is a beautiful memorial of the Christian enterprise and enlarged benevolence of those who conceived the plan and carried it to successful completion."

Mr. Worth continued as pastor until March 30, 1856, when he preached his farewell sermon. He was a man of self-poise and gentleness, and much beloved by his people, especially the children. He had been at the head of the *New Hampshire Baptist Register*, which he established in Concord about 1834, and was at all times a free contributor with his pen to the cause of the denomination. He died in Kennebunk, Me., where he was stationed after leaving Penacook.

The immediate successor of Mr. Worth was Reverend Joseph Storer, who was present at a meeting April 4, 1856, with a view to settlement. On May 30, 1856, he and his wife were admitted to the church, and apparently he had then been engaged for service. It was during his ministry that the church was built, and in the November following its dedication the number of the congregation was reported at four hundred, and the number of the Sunday-school at one hundred and forty-three. March 30, 1862, he closed his pastorate. He was a man of more formality than his predecessor, and though lacking his elements of personal popularity, was universally respected.

The Reverend Joseph Henry Gilmore, son of Governor Gilmore, was the next pastor. A call was given him May 7, 1862, and he was ordained June 19. For a little more than two years he labored acceptably and successfully with the society. He was a man of scholarly attainments, and the church was never more prosperous than during his pastorate, for both as pastor and preacher he was highly esteemed. It was, therefore, with regret that the society accepted his resignation, tendered September 12, 1864.

Reverend Ira E. Kenney of Niles, Mich., succeeded Mr. Gilmore. He was called November 25, 1864, and accepted by letter December 19, 1864. He began his labors the second Sunday in March, 1865, and continued as pastor for a little more than three years. His resignation March 2, 1868, took effect May 1, 1868. He was succeeded the last Sunday in May of that year by Reverend George G. Harriman, then a recent graduate of Rochester Theological seminary, who began preaching at that time as a candidate with a view to settlement. He was called by the church and society June 22, 1868, and accepting, was ordained September 2, 1868.

It was during his pastorate that the church and society had their first division, and the result was a schism which divided both, and resulted in the organization of another Baptist church in the village. This trouble arose early in 1872 over the question of the desirability of continuing Mr. Harriman as pastor. A majority of the society as such, which was then a different organization from the church, voted in favor of discontinuing his services, while the church, or a majority thereof, voted that he be retained. The society secured the services of Reverend William B. Smith, but Mr. Harriman declined to yield the pulpit. The society insisting however, Mr. Harriman and his followers withdrew. A few weeks later those who had withdrawn established themselves at Sanders' hall, which continued to be their place of worship until early in February, 1878. They perfected an organization, and called it the First Baptist church of Penacook, a name which the old society refused to relinquish. At the Salisbury Association both societies appeared by delegates, claiming to be the First Baptist church of Penacook, and the feeling engendered by this breach was very intense for several years. Reverend J. D. Tilton supplied the pulpit at Sanders' hall for a time, and was followed by J. K. Ewer, then a student at Newton Theological seminary, as a supply. He was succeeded by Reverend John E. Burr as stated pastor. Various efforts at reconciliation occurred during these years, but it was not until 1878 that these efforts were successful. At a meeting of those who remained at the old church, January 30, 1878, it was voted to invite the members of the Main Street Baptist church to unite with them, and a committee of conference was appointed. This committee consisted of Franklin A. Abbott, Henry F. Brown, John S. Brown, Charles H. Amsden, and Norman D. Corser. In response to this invitation the Main Street Baptist church, February 3, 1878, appointed William H. Allen, Moses H. Bean, William Walsh, Charles G. Morse, and John H. Moore as its committee of conference. The conferees met February 4, 1878, and organized, with the choice of Moses H. Bean as moderator, and Charles H.

Amsden as clerk. Then it was voted that a union of the two churches take place February 17, following. Each society was to discontinue the services of its pastor, and a new minister for the reunited society was to be obtained. At the union of the societies, ninety-five members of the Main Street Baptist church were readmitted to the church from which they had withdrawn. Reverend John E. Burr resigned at the end of three months, as agreed upon by the two societies, and Reverend William B. Smith tendered his resignation July 3, 1878, and closed his labors the last Sunday of December of that year. All misunderstandings were forgiven, and the trouble, which largely arose over questions of church government, entirely disappeared.

At a meeting of the society, March 16, 1879, it was voted to have Reverend A. E. Reynolds of Natick, Mass., supply for a few months, but he declined. Three months later an invitation was given to Reverend Julius B. Robinson to become the pastor, and July 6 he began his labors. Mr. Robinson's pastorate lasted a little more than a year and a half. His health was poor, and he was compelled to resign on that account, which he did February 9, 1881. A call was then given to Reverend E. C. Spinney, who declined. This was followed by a call to Reverend George T. Raymond of Fitchburg, Mass., who first officiated as pastor July 3, 1881. His pastorate was also brief. He resigned March 28, 1883, and formally closed his work May 27, following, though he supplied the pulpit a part of the month of June.

July 1, 1883, Reverend Welcome E. Bates of Waterford, Conn., was present as a candidate. He made so good an impression that he was called a week later. He accepted, and began his labors the first Sunday in November, 1883. His pastorate continued for four years. Receiving a call to a church in Haverhill, Mass., he resigned November 20, 1887, and preached his farewell sermon December 11, following.

The next pastor was Reverend William N. Thomas of Morrisville, N. Y., who was called April 22, 1888, and began his pastorate in May. It was during his pastorate that extensive repairs were made to the audience room of the church. These were begun in August, 1888. The society worshiped in the vestry until March, 1889, when the repairs were completed. There were also some changes in the interior of the church. The galleries were cut off, and the organ removed from the gallery in the rear to the front of the auditorium. There were also added stained-glass memorial windows, a new ceiling was put in, the walls were decorated, new upholstery placed in the pews, new carpets laid, and new chandeliers and fixtures added,—at a cost of seven thousand five hundred dollars. The memorial win-

dows, eleven in number, were put in by the following individuals or their friends: Deacon Henry H. Brown, John S. Brown, Eunice H. Brown, Samuel F. Brown, Martha A. Brown, John A. Coburn, Abigail E. Fox, Reverend Edmund Worth, the first pastor, John Sawyer, Samuel Merriam, and Charles H. Amsden. The committee on repairs were Charles H. Amsden, Edmund H. Brown, and Anson C. Alexander. The church was rededicated March 14, 1889, at which time Mr. Amsden, in behalf of the committee on repairs, made an extended report and gave a brief history of the church. The dedication sermon was by Reverend C. W. McAllister of Manchester.

Mr. Thomas resigned August 2, 1891, to take effect immediately. His resignation was accepted, and December 13 Reverend Aschel S. Gilbert of Bennington, Vt., was called. Accepting the call, he began his labors January 3, 1892. His pastorate lasted three years and a half. Receiving a call to the Baptist Bethel of Boston, he resigned August 2, 1896, and September 13 preached his farewell sermon. The pulpit was then supplied for a little more than two years, the Reverend Daniel C. Easton acting in this capacity from January 1, 1897, to March 1, 1899.

The first act was taken to unite the society and the church in one legal body January 17, 1898. It was then voted by the society to transfer its property and accounts to the church, when the church should be legally organized as a corporation. A voluntary corporation, as the "First Baptist Church of Penacook," was formed, and the old society was dissolved. The first meeting of the new organization was held and officers elected March 2, 1898. Edmund H. Brown was appointed to act for the board of trustees and receive the property of the society.

It was while Mr. Easton was occupying the pulpit that the parsonage was sold. This was built largely through the efforts of John S. Brown, who met the expense, except one thousand dollars contributed by Charles H. Amsden and John A. Coburn. The house cost, land and all, about ten thousand five hundred dollars. It proved, however, to be too expensive a residence for the ministers occupying it to maintain. Sometime after its completion it had been given to the society. When it was sold a part of the proceeds was returned to Mr. Brown, and the remainder applied to discharge a debt created by the repairs on the church.

February 5, 1899, it was decided to call Reverend William H. Allison, who began his labors March 5, 1899. Under his ministrations the church prospered. Mr. Allison resigned to take effect July 1, 1902. Since then the church has been without a pastor. John C. Linehan, in writing of Penacook in 1899, says: "The good reputa-

tion for morality which the village has enjoyed from the first is due largely, and ought to be credited, to the men who were the founders of this church."

The Sunday-school has been in existence since 1845 and successfully maintained. D. Arthur Brown of Penacook is one of the original scholars. The superintendents of the Sunday-school were Henry H. Brown for a generation, Franklin A. Abbott for about fifteen years, Edmund H. Brown for about twelve years, with George A. Dickey, Dr. A. C. Alexander, Henry F. Brown, and John H. Moore following in succession with shorter terms. The Sunday-school has always maintained a good library.

The succession of deacons of the church is as follows: Benjamin Hoyt, David Brown, Henry H. Brown, Franklin A. Abbott, William H. Allen, Henry F. Brown, Edmund H. Brown, and William A. Bean.

Two young men from this church have entered the ministry, Reverend Joseph F. Fielden, now settled in Winchendon, Mass., and Reverend Millard F. Johnson, now stationed at Nashua. One other candidate for the ministry furnished by this church was William I. Brown, who was an honor man of Brown university and all ready to graduate when the call came for volunteers in 1862. Without waiting to receive his diploma he raised a company, was appointed second lieutenant, served nearly through the war, and was killed in front of Petersburg in 1865. He had engaged his room at the theological seminary at the time of his enlistment. The Grand Army post at Penacook is named after him.

The Methodist Church at Penacook.

This church was organized October 28, 1847, under Reverend Silas Quimby as presiding elder, with Reverend Ebenezer Peaslee as preacher in charge. Of the early pastors the record is imperfect. For several years the pulpit was supplied by professors and students of the Methodist Biblical institute of Concord. Others who contributed to the preaching were Bishop Osman C. Baker and Reverend Eleazer Smith. There appear to have been appointments to this church by the annual conference, and pastors in charge, but dates of service are lacking in the early years. Among the names of pastors acting or by appointment who immediately followed Mr. Peaslee are the following: John McLaughlin, O. P. Pitcher, Mr. Knapp, H. M. Loud, W. D. Cass, Jacob Sanborn, James Pike, J. C. Emerson, Daniel C. Babcock, Samuel Roy, and Nathan P. Philbrick; but of some of them little information can be given regarding the dates of their appointment or the length of their service.

Reverend Daniel C. Babcock, who was stationed at Penacook both as supply and by appointment from the fall of 1861 until the spring of 1863, writing his recollections of that time, says: "J. C. Emerson was appointed to Penacook in the spring of 1861, but went into the army the next fall. John McLaughlin died in 1857. O. P. Pitcher was a student at Concord, and married a daughter of Bishop Baker. He and his wife are both dead. W. D. Cass was an old man when I joined the New Hampshire conference in 1861. Jacob Sanborn was an aged member of the New England conference but resided at Concord. H. M. Loud was a student and joined the New England conference. James Pike was presiding elder at the time he entered the army as colonel of the Sixteenth regiment."

This seems to show that most of those mentioned by Mr. Babcock supplied or were appointed to this church prior to the Civil War. The roster of its ministers is, so far as known, substantially as follows: Reverends Ebenezer Peaslee, 1847–; 1850 to 1851, Mr. Knapp; 1852 to 1855, supplied; W. D. Cass, 1856; Daniel J. Smith, 1858; J. C. Emerson, 1861; Daniel C. Babcock, 1861–1863; Daniel J. Smith, 1863–1865; Nathan P. Philbrick, 1866–1869; Newell Culver, 1870–1871; Simeon P. Heath, 1872–1874; William H. Jones, 1874–1875; Lyman E. Gordon, 1875–1878; Lewis P. Cushman, 1878–1879; J. K. Shiffer, 1879-Acting; Harvey Woodward, 1879–1881; Elisha R. Wilkins, 1881–1884; Charles W. Taylor, 1884–1887; Anson C. Coult, 1887–1890; William C. Bartlett, 1890–1894; Roscoe Sanderson, 1894–1895; Silas E. Quimby, 1895–1897; George W. Farmer, 1897–1899; Edwin W. Jarrett, 1899–1901. Reverend A. L. Smith, who is the son of Reverend Eleazer Smith, is the present pastor.

Among the men and women who were instrumental in organizing the society, or who bore the burden of its early struggles, were Mr. and Mrs. Ira Sweatt, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lowwater, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hook, Mr. and Mrs. Luther A. Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Page, Phila Scott, Nancy R. Williams, Charlotte Goodwin, Nancy Beckworth, Eliza Upton, Harriet Upton, Eliza J. Cross, Elmira Little, Margaret White, Robert Bert. Of these, Mr. and Mrs. Rand came here in 1848, and Mr. Rand at a later date put on record his recollections of the early years of trial of the church.

Meetings were held in the summer months of 1848 in Washington hall, connected with the Washington House, the entrance to the hall being through the hotel. As this was objectionable to the society they hired Hosmer hall, afterwards known as Granite hall, in what is now Taylor's block, in the fall of that year. Collecting a little

money, they built some pine seats, and with a table for a pulpit, Sunday services were regularly maintained. The preacher was with them only Sundays, and the conduct of the weekly meetings devolved upon the members of the society. For a time prayer-meetings were held every night in the week, and the earnestness of the members attracted a large attendance. Fifty conversions were soon made, and the society bade fair to become a thriving one. But this ingathering came near wrecking the society. In the spring of 1849 those of the converts who leaned toward the Free Will Baptist and Advent faiths, and such as they could influence, broke away and united in forming another society, hiring a Christian Baptist preacher, and starting meetings in Washington hall. This secession was most discouraging, but those who remained persevered and at the end of a year were rewarded by finding their own accommodations too small. The Washington hall society afterwards dissolved.

Fisherville was not mentioned in the minutes of the New Hampshire Conference until 1850. That year there is no report of either the number of members of the society or of its financial condition. The officers and teachers of the Sunday-school are given as six, number of Bible classes four, total scholars fifty-three, and volumes in the library one hundred.

That year the society resolved to build a church, and took a bond for a deed of Asa Morrill, for the sum of five hundred dollars, for the land on which to build it. Only a small part of this was subscribed beforehand, and the erection of the church was attended with seemingly no end of difficulties. The contract was let to Isaac K. Conner of Warner, who, in order to get the building enclosed before winter, was obliged to build faster than money could be collected to pay him. In the fall and winter of 1850 creditors of the society began sueing it and putting attachments on its meeting-house. "It was so thickly covered with attachments," says Mr. Rand, "that there was little danger of the roof leaking."

Fearing that the meeting-house might pass from their control, the members resolved to hold at least one service therein, even if they were later ejected. So when the outside of the building was completed and the east half of the basement finished inside, they moved in with their scanty furniture taken from Hosmer hall. A little later they were tempted by an offer from another religious body to finish off the upper part of the building and pay the debts of the society for the privilege of occupying that part, the Methodists worshiping in the vestry. This was rejected, one of the sisters saying, "I don't think we shall consent to worship God under their feet just yet." Mr. Knapp, who was a theological student, was occupy-

ing the pulpit at that time. The society induced him to go to other places to ask for funds, and he proved to be a successful solicitor. When he could not get money, he took merchandise, and the society had on hand for sale, boots and shoes, platform scales, bass viols, chandeliers, hymn books, and many other things. Returning from one of these trips Mr. Knapp objected to applying the proceeds to lifting any of the attachments, "because," he said, "it would spoil my tale of woe."

March 22, 1852, the society hired five hundred dollars of Bishop Baker and Reverend Jacob Sanborn of Concord, paid for the church lot, and had it conveyed to the lenders.

In 1853 they resolved to finish off the upper part of the meeting-house. They advertised in *Zion's Herald* for second-hand pews, and soon heard of some taken from a Baptist church in Medford, Mass. They borrowed one hundred dollars of the old Merrimack County bank and started for the pews. Their cost was eighty dollars, and they were regarded as a bargain, being finished in good style, and trimmed with mahogany. But their joy was soon turned to sorrow when they found that the regular freight rates from Boston to Penacook were seventy-five dollars. In their perplexity they went to a railroad superintendent in Concord and told him that fifteen dollars was all they could afford to pay, but that they would finish off one good pew in the church which should always be kept for the use of the employees of his railroad. His reply was that the pew would be of no use to the road as its president always worked his men Sunday, but he did agree to bring the pews for sixteen dollars. The church was finished off with the pews thus purchased, with a pulpit from a church in Lowell, and with chandeliers and lighting apparatus from a Methodist church in Boston. The hymn-books in use were those which Mr. Knapp had collected.



Methodist Church, Penacook.

March 22, 1856, during the pastorate of Mr. Cass, Bishop Baker and Mr. Sanborn conveyed the building to Ira Sweatt, Luther A. Shedd, Abram Hook, Robert Bert, and Jacob B. Rand as trustees of the Methodist Episcopal society of Fisherville, the consideration being six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents. This was the first time the society had a deed of the property. When Mr. Rand removed to Concord in December, 1864, there was a debt on the church of two hundred dollars, and through his instrumentality it was discharged a few weeks later.

The meeting-house becoming too small for the society, it was sold

to the Catholic church, August 14, 1867, for two thousand dollars, and Graphic Hall block was purchased. All that the society had after paying its debts was fourteen hundred dollars. Through Deacon Almon Harris it was able to borrow seven thousand dollars of one of the Concord banks, giving a mortgage of the block as security. The trustees who signed the note were Ira Sweatt, Nathan Abbott, Fifield Tucker, Charles C. Bean, Lyman K. Hall, Abram Hook, J. W. Bean, Daniel Smith, and C. J. Ellsworth. This note was given August 14, 1867, and October 22, 1874, the bank was paid and the obligation assumed by the trustees.

From 1867 to 1877 the society appears to have prospered financially and otherwise; for in the latter year the Conference minutes show the number of members as one hundred and eighty-eight, probationers sixteen, salary paid the minister nine hundred and fifty dollars, value of church property ten thousand dollars, and value of parsonage three thousand dollars. There were one hundred and ninety scholars in the Sunday-school, twenty-eight officers and teachers, and four hundred and twenty-five volumes in the library.

In 1902 this society sold the building in which it had worshiped for thirty years, and voted to build a church on the corner of Summer and Centre streets. This step was taken on the strength of a successful canvass accomplished by the present pastor, for subscriptions towards the new edifice. All the other property, including the parsonage, was likewise sold; and now with its debt of two thousand dollars liquidated this society is to have a church, and has a fund set apart towards the erection of a new parsonage.

The Pleasant Street Baptist Church.

This church is the child of the First Baptist church,—an undertaking born within the membership of the latter, and starting out with the good will of the parent church. Several years before Dr. Cummings, so long the pastor of the First Baptist church, resigned his pastorate, the idea of starting a second Baptist church in Concord was cherished by some members of his flock, but it was not until 1852 that definite action was taken to organize another society. At a Friday evening meeting, November 5 of that year, Reverend C. W. Flanders, who succeeded Dr. Cummings as pastor, read a paper, stating that some members of the church believed that a second Baptist church was needed in the city, and asking their co-operation in furthering the enterprise. A committee of fifteen was unanimously appointed to consider the project and report. This was the initiative, and the advance was rapid. Apparently without waiting for formal organization as a society, some enterprising individuals secured a lot,

—the present site,—and contracts were soon after made for erecting thereon a house of worship. This was in the spring of 1853.

Just a year to a day from the appointment of the first committee to consider the organization of a new society, a meeting of the First Baptist church was held to act upon the request of thirty members to be dismissed for the purpose of uniting to form a new organization under the name of the Pleasant Street Baptist church. This request was cordially granted. A week later, November 12, 1853, these thirty members met at the house of David M. Dearborn and organized by the choice of David M. Dearborn as moderator and James S. Crockett, clerk. A declaration of faith and covenant was adopted. It was then voted to extend a call to Reverend E. E. Cummings, D. D., to become pastor of the church, a call which he very early accepted.

December 8, 1853, at a meeting held at the house of Mr. Cummings, the Pleasant Street Baptist society was organized by the election of Charles Brown as moderator and James Morgan as clerk. The society was the corporate body for holding property and administering finances, while the functions of the church organization were purely religious. The two organizations continued until March 18, 1889, when the society transferred the title to the church building and all other property to the church, the church becoming a regular incorporated body. The society was then discontinued, and since that time the church is the organization holding all property and administering all matters both financial and religious.

The work of erecting the house of worship had gone rapidly forward, and early in January, 1854, it was ready for occupancy. The lot had cost one thousand dollars, and the building nine thousand dollars more. Over six thousand dollars of this amount were raised at the first sale of pews; and September 6, 1854, the church was able to report to the Salisbury Baptist Association, in its application for membership, that the building and lot were paid for except two thousand five hundred dollars, "which is provided for by unsold pews." A year later the church reported that all expenses of building and furnishing its house of worship had been paid. Contributions from people outside of the society aided in the furnishing, and testified the general good will felt for the new church organization.

The dedication of the house of worship occurred January 11, 1854, the following clergymen participating: Reverend C. W. Flanders, Reverend F. Damon, Reverend E. E. Cummings, and Reverend Nathaniel Bouton, pastor of the First Congregational society of Concord. In the afternoon of the same day the recognition and fellow-

ship of the church took place, and in the evening Rev. Dr. E. E. Cummings was formally recognized as the first pastor.

The church during its first nine months had a congregation ranging from one hundred and fifty to three hundred, and a Sunday-school of fourteen classes and teachers with an attendance ranging from sixty-eight to one hundred and fourteen, according to its first report to the Baptist Association at Salisbury.

Four years after the dedication a commodious chapel was built adjoining the church; the cost of this was one thousand five hundred dollars, and it was dedicated November 25, 1858. Prior to its erection the church held its social meetings in the firemen's hall on Warren street.



Pleasant Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Cummings's pastorate lasted over fourteen years. There were times of discouragement, but growth in membership was steady. During this period the society raised and appropriated for church and missionary work thirty-one thousand dollars, not to speak of those charities which were never a matter of record. On October 6, 1867, Dr. Cummings offered his resignation, but the society refused to accept it. Six months later he renewed his request, and the society reluctantly acceded to it. On Sunday, April 19, 1868, Dr. Cummings preached his farewell sermon. It was commemorative of the close on that day of a ministry of forty years, thirty-two of which had been spent in Concord. He had come to this society when it was few in numbers, without a house of worship, and he left it in possession of a commodious church and chapel, free of debt, and with a membership five times that in the beginning.

May 18, 1868, the society gave a unanimous call to Reverend Henry G. Safford of Amesbury, Mass. He accepted and began his pastorate June 7, following. Public recognition of his pastorate formally occurred September 7, 1868. During the summer of 1872 he was granted three months' leave of absence by the society to travel in Europe, and the pulpit was supplied by Dr. Cummings. Mr. Safford's pastorate continued nearly eight years. It was characterized by thorough and substantial work. The society raised and appropriated to all objects during his ministry nearly twenty thousand dollars. October 1, 1875, Mr. Safford's pastorate closed by his resignation. For eight months the church was without a settled minister. A part of the time Mr. Safford supplied, but usually the supplies

came from Newton Theological seminary. Three months of this time the meeting-house was occupied Sunday afternoons by the First Baptist society, during the repair of their house of worship. Mr. Safford went from here to the Baptist church of Framingham, Mass.

In the month of March, 1876, the society called Reverend Edward C. Spinney of the Newton Theological seminary,—a call which was accepted,—and Mr. Spinney entered upon his duties the third Sabbath of June, 1876. An earnest and enthusiastic worker, he proved to be a most popular pastor. During his ministry the auditorium and chapel were remodeled and repaired at an expense of five thousand five hundred dollars, and large additions were made to the church membership. January 5, 1879, Mr. Spinney observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church by preaching a historical sermon. At the same service, letters were read from all of the former pastors, giving a history of their work in its behalf. During the first quarter-century of its existence the church had contributed sixty-four thousand dollars for home expenses and outside objects. Failing health compelled Mr. Spinney to resign April 30, 1880, the resignation to take effect June the 1st, following. The society offered him a long leave of absence, but feeling that a change of climate would be beneficial he insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, and accepted a call to Burlington, Iowa.

From June to September the pulpit was supplied, part of the time by Reverend Luther S. Barrett of South Boston, Mass., who was called to the pastorate and accepted, beginning his labors September 1, 1880. His work appears to have been fruitful to the society, and in its reports to the Salisbury Association his labors were repeatedly complimented. He tendered his resignation July 12, 1884, to take effect the first of September, following. Acceptance followed, and from that time until January 1, 1885, the pulpit was supplied.

The next pastor was Reverend James K. Ewer of Reading, Mass., who was called in November and accepted, to begin his ministry the first of the following year. He was duly recognized as pastor Thursday evening, January 22, 1885. During his pastorate, the church gave evidence of growth and prosperity. The debt of two thousand two hundred dollars, which had been incurred, was paid. Repairs were made to the house of worship, and contributions for religious purposes increased. After nine years of faithful service, Mr. Ewer resigned to accept a call to Providence, R. I., much to the regret of the church and congregation. On the last Sunday of February, 1894, he preached his farewell sermon.

The church was then without a pastor for eight months, when by unanimous vote Reverend Joseph H. Robbins was called. Accepting

the call, Mr. Robbins began his work on Sunday, October 14, 1894. His service of more than seven years was earnest and effective. In the summer of 1899 the church edifice was greatly improved by putting in a steel ceiling, stained-glass windows, and other repairs, costing two thousand dollars. Besides his parish labors, Mr. Robbins was actively engaged in temperance reform work. During his pastorate the church pews were made free. These pews were originally held as private property by individuals. In July, 1877, the society bought the pews, most of them being transferred for a nominal consideration. From this time until January, 1900, the pews were rented to the worshipers at an annual rental, the income therefrom forming a part of the regular revenue of the church for the pastor's salary and other expenses. In January of the latter year the church voted to do away with the pew rent system and make the seats free, and now it raises all funds by purely voluntary offerings. Mr. Robbins resigned his pastorate March 1, 1902, and was succeeded by Reverend John B. Wilson, the present pastor.

The Pleasant Street Baptist church is approaching a half century of existence, and its record is one of earnest and faithful work. During this time its contributions for church and philanthropic work amount to nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and it should be kept in mind that these were the offerings of a people of moderate means.

The Second Advent Christian Church.

Second Adventism in Concord owes its beginning to the great tent meeting here in 1842. It was the era of the Millerite awakening. The tent was first pitched on the summit of Holt's hill, near the site of the residence of Lyman D. Stevens, where a fierce wind blew down the tent and broke the pole, but no person was injured. The pole was spliced and the tent pitched again, this time on what is now Pine street, between Holt's hill and the old Whale-back. Then came a heavy rain-storm, which filled the tent with water. Luther Roby, who was at the head of the fire department, and Thomas Stuart put a hose into the water and pumped out the tent. The people who were gathered there, from Concord, from other towns of New Hampshire, and from outside the state, were cared for by neighbors, after the storm. Reverend Joshua V. Himes, father of Reverend W. Lloyd Himes of this city, was master of the tent. He afterward became an Episcopal clergyman, and died at Wolfeborough. He had with him, among others, Charles Fitch, a Congregationalist from Oberlin institute, Ohio, and Josiah Litch, of Newburyport, Mass. Miller himself was a Baptist, but many of his followers were Methodists and Con-

gregationalists. A general invitation to take part in this meeting had been given, and many ministers came from distant points. Many people were converted, among them the late Elder John G. Hook, who became an Advent evangelist.

Elder Hook was never settled with any church. He had a mission in Boston for about eight years, and had charge of a church for a year or two in Philadelphia. His work was that of a missionary, and he preached from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in islands of both oceans. The extent of his travels made him the best-known Adventist in the United States; and his home being at Concord, he was generally thought to have organized the Adventists here, and to have been prominently identified with the society. Such, however, not the case. He became a preacher after his conversion in 1842, was and at different times, for half a century, officiated here,—but never at any one time for a long period. That he had a deep interest in the Advent church here was shown by his efforts at various times to secure a union of the various Advent organizations, but he is best known for his independent work as a missionary and revivalist.

Among the earliest Adventists of Concord were Eben Lane, William Gordon, and Dr. Charles Thompson. The last was for several years connected with the Thompsonian Infirmary, an account of which is given elsewhere. According to Elder Hook's recollections the Adventists began to worship in Athenian hall sometime during the year 1842, the use of the hall being given to them by its owner, Lorenzo D. Brown. Elder Eastman was one of the earliest preachers. Immediately after this the meetings were held in a chapel on Spring street, afterward made into a house now owned by the heirs of William P. Ford. It is number 36 North Spring street, occupied by George W. Howe. The Adventists had no settled pastor. Elder Hook and other itinerants preached there. Dr. Thompson appears to have owned the chapel, and he left it to the Adventists at his death. Here they worshiped for thirteen or fourteen years without formal organization. Dissensions, however, sprang up among them, and some seceded from this chapel on Spring street and built another chapel on Warren street. The seceders could not sustain themselves; the new chapel was abandoned and afterwards fitted up for a dwelling-house.

In 1854 the second movement, as it is called, occurred. Two years later Thomas M. Preble, of East Weare, now living at Somerville, Mass., at an advanced age, came to Concord and purchased the Free Will Baptist church on the corner of Centre and Green streets, then vacated by the Baptists, who had removed to a new church on South State street. Elder Preble paid one thousand five hundred

dollars for the property. He formed a voluntary corporation, dividing the purchase into fifteen shares of one hundred dollars each. He sold seven shares to Albert Webster and William and Theodore Ford, retaining eight himself. The terms of payment for this property were five hundred dollars down and five hundred dollars a year for two years. These payments were duly made. In after years Albert Webster owned the larger part of the shares, and finally the ownership vested in Charles P. Rowell. In 1866 Theodore H. Ford, who owned a piece of land on the corner of Washington and Lyndon streets, where the residence of Charles W. Lynam now stands, built thereon a chapel called "The Bethel." There had been dissatisfaction in the Centre Street Advent society, and upon the completion of this chapel the dissatisfied gathered there, forming a new society. Associated with Mr. Ford in organizing the new society were John T. Kimball, V. R. Moore, Eben Lane, A. H. Saltmarsh, Lyman Lane, and Oliver Hart. This society was supplied by itinerant preachers. Services were held at The Bethel nearly every Sunday, and The Bethel society became a rival of the Centre Street society, which at that time had no settled pastor.

In 1870 an effort was made to unite the two, but neither was willing to give up its house of worship. Each extended an invitation to the other to unite with it, but the place of meeting was the obstacle in the way of union. In March, 1872, Elder Hook and Elder Marvin W. Lutz opened revival meetings in Concord. These meetings, which were held in Phenix and Eagle halls, lasted several weeks, and were attended by members of both societies. Elder Hook endeavored to bring the two societies together to worship at The Bethel, but without success. In the meantime The Bethel had been moved in two parts to the west side of Green street, opposite to the present post-office building. When located there an addition of nineteen feet was inserted between the parts of the building, making a much larger structure. The Bethel society struggled on for about six years. It had contracted a considerable debt in moving its chapel, and could not meet its payments. Mr. Ford, to whom the debt was due, was obliged to take the building in payment. It was afterwards divided and half of it removed to Prince street, both parts becoming dwelling-houses.

The members of the Bethel society, being left without a meeting place, mostly returned to the Centre Street society. The members of the former did not believe in organization, but the members of the latter did, and had kept up an organized body for several years. To secure union the Centre Street society gave up its organization, and consented to a new one which should embrace the new

society. This union occurred in 1880, just prior to the coming of Elder LaForest Baker in 1881.

The Centre Street society, which was the parent, and is the only Advent society surviving, had itinerant preaching until the coming of Elder Preble in 1856. He was its first pastor, and the father of organized Adventism in Concord. He continued here for several years, and was followed until 1869 by itinerant preachers. In January of that year Elder John Couch was called as pastor, and served the society for two years. The next settled pastor was Elder William C. Stewart, who came about 1874 and remained about one year. Then the society was without a settled minister until 1881, when Elder LaForest Baker came. Elder Baker remained the greater part of two years, and was succeeded by Elder Frank Knowlton, who was here for a brief time in 1883. From then until 1887 the pulpit was supplied, when Elder Robert F. Emerson was called, and remained with the society until 1889. He was succeeded by Elder N. W. Potter, whose pastorate was short. In 1891 Elder Asaph J. Wheeler became the pastor, and continued until 1893. Elder Roger Sherman succeeded Elder Wheeler, and continued with the society for four years. In 1897 Elder Joseph Miett was called, and coming to the society had a successful pastorate of four years, when he was called to Manchester.

Towards the close of Elder Wheeler's pastorate new troubles came to the society, which led to another division and secession of members. Some withdrew and formed a new society, that worshiped first in Union hall and afterwards in the hall over the market at the corner of Washington and Spring streets. To these Elder Wheeler preached for a brief period. Then followed other supplies, among whom was Elder Robert F. Emerson, of Maine, who was one time pastor of the Centre Street church. The only settled preacher was Mrs. Mary Page of Exeter, who remained about six months. The Washington Street society continued until April, 1900, when loss of membership through death and removals compelled it to disband. The remaining members returned to the Centre Street society, or connected themselves with other religious denominations. This pul-



Second Advent Christian Church.

pit was then supplied from November, 1901, until March, 1902, when Elder Harry Selby became the pastor.

Under the ministrations of Elder Miett the Centre Street Advent society was freed from dissensions. The objection to organized effort, which, in the early history of the Adventists, was the occasion of continued troubles, passed away. The society now numbers nearly one hundred enrolled members, and there is an average congregation of about seventy. The records of the various societies were very imperfectly kept, and some of them are lost. Only the earnestness and enthusiasm of the Adventists have prevented entire disintegration. In the early days the labors of the elders were largely gratuitous, relying as they did upon voluntary contributions of the people, who were usually of very moderate means.

The First Congregational Church of Penacook.

Prior to October 15, 1850, there were two Congregational churches of Fisherville (Penacook),—one known as the North Congregational church of Fisherville (Concord), and the other as the First Evangelical Congregational church of Fisherville (Boscawen). The Boscawen society was the older of the two, and purchased a meeting-house which was built by the Christian denomination in 1843. The Boscawen society was organized September 11, 1848, and engaged Reverend Isaac Knight as pastor, who began preaching November 12, and continued as pastor until his death, July 15, 1850. The North Congregational society, organized in March, 1849, worshiped in a chapel located on land on the Concord side of the river, the site, on the east side of Washington square, being now used for store and tenement purposes. The first pastor was Reverend Thomas P. Vernon. The records of these two organizations are lost, and but little is known of them except traditional accounts handed down from generation to generation. Both had a hard struggle for existence in the years preceding 1850, when we find them united through the action of a council called for that purpose, which met at the meeting-house on the Boscawen side in the autumn of that year. The union of the two societies did not secure immediately one place of worship; the united society holding services sometimes on the Boscawen side of the river and sometimes at the chapel on the Concord side. After about four years of alternation between these two places of worship, the records of the present society show that at a meeting held September 29, 1854, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, Almost four years' experience has convinced us that we cannot succeed in gathering a congregation, enlarging the church,

and in sustaining a Sunday-school, so long as we worship in two houses, therefore:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to discontinue the meetings in two houses and for the present to establish a meeting-house at the chapel in Concord where we have usually met."

This action did not secure the co-operation and harmony that were expected, for it appears that all who should have been consulted were not; and March 1, 1860, there is a record, "That the First Evangelical Society and the North Congregational Society unite with the First Congregational Church in Fisherville in deploring the difficulties that have existed between them for several years past, which have proved detrimental both to the spiritual and external prosperity of the church"; and it was then declared by these organizations acting together that it was not proper or right to have passed the vote establishing the meetings in one place, until a certain agreement between the two societies had been duly considered, and that any one concerned had a right to bring forward said agreement before said vote was passed, and that it should have been presented and received attention at that time. With these mutual explanations, the difficulties arising out of fixing one place of meeting were adjusted.

The first church meeting of the present society was held November 9, 1850, and an organization perfected by the choice of Calvin Gage, moderator, Greenough McQuesten, clerk, and John Batchelder, treasurer. At the time of the union of these two churches the following were members:

First church.—Almon Harris, Richard Gage, Joseph Gerrish, John Johnson, Miriam Mann, Jane Morse, Sarah Johnson, Eliza J. Chandler, Harriet Kittredge, Ruth Johnson, Rebecca A. Knight, Calvin Gage, Luther Gage, Daniel Morse, William F. Chase, Mehetable Gerrish, Judith G. Johnson, Mary M. Butler, Susan Gage, Tabitha Chandler, Phœbe S. Harris, Mary A. Chase, Susannah Conner.

North church.—Henry Rolfe, Nathaniel Rolfe, Nathan Chandler, Luther Shedd, A. O. Blanding, Job Abbott, Eldad Tenney, Jane Chandler, Myra McQuesten, Jane C. Rolfe, Mary J. Rolfe, Lovica W. Chandler, Rosetta Flanders, Louisa Kimball, Martha A. S. Elliott, John Batchelder, Timothy C. Rolfe, Benjamin Morrill, Jeremiah C. Martin, David Elliot, G. McQuesten, Albert Ames, Nancy K. Hardy, Martha F. Rolfe, Eliza Rolfe, Rebecca Rolfe, Ruth Martin, Mary F. Hoit, Mary Abbott, Myra C. McQuesten, Mary Tenney.

Preaching for the united church was supplied for several years. In November, 1856, a call was given to Reverend E. Pond to

become the pastor at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. This call was not accepted, and in February, 1857, an invitation was given to Reverend Albert William Fiske to become pastor at the same salary, with a vacation of three Sabbaths a year at such time or times as he might prefer. Mr. Fiske accepted, and was installed May 20, 1857. He was born at Upton, Mass., January 16, 1802, and was a graduate of Brown university and Andover Theological seminary. He began preaching at Alfred, Me., immediately after graduation, and had a pastorate there of twelve years. Later he was settled at Kittery, Me., from May, 1850, until April, 1857. From Kittery he came to Penacook, where he continued as pastor until dismissed by a council October 16, 1863. He did not take another pastorate, but remained a resident of Penacook the remainder of his life, and for about ten years supplied pulpits in various parts of the state. In 1850 he published a book of miscellaneous articles called "A New Year's Offering," the object being to present such practical views of religion as would tend to a better understanding of the faith and be of help to Christian workers. He continued to be an active member of the church at Penacook until his death, December 2, 1892, in the ninetieth year of his age. The whole term of Mr. Fiske's service was six years, ten months, and eleven days. In relinquishing his pastorate he gives credit to the society that his salary has been fully paid, that the church and society were in much better condition than when he began his labors, that the Sabbath congregation has considerably increased and the Sabbath school nearly doubled, while the available pecuniary ability of the church and society is such that it would be easier than heretofore to increase the pastor's salary. The relations between Mr. Fiske and the society were cordial during his pastorate and they co-operated in choosing his successor.

Reverend William R. Jewett, who succeeded Mr. Fiske, began supplying the pulpit before Mr. Fiske's connection with the church was formally dissolved. As early as May, 1863, Mr. Jewett received an intimation that an invitation would be given him to become the pastor of the church, and July 8 both the church and society united in a call. Mr. Jewett was duly installed and continued as pastor until September 10, 1874. In the March previous he had indicated that he intended to resign on account of ill health, and it had been agreed between him and the church that he continue his services until a new pastor could be secured. A call was then given to Marvin D. Bisbee of Chicago, a theological student, who accepted on condition that he could begin his pastorate the following September.

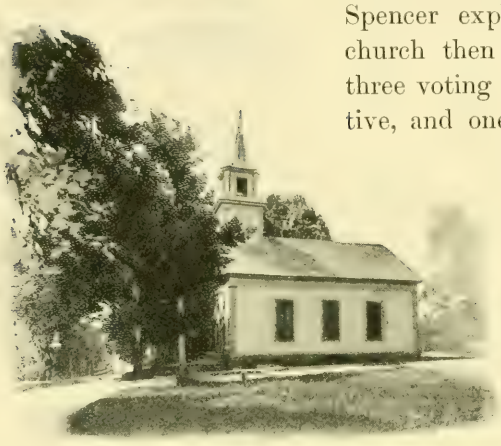
The council, which met September 10, 1874, to dismiss Mr. Jewett,

also ordained Mr. Bisbee, and installed him as pastor. The pastorate of the latter was brief, lasting only two years and a half, when he resigned to accept a call to the Chapel Congregetional church of Cambridgeport, Mass. Mr. Bisbee afterwards left the ministry to accept a professorship in Dartmouth college, a position he now holds. After Mr. Bisbee was dismissed, the church was closed for several months.

The pulpit was then supplied for several years, the most permanent supply being Reverend Ferdinand V. D. Garretson, who appears to have preached in the church the greater part of the year 1879. In January, 1880, the society voted to pay him first what was due him, and all other debts if possible. This vote indicates that its financial circumstances were somewhat straitened. At the same meeting it was voted to request Reverend John H. Larry to supply for one year. He continued to occupy the pulpit under this arrangement until October 12, 1882, when a call was given him to become the pastor, and he accepted. At a meeting held November 28, 1882, there was a motion made to approve of the action taken at the last church meeting in calling Mr. Larry, and this was carried after much discussion by a vote of twenty-nine to fourteen. A council was called, and convened December 21, 1882. At this council a protest to the installation of Mr. Larry, signed by twenty-seven members of the church, was presented. The council answered that the questions raised by the protest could be best decided by an examination of the candidate, and after examination voted unanimously to install him. The following April, Mr. Larry resigned to accept a call from the Free Congregational church of Providence, R. I., and in May the council met and voted to dismiss him.

For several months the pulpit was supplied by different ministers. In March, 1884, Reverend Charles E. Milliken was engaged as a preacher for six months. At the end of that time a new engagement was entered into between him and the society. He continued as acting pastor until October 1, 1891, when, having previously resigned, he withdrew. Through the winter the pulpit was supplied and candidates were heard. Among them was Edward G. Spencer, a student at Andover Theological seminary. In March, 1892, he was invited to become pastor, and accepted. A council was called, and met April 5, 1892. The candidate was examined at length, especially in reference to his subscription to the creed of the Penacook church. The outcome of this was that the council explained to the church that they could not ordain and install Mr. Spencer on account of a difference between his belief and the creed of the church, and advised the church to give the matter careful consideration, and determine whether there could be common ground upon which Mr. Spencer

and the church could stand so as to work harmoniously together. The council then adjourned to allow the church to take action. At a meeting of the church an informal vote showed a large majority in favor of revising the creed of the church, a few against it, and some not voting. The council was then requested to ordain Mr. Spencer, and defer installation to a later date. That body, however, voted to defer their action until the church could take completed action. A church meeting was held April 17, 1892, at which Mr. Spencer explained his religious belief. The church then voted to revise its creed, thirty-three voting in the affirmative, six in the negative, and one not voting. In May, 1892, the call of Mr. Spencer to become pastor was reaffirmed by a vote of thirty-two to two. The council met June 7, following, to consider the case. Seventeen members of the church presented a paper expressing their disapproval of the belief and teachings of Mr. Spencer, and requested the council to investigate. The council, after discussion and consideration, voted: "That, appreciating the spirit and candor of the candidate, it desires to express its sympathy both with Mr. Spencer and the church, and [it] would not consider their continued relation with each other for a time as contrary to the advice of the council."



First Congregational Church at Penacook.

After more than a year's pastoral service under these conditions, the church held another meeting May 7, 1893, and voted to call another council to ordain and install Mr. Spencer. The vote on this call was twenty-six in favor to nine against. The council met in June, and voted to ordain and install Mr. Spencer, who continued as pastor until 1897. At the beginning of that year he resigned, and the council met March 1 and agreed to the dissolution of the relations of the church and pastor. At this meeting, the council said: "The nature of the vote before the council is such that it does not feel privileged to express a judgment upon it, and in this position it wishes it understood that no criticism is passed upon the church or society, or upon the good standing of the retiring pastor, whom it wishes success in his future work."

In May, following, a call was given to Reverend Edward D. Burrows, who began his service as pastor the next month. He was at

that time editor of the *Congregational Record*, published at Concord, and he continued for some time both to edit the paper and occupy his pulpit. In the first part of the second year of his pastorate, Mr. Burrows was stricken with an illness which for months prevented him from attending church service. The pulpit was supplied during this time. Mr. Burrows occupied the pulpit during the summer of 1899, but did not recover sufficiently to continue his pastoral work, and resigned. He was a writer of ability, and acceptable as a pastor.

In June, 1900, the church and society united in a call to John D. Whitley to succeed Mr. Burrows, who was ordained and installed the next month. Mr. Whitley is a graduate of Yale Divinity school, and in his brief pastorate has contributed much to the prosperity of the society. The public reading-room and the men's league testify to his enterprise and zeal, and the society was never more united and in better spiritual condition.

In 1873 a chapel was built on Merrimack avenue on the Concord side. For several years previous to 1870 the church held its prayer-meetings in the vestry of the Catholic church on Merrimack street. In January, 1870, the society secured the use of the small hall in the engine house, on the corner of Merrimack avenue and Merrimack street, which it continued to occupy until the fall of 1873, when the chapel was completed. The chapel lot was purchased and deeded to the deacons of the church in May, 1873, but there is no record of the construction or cost of the chapel. It is known that those who subscribed the money received certificates representing their shares in the property, should the church at any time decide to give up the chapel. Several sold their pews in church and gave the proceeds towards building the chapel, and there was an agreement made whereby the midweek prayer-meetings and all the Sunday evening meetings should be held in the chapel.

In 1875 some repairs were made to the church. The alcove back of the pulpit was built, the pulpit made smaller, the platform rebuilt and recarpeted, new pulpit chairs provided, and the walls of the church whitened. In 1876 a bell was placed in the church, the gift of John and Benjamin A. Kimball of Concord.

During the year 1888 quite extensive repairs were made in the house of worship. C. H. Sanders, in making a statement for the committee on repairs, said that two thousand two hundred dollars had been expended, and that the society had not a dollar of debt. Of the amount used, five hundred dollars was contributed by people outside of the church, and the remainder by the society. A rededication of the church occurred Thursday, November 22, 1888. But little change in the exterior of the edifice was made. The grounds

were graded, the unsightly blinds removed, and a new chimney erected in the rear. In the interior the walls and ceiling were frescoed. The windows on the east side of the house and one in the porch were replaced by those of stained glass, which were contributed by relatives of past and present members as memorial windows. These windows bear the names of Reverend Albert William Fiske, the first pastor of the society, contributed by himself and family; Reverend William R. Jewett, the second pastor, contributed by his widow; Deacon Almon Harris, contributed by his sons, Ezra S. and Almon A. Harris; Deacon David Putnam, contributed by his family; Mrs. Nathaniel Rolfe, contributed by her children; Abiel R. Chandler, by his family; and Richard Gage, by Mrs. A. B. Cross of Concord, and other relatives.

The floors were newly carpeted and new pews were put in. A chandelier was given by William S. Kimball of Rochester, N. Y., and a clock by J. W. Pearson of Boston. The pulpit remained as before, but the choir was placed behind it. Later, the choir seats were again changed to the rear of the church.

D. Arthur Brown, in his History of Penacook, says: "The first clergyman residing in the village was Reverend Moses Elliott, usually called Priest Elliott, who had a small farm on Queen street. A good but eccentric man, who invariably ended his discourses with a fervid disquisition on the millenium. He was of the Congregational faith, and did considerable pastoral work in addition to cultivating his farm. . . . The first church building in Penacook was erected in 1843, and dedicated October 12th by the Christian denomination, who began services there, on completion of the building, with Elder A. C. Morrison as pastor. This society held regular services in the church until 1848, and then sold the building to the First Congregational society. The Christian society did not, however, give up their services at that date, but continued holding their meetings at the Washington hall for three or four years longer."

The deacons of this church have been Eldad Tenney, Luther Shedd, Almon Harris, Joseph Moody, David Putnam, Thaddeus O. Wilson, Fisher Ames, John R. Davis, Lorenzo M. Currier, and James M. Masson.

The records of the church show that thirty-eight members were added from 1850 to 1860, sixty-seven from 1860 to 1870, ninety-three from 1870 to 1880, thirty-five from 1880 to 1890, and twenty-five from 1890 to 1900. The decade from 1870 to 1880 was in many respects the most prosperous in the history of the church,

The Roman Catholic Church (St. John's).

The first Roman Catholic priest to visit this community was Reverend John Daly, a missionary whose itinerary included Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He came here when the Concord Railroad was in process of construction, and there were Irish Catholics employed as laborers along the line. To such occasional services as he was able to hold, the few Catholic residents in this vicinity were undoubtedly drawn. The first Catholic service in Concord, tradition says, was held at the residence of Thomas Murphy on Water street. At a later period in the early fifties, Reverend William McDonald of Manchester included Concord in his missions, and gathered those of the faith at stated intervals on Sunday to minister to their spiritual wants. After a little time the growing burdens of his own parish, and the increase of the Irish Catholic population in Concord, compelled Father McDonald to relinquish the Concord mission, and the bishop of the diocese created the Concord parish, and provided it with a settled priest. To this pastorate Reverend John O'Reilley was assigned.



House where First Catholic Service was Held.

Father O'Reilley came here late in the summer of 1855, and his first recorded work was the baptism of four children, August 12 of that year, and the celebration of a marriage the next day. His pastorate was closed by his death, which occurred February 15, 1856, at his residence on Pleasant street. February 17, 1856, Bishop Bacon, who was here to attend the funeral, is recorded as both baptising and marrying some persons of the parish. Father O'Reilley's death was much lamented by his parishioners, and relegated Concord once more to the position of a mission. Father Sylvester Malone (lately deceased), a friend of Father O'Reilley, was in attendance at the latter's funeral, and performed some services for the people of the parish during his few days' sojourn. Father O'Reilley was buried near St. Ann's church in Manchester, but later his remains were removed to Calvary cemetery in this city, where a handsome granite monument marks his grave.

Concord was now added to the mission work of Reverend John O'Donnell of Nashua, and his missionary labors began almost immediately, for he is recorded as baptising a child February 26, 1856. For nine years Father O'Donnell came to Concord once every two

weeks to hold public services. These services were conducted in the halls in the city, Rumford hall being the principal one used for this purpose. Athenian hall was occasionally in use for such services, and for other meetings of pastor and people.

In 1865 Concord was again created a parish of the diocese, and on the last day of September, that year, Father John E. Barry came here as the pastor. He had been but recently ordained a priest, and this was his first charge. He was born in Eastport, Me., August 1, 1834, in the public schools of which town he was educated preparatory to his collegiate and divinity courses of study. The stay of Father O'Reilley had been so brief, and his health so poor while here, that Father Barry's coming was the first realization of the people of Concord that Catholicism was to be permanently established here. Father Barry was accompanied by his mother and sister, and took up his residence at the northwest corner of Green and School streets. There was then here, as elsewhere, an inherited lack of sympathy between Protestant and Catholic, and for some time no social recognition was given to Father Barry and his family by Protestant people. This ostracism was broken, however, by ex-President Pierce, who called one day to pay his respects to the new-comers; and in his affable and courtly way he bade the strangers welcome to Concord. Slowly but surely the barriers fell, and Father Barry very early gained a place in the esteem of the citizens of Concord which he ever held. Prudent, tactful, and unassuming, he won for himself and his people a consideration which disarmed prejudice and softened bigotry. Catholic priests in other New England communities suffered more or less contumely, but his quiet demeanor and exemplary life spared him such annoyance.

Father Barry's first work was to organize a Sunday-school, which grew rapidly in numbers and continued very large until the building of a parochial school in 1888 relieved it of many of its older pupils. The first superintendent of the Sunday-school was the late Thomas F. Robinson.

The people were poor, and much as they desired a church edifice, were without means to build. This was the cause of thought and anxiety to the young priest. The congregation was increasing, and there was great need of a church. Services were held in Phenix hall, for the other halls were too small for the accommodation of the people on the Sabbath, though they were occasionally used for other meetings of the pastor and his parishioners. At a triduum ordered by the Holy Father,—a three days' prayer preceded by appropriate religious instructions,—Father Barry had to use Athenian hall. He was obliged to limit the number of his parishioners meeting there at

any one time, and often he was apprehensive of the collapse of the building because of the crowded condition of the hall.

The first contributions for the church grew slowly, and the undertaking seemed almost beyond the parish. There was land to be bought and buildings to be erected, and the purchase price and building fund must be created from small collections. Yet the necessity stimulated the best endeavors of the people, and the patient perseverance of the pastor overcame many troublesome obstacles. When a few hundred dollars had been pledged, the question arose where to locate. There were desirable locations enough, but many of them were beyond the purse of the congregation. The site favored by Father Barry was the lot at the north corner of Main and Court streets, now owned by Mrs. James M. Killeen, and then the property of a woman residing in Derry. A visit to Derry convinced Father Barry that the lot was held at too high a valuation to be available. Then the Fuller lot at the northwest corner of State and Pleasant streets, the lot at the southwest corner of Main and Pitman streets, and the present location were considered. The Fuller lot was held at too high a price, and there was objection to the lot on the corner of Main and Pitman streets, because of the name Smoky Hollow attached to it. Some of the Protestant people of Concord looked with apprehension at the location of a Catholic church near them, and a few threatened to sell their residences if the church was placed adjacent thereto. The Ivy Field, so-called, bounded by Grove, West, and South streets, was offered, but it was too far from the settled portions of Concord. The present location, when chosen, was a large field owned by George and Charles Hutchins, in which was a frog-pond. Although accepted, it was not considered central enough by pastor and people, and a site farther north would have been preferred. It was, however, purchased April 26, 1866.



St. John's Church.

After buying the lot, contracts were made for building the church, and the work of construction occupied about two years. Its dimensions were one hundred feet by fifty-four, with a tower seventeen feet square and a spire one hundred and thirty-five high. There were one hundred and eighty-three pews made of chestnut, with their numbers placed on black walnut shields. The organ loft and general woodwork were also of chestnut. There were twenty-two windows of stained glass, all the gifts of individuals or families. The cost of the completed edifice was over forty thousand dollars.

The dedication occurred Sunday, March 14, 1869. The attendance was very large, all the seats, and even standing room, being taken. Friends were present from Manchester, Nashua, and Boston, besides many prominent citizens from other religious societies of Concord.

In 1870 the present handsome rectory was built, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. In 1875 Father Barry secured, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, a fine tract of land adjoining Blossom Hill cemetery, laying it out for burial purposes. He had it consecrated the following year by Bishop Healey, under the name of Calvary cemetery. This cemetery was beautified in 1893 by the erection of a gothic arch at its entrance.



Entrance to Calvary Cemetery.

Father Barry's pastorate included Concord proper, Penacook, and Suncook. He went every second Saturday afternoon to Penacook, and every third Saturday to Suncook, to minister to the people and to hold early service Sunday morning, returning to Concord in season for the regular service here. He traveled in response to sick calls to all sections of the state, frequently to towns in Merrimack county, and sometimes as far distant as Plymouth, Lebanon, and Sandwich. For a time he was the nearest available priest for all the northern part of New Hampshire. Penacook and Suncook were his missions for fourteen years before they were created parishes of the diocese, and there was hardly a Sunday that he did not ride twelve or fourteen miles to offer the Holy Sacrifice for their people. No better summary of Father Barry's labors can be given than the tribute paid to him by Father O'Callahan on the occasion of his silver anniversary in 1889. Said Father O'Callahan:

"Relying on the co-operation of your people, with hope and trust in the future, you set to work after your arrival to build here this church, which for beauty of design and finish, for convenience, for richness of ornament, and what is still better, for freedom from debt, equals, if not surpasses, the finest in our diocese. The fine pastoral residence, the neat cemetery with its pretty chapel, a church property little less than one hundred thousand dollars in value, all this the work of but a quarter of a century, all this in the lifetime of one man, laboring among a people few in number compared to many another congregation, surely your work speaks better than any words of ours of the prudence, the courage, the zeal, the faith, the ability, which have characterized your long pastorate."

The silver anniversary of the beginning of Father Barry's pastorate

was a memorable event in the history of the Catholic church of Concord. He was presented with a purse of one thousand dollars by his congregation, besides a gift of one hundred silver half dollars by the children of the convent of the Sacred Heart. The clergy of the diocese presented him with a purse of six hundred dollars with which to purchase some article most pleasing to himself, as a memorial of the occasion. In addition to these gifts there were numerous other mementoes from friends in the city, the state, and other parts of the country. Among the congratulatory letters was one from every clergyman in Concord.

In May, 1883, the work of enlarging St. John's church was begun, and it was finished in May, 1884. The addition was made in transepts and an addition to the rear of the church for the sacristry. The transepts have galleries furnished with pews and add three hundred sittings to the church. The cost of the enlargement was sixteen thousand dollars.

The rededication of the church occurred Sunday, June 22, 1884. The occasion possessed special interest, as it was the first official act of the Right Reverend D. M. Bradley as bishop of the new diocese of Manchester, recently created, who celebrated pontifical high mass for the first time in this state. After the celebration of mass Bishop Bradley preached a sermon. John M. Mitchell, in behalf of the congregation, presented an address to the bishop, to which the latter fittingly responded.

July 23, 1875, Father Barry was honored by a visit of the papal embassy, consisting of His Excellency Monsignor Roncelli, Papal Ablegate, Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, secretary to the Ablegate, Very Reverend William Quinn, vicar-general of New York, Very Reverend Monsignor Desanlets of Montreal, and Reverend M. C. O'Farrell of Rondout, N. Y. A serenade was given to the distinguished visitors by the Independent Club of Concord, accompanied to the residence of Father Barry by a large number of citizens. Ablegate Roncelli addressed the assembly in Latin, which address at its close was freely translated into English by Vicar-General Quinn. Monsignor Roncelli was the first ablegate sent to this country by the Holy Father to settle ecclesiastical affairs. At a later day Bishop Conroy, the apostolic delegate of the pope, became a guest of Father Barry.

April 6, 1887, Father Barry bought the Pickering property at the corner of State and Thorndike streets, and, remodeling the building that stood thereon, he began at once to build near by the Sacred Heart school for boys and girls. The cost of this purchase and construction was over twenty thousand dollars. In September, 1888, a community of Sisters of Mercy arrived, and organized classes in the

school. In addition to the usual nine grades, geometry, Latin, and civil government are taught. The courses of study are modeled after those of the public schools, and its graduates, who are examined by the board of education, readily pass for admission to the public high school. Property has been purchased at the north end of the city on which a school is to be built for the education of the children of that section.

Father Barry was the first priest to say mass at the state prison, and through his efforts regular celebrations of mass are held at the asylum for the insane. Of the latter institution he was a trustee, having been several times reappointed by the governor and council. He was also an active member of the New Hampshire Historical society, and served as a member of the Concord school board.

Father Barry was twice appointed administrator of the diocese of Portland upon the death of Bishops Bacon and Healey, and upon the consecration of the latter was made vicar-general of the diocese, a position he held until his death.

On the afternoon of November 14, 1900, the people of Concord were shocked by the news of Father Barry's death in New York, whither he had gone to attend to ecclesiastical duties. While crossing Broadway he was struck by a cable car and instantly killed. All Concord was cast into gloom, and spontaneous tributes to his beautiful life were heard on every side. Every clergyman in the city testified to the excellence of his character, the nobility of his work, and the purity of his life. Protestant and Catholic alike were in mourning for his loss. All places of business were closed on the day of his funeral, and the Catholic church was crowded by citizens of the capital and others from abroad to pay their respects to the honored dead. In one of the Protestant churches (the Unitarian), the Sunday preceding Father Barry's funeral, one of the speakers thus voiced the sentiment of Concord:

"No event of recent years has cast such universal gloom over this community or touched so many hearts with sadness as the tragic death of Father Barry. For more than a generation he has mingled with our people, an example of a holy life, a life without spot or blemish, a character above reproach. We now measure in part his influence and the love we bore him by the widespread sorrow his death has caused."

At the time of his death, Father Barry was the dean of the clergy of Concord, his pastorate covering a period of thirty-five years. Shrinking from all publicity, declining more honors, civic and ecclesiastical, than he accepted, he nevertheless made a deep and lasting impression on the community by the excellence of his life, the fidelity

of his ministrations, and the breadth of his public spirit. Laboring among a people largely wage-earners, he not only created for them a handsome church property, keeping his parish free of debt, but he enhanced their moral welfare by his labors for temperance and other reforms. Nor was the influence of Father Barry confined to his own parishioners. He possessed the confidence and affection of all people, and by his precept and example wrought greatly for the good of Concord.

At the earnest solicitation of Bishop Bradley, Reverend Eugene M. O'Callaghan of Portsmouth became the successor of Father Barry at Concord, and took charge of the parish January 28, 1901. Father O'Callaghan was born in Ireland, September 28, 1845, and was ordained a priest May 22, 1869. He was immediately attached as assistant to St. Dominic's church, at Portland, Me. In September he was transferred to the cathedral, and was in charge during the absence of the bishop at the Vatican Council. The same year he was appointed chancellor of the diocese, an office he held until Bishop Bacon's death in November, 1874. In May, 1874, he was appointed pastor of Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, and Togus, and remained until October, 1875, when he was transferred to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Portsmouth.

He began his pastorate at Portsmouth with a debt of twenty-six thousand dollars on the church property, and an annual interest charge of two thousand dollars. On the tenth anniversary of his coming to Portsmouth, he was able to announce to his people that the entire debt was discharged. During his pastorate some ten thousand dollars were spent in completing the church, besides building a parochial school, purchasing a new cemetery, and adding materially to the church property. In 1891 he was offered the large parish of Nashua, but declined, and the same year was appointed one of the four permanent rectors of the diocese.

His coming to Concord was entwined with sad memories. In addition to leaving a people to whom he was fondly attached, his intimacy with Father Barry and his being a witness of his tragic death made the new appointment anything but a pleasant one. But he entered upon his duties with earnestness and zeal, and most generously has his parish responded to his appeals for assistance in improvements. The rectory was first put in complete repair at a cost of five thousand dollars, and then the church entirely transformed at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Stained-glass windows, made in Munich and representing scenes in the life of Christ and events in the history of the Catholic church, were procured. One of these, portraying St. Patrick preaching to the Irish kings, is a memo-

rial to Father Barry, a gift of the present pastor. The church and sanctuary have been frescoed by W. J. Dolan, a New Hampshire man by birth, but now eminent in his profession; while on the walls at each side of the sanctuary are four beautiful mural paintings, the work of Gustav Kinkelin, a celebrated German artist. Extending the entire width of the church and enclosing the three altars is a new and heavy mahogany altar railing, and suspended from the high arch is a handsome sanctuary lamp. Another feature is a butternut-wood pulpit, a model of beautiful carving. Three marble altars from Carrara, Italy, are soon to be added to the other improvements.

This, in part, represents the work of the new rector, whose age and previous service entitled him to freedom from change and the exacting labor of a station like Concord. Cheerfully, however, he has taken up his burden, encompassed as it is by many touching associations of his former friend. His assistant is Reverend Thomas M. O'Leary, who was with Father Barry during the last four years of his life, and who did much to prepare the way for the coming of Father O'Callaghan. The latter, in addition to his cares as rector of the parish, is vicar-general of the diocese.

A census of the Catholic population of St. John's parish, which includes East and West Concord, but not Penacook or the French Catholics, taken in 1901, shows them to number two thousand nine hundred.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic) at Penacook.

There is a no more painstaking historical student than John C. Linehan of Penacook, and, where so much of the early history of churches is a matter of tradition, it is especially fortunate to be able to draw from the accurate memory of one whose residence in Penacook began almost with the birth of this society and with the village. Of this church he says:

"According to the late Henry F. Brown, Martin Sherlock was the first known Catholic to reside in Penacook. He was an Irishman, and came here in 1845 or 1846. He was in the employ of H. H. and J. S. Brown. This is all that is known of him. In the Directory published by Witherell of Penacook in 1850 are the names of Patrick Cody, Patrick Doyle, John Driscoll, Catherine Gahagan, John Gahagan, and Cornelius Hurley. The Gahagans were brother and sister. John Gahagan was the father of Mrs. James Kelly, and lived and owned the house in Church street, now occupied by James Kelly and family. He died in 1856 or '57. His son Thomas served three years in the Fifth New Hampshire in the Civil War. His stepson, Richard

Nolan, was killed in the ranks of the Seventh regiment in the charge on Fort Wagner. His sister later married Nelson Speed of West Concord, and lives in that village at present. Patrick Doyle built the house on Church street owned for so many years by the Pendergast family. He went to Manchester before the war, dying there a few years ago. Cornelius Hurley left before 1861, and nothing more is known about him. But one of the six named has any descendants here now. Few of this class came to the village until 1852. The family of John Linehan arrived in May of that year, and with the exception of an interval of a few months, have lived here since.

"They were followed within a year by many others whose names are now a part of the Penacook Directory, such as Pendergast, Keenan, Cooney, Kelly, Dolan, O'Brien, O'Neil, Reagan, Foley, Nolan, Corbett, Coakley, Devlin, McLaughlin, McArdle, Brennan, Flannigan, Kenny, Maher, Thornton, Taylor, Spearman, Griffin, Barry, and others. A few of these have disappeared, but representatives of the greater part remain.

"The first priest having charge of this mission was Reverend William McDonald of Manchester. When he came to the latter city it is said there was but one Catholic church between Boston and the Canada line along the Concord, Northern, and Vermont Central railroads, the exception being at Lowell. It is believed that the first child who was baptized in Penacook was Andrew Linehan in May, 1852. Father McDonald was succeeded by Reverend John B. Daley, who took charge of Concord and the mission around it in 1853 or thereabouts. Mass was said at first in private houses, usually on week days, at half past three in the morning. This early hour was necessary, as those employed in the mills were obliged to go to work at five o'clock. The first houses in which mass was said were those of Michael Bolger, John Gahagan, John Linehan, and Ellen Cooney.

"Father Daley was succeeded in the Concord parish by Father O'Reilly, who died shortly after assuming his pastorate. Father Daley again took charge for a short time until the appointment of Reverend John O'Donnell of Nashua. It is a question if in New England the Catholic Church possessed a more devoted servant than Father Daley. His mission at one time or another took him through the six New England states. There were but few localities between Burlington and Boston where his name was not a household word. He is given honorable mention in the history of the town of Littleton.

"Reverend John O'Donnell, who succeeded him, remained in charge until October, 1865. He was at the same time pastor of a parish in Nashua. A public school in that city bears his name, evincing the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. During his

pastorate, for the first time the Catholics of Penacook were gathered as a congregation, and had services regularly. They met in what was known as Granite hall, formerly occupied by the Methodists, and later, when their numbers increased, in the Pantheon hall on the Boscawen side. He organized the first Sunday-school, appointing John C. Linehan as superintendent. This position was held by the latter until 1885. A library in connection with the school was started by the superintendent, and up to the time that Father O'Donnell left Penacook the penny collections taken on Sundays were contributed by him for the purchase of books. Father O'Donnell died some years ago.

"Reverend John E. Barry succeeded him, when he was appointed the first regular pastor of Concord, with Penacook as a part of his mission, in October, 1865. Under his ministrations the congregation rapidly increased. In June, 1867, the Methodist society offered their church edifice for sale. Here was an opportunity of which the Catholics of the village availed themselves. Not a few of them, by habits of industry and thrift, had accumulated enough to buy comfortable homes. With the approval of Father Barry, a committee, consisting of John C. Linehan and John Thornton, was appointed to secure the means, if possible, to buy the property. There was no money in the church treasury, and it was impossible to secure any from the banks. Catholic church property was not looked upon then as a desirable investment. An arrangement was made, however, with John L. Tallant for a loan in the September following. The committee, therefore, negotiated with the Methodists to the end that the property was transferred to the Catholic congregation, a joint note being given as security for the payment of two thousand and fifty dollars. The date of the note was June 3, 1867. The date of payment was September 20th of the same year, the committee agreeing to have the entire amount paid on the latter date. It was quite a task the two members of the committee assumed. The joint signers were John C. Linehan, John Thornton, John Pendergast, Thomas Igo, Patrick Kelly, John Mack, Edward Taylor, Edward McArdle, Lawrence Gahagan, Edward Halloran. But two of the signers survive, and but one is now in Penacook. The other, John Mack, lives in Lowell, Mass.

"Between June 3d and September 20th the congregation paid in hard cash the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars with three months interest on the entire amount. The balance of the principal, eleven hundred dollars, was hired of Mr. Tallant, a note being given accompanied by a mortgage as security, not only on the church but on the homes of John C. Linehan and John Thornton. This note became due a year from the date of issue. One hundred and fifty

dollars was lacking at the latter date, and it was loaned to John C. Linehan by Barron, Dodge & Co., on a note signed by himself as security, and Mr. Tallant's note paid in full. A month later Barron, Dodge & Co. were paid, and the debt, amounting from beginning to end, principal and interest, to two thousand two hundred dollars, was discharged in full early in November of the same year.

"This edifice was consecrated under the patronage of St. John the Baptist early in 1870 by the late Bishop Healey of Portland. The details of this transaction are given in order to show the zeal of the Catholics of Penacook, the first of whom practically settled there but fifteen years before. Within a year from this time nearly seven hundred dollars were paid in by the congregation to paint the church and place the basement in condition for the Sunday-school and library.

"The good work done in the village by Father O'Donnell during his pastorate was continued and augmented during that of Father Barry. To the day of his sad death he was honored and loved by his Penacook people, and his memory will never die among them until they are called to their last account. He was succeeded in July, 1880, by Reverend Michael P. Danner. He was a native of Bavaria, but educated in this country. He was a man of the most amiable disposition, acquiring while here the affection of his congregation. He rented a dwelling for a short time on Main street, and then purchased a dwelling on High street for a parochial residence. His sole thoughts were bent on the erection of a new church, but his health failing, he died fourteen months after assuming the pastorate. His body was taken to Boston for burial. The funeral services were held in the German Catholic church, which he attended as a boy, and where he served mass for the pastor, Father Nopper, in his youth.

"His place was taken by Reverend John T. McDonnell, who had for many years been pastor of a church at Haverhill, Mass. He was a native of Ireland, receiving his education in his native land, in Paris, and in Italy. He was twenty-five years in Rome. He was well advanced in years, but regardless of that fact, he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. During his stay he endeared himself to his congregation and won the respect of the people of Penacook. He was transferred to Rochester in April, 1885. He built a church there, and died shortly after its completion.

"Father McDonnell was succeeded by Reverend Lewis M. Wilde, who was a native of Belgium. During his pastorate he exchanged the dwelling purchased by Father Danner for the brick residence known as the Holmes place, on Summer street, now the property of David Toomey. He was transferred from Penacook to Hinsdale in June, 1888. Father Wilde was a man of fine presence and pleasing manner.

"Reverend Martin H. Egan was appointed his successor. He was a native of Nashua, educated in this country. He labored so zealously for the welfare of the parish, and succeeded so well, that his services were deemed to be of more importance in a larger field. He was transferred to the Lebanon parish in November, 1892, leaving one thousand eight hundred dollars in a bank to the credit of the congregation, and no outstanding obligations. Before his departure he had secured an option on the Sanders property. This bargain was closed by his successor, who was enabled with the property on hand and the cash in the treasury to practically pay for it. The value of this purchase can be estimated when, for five thousand dollars, a lot extending from Main to High street, with a residence on it which cost eighteen thousand dollars, was transferred to the Catholics of Penacook. This, perhaps, is the best evidence of Father Egan's labors, and will be for all time the proof of his wisdom.



Church of Immaculate Conception.

"Reverend Denis F. Hurley was the next pastor. He was born in Ireland, educated in this country and England. He was ordained in the latter country in July, 1875, and in the November following came to the United States, devoting himself first to negro missions. He labored in Baltimore, Md., Louisville, Ky., and Charleston, S. C., until he was obliged to resign on account of failing health. While on the colored mission he baptized Father Uncles, the first negro priest ordained in the United States. Later he was stationed in Great Barrington, Mass., Littleton, N. H., and from the latter place he came to Penacook in 1893. Four days after taking charge he secured the option on the property above mentioned, which contained about sixty thousand feet. In 1896 he built a hall in the rear of the rectory, and in the same year, in the early spring, he began the construction of the church of the Immaculate Conception, adjoining the parochial residence, which was completed in the fall of the same year and dedicated by Bishop Bradley. Father Hurley was a man of exceptional ability, well educated, and a ready, eloquent speaker. The disease contracted during his labors in the South could never be eradicated, and after long illesss he died on March 10, 1901. The beautiful church which he built will, while it stands, be a monument to his labors in Penacook.

"On August 1, 1900, Reverend John J. Brophy was placed in

charge of the parish. He was born in New York city, educated in this country and in France. He was a zealous, energetic man, and worked hard during his stay for the spiritual welfare of his people.

"He was followed on March 17, 1901, by Reverend David Fitzgerald, who was appointed the permanent pastor. He was born in Ireland, and educated in that country and in France. He had labored, before coming to Penacook, in Portsmouth, Manchester, and Hillsborough.

"Up to 1875 the greater part of the congregation were of Irish parentage. After that time there was quite an accession of French Canadians, who now probably outnumber the Irish Catholics. From the beginning complete harmony has existed between members of the congregation of both races. Two former members of the parish have been ordained to the priesthood, namely, the Reverend T. P. Linehan of Biddeford, Me., and the late Reverend George H. Feeney of Walpole, N. H. The latter was the son of a soldier of the Fifth New Hampshire regiment who was killed at Gettysburg, and whose name appears on the regimental monument there. Two others, Cornelius J. Coakley and George Keenan, died on the point of ordination. Another, John Francis Dolan, is a lay brother in the Notre Dame university, South Bend, Ind. The only daughter of John C. Linehan entered the Order of the Sisters of Mercy in Portland, Me., in 1885.

"It can be truly, as it ought to be justly, said, that the members of this congregation from the beginning have been among the most thrifty and industrious of any in Penacook. The evidence of this is the fact that the permanent residents of the village are the owners of their own homes. They have always been liberal contributors to the support of their church, and have ever been loyal to the faith. None of the Catholics of this congregation who are from Irish ancestry have deserted the faith into which they were born and baptized.

"The present generation of Catholics owe to the first settlers of their own faith here a debt they can never repay, but will keep their names forever in grateful remembrance. From the beginning the relations between the members of this congregation and the others in the village have been harmonious and pleasant. Perhaps the best proof of this was the gift by the members of the Woodlawn Cemetery association to St. John's parish, of the land set apart for Calvary cemetery. This body, with one exception, was composed of members of the different evangelical churches of the village.

"Although it was but nine years before the beginning of the Civil War that Catholics in any considerable number came to Penacook, yet before that struggle had ended forty-eight of them had volun-

teered to serve in the Union army. Of this number forty-five were of Irish birth or parentage and three of French-Canadian birth or parentage. Nearly one third of them—to be exact, fifteen—sealed their loyalty to their country with their blood, two thirds of them being killed in action. Their individual records can be found in the Memorial volume of Penacook soldiers, deposited for safety in the state library. With this record it goes without saying that the Catholics of Penacook have done their full part for the maintenance of religion and good government."

In June, 1902, a bell was presented to the church by Reverend Timothy P. Linehan of Biddeford, Me., and John C. Linehan of Penacook, in memory of their parents. It bears an inscription commemorative of the services of these parents in the early days of this parish.

The Plymouth Brethren.

This gathering of Christians had its beginning in Concord on the return of Reverend J. P. Nutting in 1872. Mr. Nutting was the pastor of the Free Will Baptist church of Concord from 1857 to 1866, resigning the latter year and going to New York. While absent he embraced the faith of the Plymouth Brethren, a religious fellowship started in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Its founder was Reverend John Nelson Darby, a curate of the Episcopal church of Ireland until 1827, when he felt himself constrained to leave the established church. Going to Dublin, he became associated with several devout people who refused all ecclesiastical fellowship, met steadily for public worship,—at first in private houses,—and called themselves "The Brethren."

In 1830 or 1831 Mr. Darby began work at Plymouth, England, where he won over quite a number of people to his views, and from his work there The Brethren came to be called "The Plymouth Brethren." Their form of worship is based upon the twentieth verse of chapter eighteen of St. Matthew's Gospel, and the second and third chapters of Second Timothy are made a guide for their conduct. They hold that all official ministry, or anything like a clergy, is a denial of the spiritual priesthood of all believers, hence they have no fellowship with any ecclesiastical organization. They break bread every Lord's Day, and hold to the full divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

When Mr. Nutting returned to Concord, he and a neighbor,—Wilson E. Morton,—met together with the object of forming an assembly of fellowship, apart from all denominations, for religious worship. They were soon joined by others, until it was inconvenient

to meet in private houses. Then Mr. Nutting built an addition to his house at the corner of Grove and Perley streets, and in this addition finished off a hall, which has since been the meeting place of The Brethren. A small sign on this building bears the modest designation "Meeting Room." When Mr. Nutting moved from Concord in 1889, his property was sold and the hall is now rented by The Brethren.

Among the early members who were associated with Mr. and Mrs. Nutting were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah S. Ingalls, who reside near the chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson E. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. McLam, Mr. and Mrs. John Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Leander White, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. N. Green, Mrs. Mary F. Tilton, Mrs. Amanda J. Lund, and Mr. John Caswell. The assembly still numbers some twelve families.

The expenses of worship are wholly met by voluntary contributions, The Brethren having no organization for any purpose, and no records are kept of membership. Occasionally, when one of The Brethren from some other locality visits Concord as a preacher and laborer, notice of the Sunday service appears in the local papers with the other Sunday services of the city. Regularly, however, The Brethren break bread Sunday morning, and there is reading of the scriptures and prayer. The evening service is devoted to preaching, if a preacher is present, otherwise to the reading and study of the Scriptures.

There are five hundred or more gatherings of The Brethren in Great Britain, a large number in France, Germany, and Switzerland, and a considerable number in Holland and in Canada. The work in the United States is of more recent date, yet there are assemblies in most of the important cities of the country, as well as in Mexico, Central and South America.

The Baker Memorial (Methodist) Church.

In speaking of the growth of Methodism in America, Luther P. Durgin, of the Baker Memorial church, says that New England has been one of the hardest fought fields, and Concord has been one of the least fruitful for that church. Here for forty years the Methodists had but one small church, but gradual increase in numbers made this structure too contracted, and, to use the words of one of the founders of the Baker Memorial church, "It was deemed best to have another hive and swarm." On the night of October 30, 1874, in Rumford hall, the new enterprise took form and life, and the new church was duly christened. Reverend Theodore L. Flood stood as godfather, being then the presiding elder of the Concord district,

and something more than one hundred Methodists stood up and answered to the roll-call as sponsors. The Reverend Morris W. Prince was appointed pastor. The first quarterly conference was held, consisting of the presiding elder, the preacher in charge, Reverend J. W. Merrill, a superannuated preacher, and Luther P. Durgin, class leader, at which a full board of trustees and stewards was appointed. The church was named the Baker Memorial church, in memory of Bishop Osman C. Baker.

The first public service of this society was held in Phenix hall on Sunday, November 1, 1874. At the close of the preaching a Sunday-school was organized, with the pastor as president and Luther P. Durgin as superintendent, together with a full corps of officers and teachers. A few classes were organized, one at the center, one at the west end, and another at the south end, and Luther P. Durgin, W. S. Davis, and Frederick Ruggles were chosen leaders. In January, 1876, church services were held in the chapel on Green street, by the generous offer of Theodore H. Ford. Immediately after the organization of the society, a committee was appointed to secure a lot for a church. They bought land at the corner of State and Warren streets, with the house thereon, of Charles H. Norton, for eight thousand dollars, giving their notes therefor. From subscriptions for pews in the proposed church three thousand one hundred and seventy dollars were raised and paid to Mr. Norton within a year. The house upon the lot was rented for a time, afterwards used as a parsonage, and in later years demolished to make room for the present church.

The ambition of the society was to build immediately a church, and an attempt was made to secure subscriptions to the amount of twenty thousand dollars; but hard times prevented the realization of this object, and so the society had to content itself with a chapel, leaving the larger task until later.

The rear of the lot was set apart for the chapel, and here it was built, in the summer of 1876, by a committee consisting of Joseph B. Rand, Theodore H. Ford, and Daniel E. Howard. It is of wood frame, with brick walls and slated roof. It cost, with furnishings, upward of five thousand dollars. The pulpit is the gift of John B. Watson. The seating capacity is five hundred. The dedication occurred December 21, 1876.

In April, 1877, the pastorate of Mr. Prince expired by limitation, and he departed with the universal regret of the church and congregation. He was succeeded by Reverend William Eakins, who for two years filled the pulpit acceptably, making large additions to the church membership. His successor was Reverend Charles E. Hall,

who came in April, 1879, and continued for two years as pastor. During his ministration two thousand dollars were paid on the debt of the society, and the Sunday-school was reorganized. His was a very successful pastorate.

In April, 1881, Reverend Charles Parkhurst, of the Vermont Conference, was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference, and appointed pastor of this church. During his stay of little more than a year two thousand five hundred dollars were paid on the church indebtedness. Failing health compelled him to seek another climate, and for twelve weeks from August, 1882, the pulpit was supplied. In October, following, Reverend William Sterling was appointed to fill out the conference year. He proved a very energetic and successful pastor during the six months of his stay. He, however, declined to remain another year, in order that he might return to his conference work in Maine. On the first Sunday in May, 1883, Reverend George W. Norris began his labors as pastor of this church. His ministration was of only two years' duration; for in April, 1885, he was made presiding elder of the Concord district, and the bishop transferred Reverend David E. Miller from the Vermont Conference, and appointed him to this place. The history of this church during these ministries was a constant struggle to meet expenses, pay interest on the debt, and the principal of the debt as it became due. The enthusiasm which secured early pledges for the enterprise had in a measure cooled, and the society was brought face to face many times with the practical business problem of supporting a church organization. At no time, however, did the early founders show any abatement of their zeal or of their desire to construct an edifice of greater pretensions than their modest chapel. In 1884 a building fund association was organized to gather funds in aid of the church, with W. S. Davis as president, Maria E. Davis as vice-president, and Harriet E. Davis as treasurer. The payment of one dollar a year made a person a member of the association, and in this way the sum of nine hundred and forty-five dollars was raised during the four years of its existence. Reverend Charles W. Bradlee was appointed to the society in the spring of 1888. For four years his ministrations continued. In December, 1889, a building committee of the church was appointed. Two years later the committee reported plans, but they proved too large for the lot, and too expensive to undertake, and were therefore abandoned. In the meantime, other pledges were obtained of money to build the church.

In the spring of 1892, Mr. Bradlee having declined to return for a fifth year, Reverend George M. Curl was transferred here from the Vermont Conference. A new effort was now made in behalf of the

church. Other plans were secured, and a building committee, consisting of Mr. Curl, W. S. Baker, Allen Wilson, H. C. Bailey, Charles A. Davis, Luther P. Durgin, and J. W. McNaughton, was appointed. To the pastor was assigned the task of raising additional funds. On September 25, 1892, Reverend J. O. Peck of New York was present upon invitation of the pastor, and assisted in raising the last five thousand dollars of twelve thousand subscribed. With this sum as a guarantee, the quarterly conference felt assured in proceeding with the erection of the church. Proposals were then invited, and the contract was let to E. B. Hutchinson of Concord. In a little more than a year the building was completed,—an attractive addition to the church property of the city. It has a seating capacity, including the connected chapel, of one thousand. Light comes in through stained-glass windows, two of which cost five hundred dollars each; one being in memory of the Reverend Elisha Adams, D. D., contributed by his widow, and the other in memory of Joseph B. Rand, contributed by his widow and children. The entire church property is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there is but a small debt.



Baker Memorial Church.

The dedication of the church occurred May 17, 1894. In the afternoon there was a sermon by Reverend Charles Parkhurst, editor of *Zion's Herald*, and former pastor of the church. In the evening the venerable Bishop R. S. Foster preached. Luther P. Durgin then, in behalf of the trustees, presented the church for dedication. Presiding Elder S. C. Keeler gave the dedicatory services, including the prayer, and Bishop Foster pronounced the benediction. The handsome communion service of the church was presented by Stanley & Ayer.

In the spring of 1896, Mr. Curl having been made presiding elder of the district, Reverend George N. Dorr was appointed pastor, and served the society until 1897, when he was succeeded by Reverend John H. Emerson, whose pastorate was equally brief. In 1898 Reverend William H. Hutchin was appointed to this society, and continued until April, 1901. He was succeeded that year by Reverend Edward C. Strout, from Saco, Me., the present pastor.

Nothing eventful has occurred during these four pastorates. The

society has grown in numbers, justifying the hopes of those who so strenuously urged the organization of the church. When some were fearful that the undertaking might hopelessly involve the society in debt, these courageous ones felt that it was either go forward or cease altogether. The society has now begun its second quarter-century with every encouragement of a long life of usefulness. Of one hundred members who formed the society, less than half are now living.

The Salvation Army.

The exact date of the first appearance of the Salvation Army in Concord is not known. Unlike other religious societies the army does not start in a community by the organization of followers residing there, but its beginning is the coming of a small band of missionaries sowing seed and content with small harvests. The first reliable record of their work in this city is a notice in the Saturday evening *Monitor* of April 24, 1886, of several meetings the following day. As no place of meeting is given, it is probable that their services were held out of doors. Two weeks later among the notices of Sunday services is one of the Salvation army to be held at Whittredge's hall. The next week the services were held in Dow's building on Bridge street, which has been the place of meeting since, except on special occasions when some distinguished officer of the army has been here for a brief stay. The old skating rink on Pleasant street was used by the army at times when their quarters on Bridge street were not adequate. The local records of the Concord corps do not throw any light upon its permanent location here, for they do not go back of 1894. An official report from the national headquarters in New York fixes the date at September 12, 1891. This may be due to the fact that Concord does not furnish so active a field for the labors of the army as localities that are manufacturing centers, and that for several years the stay of the corps at the capital of the state was uncertain. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the services at Concord may have been conducted by a detail of the corps located at Manchester or elsewhere, as the meetings at Franklin are now conducted by a detail of the corps at Concord.

The small number of members at any time apparent in this city does not give much idea of the work done and the good accomplished by the corps. They labor among people who are not reached by others, and the public knows little of their help in reclaiming the fallen or assisting the needy. Christmas time is an occasion when their work in behalf of suffering humanity is most appreciated by the recipients of their benevolence. The following from the *Patriot* of

December 26, 1902, shows that there is opportunity for the army even in Concord, and that it is fully improved by the corps:

"The Salvation Army free Christmas dinner to the poor was a grand success. Seventy-one family basket dinners were distributed from the hall. In cases where there was sickness the dinners were delivered.

"The following things were used: Potatoes, eight bushels; onions, two and one half bushels; turnips, two hundred and ten pounds; sugar, seventy pounds; candy, seventy pounds; oranges, thirty-five dozen; nuts, seventy pounds; butter, thirty-five pounds; fowl, two hundred and thirty-three pounds; cranberries, seventy quarts.

"The generous response of the public made this dinner possible. The officers in charge take this opportunity to thank the public for donations given. There were fifty children present at the Christmas tree. One hundred presents were given out. The greater part of these presents were sent in by the Sunday-school. In one instance two little girls came with their donations themselves."

The present corps in this city numbers twenty-two officers and soldiers, of whom four or five are detailed for work at Franklin. They are under command of Captain L. B. Heughins. The earliest officers, of whom there is authentic record, were Captain Harry White, Ensign Persons, and Cadet Rich. Members of the corps all speak in praise of the spirit with which their appeals for financial assistance are met by the Concord public.

The French Catholic Church.

French Canadians are known to have been in Concord as early as 1860, but their increase was slow, owing to the absence of manufacturing industries. By 1890 their number had grown to several hundred, and feeling their ability to support an independent church organization, they obtained the consent of Father Barry to create a new parish. On February 1, 1892, Bishop Bradley appointed Reverend Joseph N. Plante as first resident pastor. Mass was first celebrated in Phenix hall, and subsequently in Grand Army hall. That same year a tract of land on the north side of Pleasant street, just west of the corner of Green, was bought for church purposes at an outlay of eleven thousand dollars. Here Father Plante built the combination chapel and school building which now occupies the lot, and it was dedicated June 24, 1894. The chapel is only temporary, as Father Plante intends building a church in the near future. The chapel on the first floor will seat seven hundred people. It is supplied with stained-glass windows and a beautiful set of relief stations of the cross. The wainscot is of cherry and the pews are of ash. An

alcoved sanctuary affords a fine setting for a very ornate gothic altar; and over the tabernacle, in a central niche, is a good statue of the Sacred Heart. The building is of brick, with granite trimmings and an attractive pedimental porch.

Father Plante was born in St. Mathieu, province of Quebec, April 22, 1860. After finishing his clerical studies at St. Hyacinthe's, he entered Montreal seminary, where he was ordained December 19, 1884. Serving for a time as assistant at St. Aloysius church, Nashua, he was named as first residential pastor of Whitefield, June 7, 1886, with a missionary field embracing the whole of Coös county. He built St. Matthew's church in Whitefield, and St. Joseph's church in Upper Bartlett. From Whitefield he was sent to organize the new church at Concord.



Church of Sacred Heart.

Father Plante's training in the missionary field of northern New Hampshire well fitted him for the new undertaking at Concord. Here, as there, he had to struggle with the limited means of the people and their migratory character. Too often their purpose in coming to the States from Canada has been to accumulate a modest sum and then return to the land of their birth, there to pass their remaining days. Father Plante's aim has been to discourage this return; his observation and experience teaching him that his people are better off to remain in the land of their adoption, take on its citizenship, and identify themselves with its growth. The fruit of his industry since 1892 is seen in a well-organized society of fifteen hundred members and a Sunday-school with two hundred pupils.

The Swedish Baptist Church.

This church had its inception in the zeal of two members of the Swedish Baptist church of Manchester,—Charles Thorsen and C. A. Bolin,—who, coming to Concord to reside, made arrangements with their pastor, Reverend J. P. Westerberg, to hold services here. The first service was held in July, 1892, in a house on Tremont street. Almost immediately a Sunday-school was organized, and its exercises were conducted for a time in the Pleasant Street Baptist church. Public meetings were also held there through the courtesy of that society. The Swedish population increasing, a movement for a

church organization was started. Those residents of Concord who were members of the Manchester church, seven in number, requested letters of dismissal from that church, and together with a delegation of church members from that city held a meeting at No. 108 North Main street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Johnson, to take the initiatory steps to organize a society. Reverend J. P. Westerberg called the meeting to order, was elected temporary chairman, and the following permanent officers were chosen: Chairman, J. A. Johnson; clerk and treasurer, C. A. Bolin; deacon, J. A. Johnson.

This organization was effected March 27, 1894. At a subsequent meeting others joined the society, and a call was extended to Reverend A. F. Borgendahl, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to become the pastor. He came here in April, 1894, and did good and faithful work. The society held its meetings, free of charge, at the chapel of the First Baptist church on State street. During the pastorate of Mr. Borgendahl the membership increased to thirty. After a pastorate of a little more than a year, Mr. Borgendahl tendered his resignation July 15, 1895, to take effect the 1st of September following, when he went to New Bedford, Mass.

The pulpit was supplied until December, the same year, when a call was extended to Reverend August Rohnstrom, of Colorado, which was accepted, and on the 1st of January, 1896, he began his labors. The society was now renting rooms formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association at No. 88 North Main street, and there meetings were held for a year with good success. At the close of that year the society moved to Temple hall, in Sanborn's block. At the annual meeting in 1897, the question of building a chapel was agitated by members of the society. The undertaking, however, was begun with no little hesitation, owing to the dulness of the times. The zeal of the pastor and the enthusiasm of the congregation overcame this difficulty, and a lot was purchased on Albin street and sold in shares to members of the society. The price paid for the lot was four hundred dollars, and nearly all the shares were subscribed at the first meeting. The pastor was then authorized to appeal to the citizens of Concord for assistance. A building committee was appointed at a meeting held January 11, 1897. With the encouragement received from donations, the work of grading the lot and constructing the chapel was pushed forward. The entire cost of the church and lot was one thousand six hundred dollars and seven cents. Of this amount, the Swedish society subscribed and paid six hundred and fifty-three dollars. From other churches in Concord were received donations amounting to four hundred and three dollars and forty-five cents. From New York city was received a gift of one

hundred dollars, and from individual friends in Concord, eighteen dollars and sixty-two cents. The society then negotiated a loan of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, which has since been paid.

J. M. Anderson, a member of the society, was the builder. On the 13th of May, 1897, the church was dedicated, various pastors of the city participating in the exercises.

The society then numbered thirty-six members, and had a good congregation. August 1, 1897, Rev. Mr. Rohnstrom, to whose active efforts so much was due, tendered his resignation, to take effect October 1, that he might return to his old home in Sweden. With much regret the society accepted his resignation, and extended a call to Reverend Ola Lindh of Cambridge, Mass., who accepted and began his labors the first Sunday of October, 1897. He continued his pastorate until February 1, 1899, when he resigned to accept a call to New Haven, Conn. He was succeeded by Reverend Victor Sandell of Wilmington, Del., who came March 20, 1899. This is Mr. Sandell's second pastorate. The present membership of the church is sixty; the average attendance on Sunday is seventy-five. The Sunday-school has been growing with the church. There is a Young People's society of thirty-five members. Several have been added to the church during the present pastorate, a considerable number have been baptized, and the society, free of debt, is in a prosperous condition. There are now under consideration plans for a new church in a more central location.



Swedish Baptist Church.

The Swedish people of Concord now number about five hundred, largely accretions of the past decade. They are a valuable addition to our citizenship.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Church.

This church was organized February 7, 1894, with eighteen members, by Reverend N. G. Johnson of Manchester, and Reverend J. V. Soderman of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Johnson was called to take charge of the society, and he held services in the First Methodist Episcopal church about twice a month until October of that year. The first officers of this church were John Gustafson, John Johnson, and C. W. Johnson, deacons; Peter Olson, C. E. Forsberg, and Emil Rossell, trustees; John Johnson, secretary; Peter Olson, treasurer.

At a meeting held June 27, 1894, it was voted to incorporate the church, to join the New York Conference of the Lutheran Augustana

Synod of the United States, and to purchase a building lot. John Gustafson, Peter Olson, and Hugo Lindgren were appointed a committee to select a suitable lot and report. This committee reported in favor of a lot at the corner of Bradley and Penacook streets, and it was unanimously voted September 7, 1894, to purchase it. The purchase price was one thousand one hundred dollars. It was voted at a meeting of the society held October 25, 1894, to build a chapel, and the following were appointed a building committee: Hugo Lindgren, Gust Nyden, Peter Olson, C. W. Johnson, and John Gustafson. At this same meeting Reverend A. Carlsson of Manchester was called to take charge of the society.

At the annual meeting, January 15, 1895, the treasurer reported an income for the year 1894 of one thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and one cent, of which sum seven hundred ninety-five dollars and thirty-four cents was raised by Mr. Lundstrom and Peter Olson through contributions made by the Swedish people of Concord and others who were induced to help the society. Work on the chapel was completed in August, 1895. The cost of its erection was one thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents. The value then placed upon the lot and building was three thousand dollars, and there was left a debt of one thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents. This debt has since been reduced to nine hundred dollars. As soon as the chapel was completed services were held therein.



Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

At a missionary meeting held in Concord by the Boston District of the New York Conference, December 18, 1895, the chapel was dedicated by Reverend C. F. Johansson of Boston, assisted by several clergymen, among whom were Reverends A. Carlsson of Manchester, J. V. Soderman of Lowell, Mass., and J. N. Brandelle of Lynn, Mass.

September 1, 1895, Mr. Carlsson was succeeded by S. W. Swenson, a student of Rock Island, Ill., who had charge of the congregation for one year, when he returned to college. Mr. Swenson's work was most beneficial to the society. The church under his ministry increased both in numbers and in strength. He was succeeded the first Sunday in October, 1896, by F. W. Lindstrom, a licensed lay preacher, who remained until the last Sunday in January, 1900. Mr. Lindstrom was followed by Carl W. Ronge, who occupied the pulpit

from the second Sunday in February, 1900, to the last Sunday in June of the same year.

From this time, until the first Sunday in November, the church had no regular preacher. Oscar Lindstrom served as preacher from the first Sunday in November, 1900, to the last Sunday in March, 1901, inclusive. Later a call was given to Reverend A. H. Hogberg, who became the first pastor of this church. He continued with the society for a year, and was succeeded by Reverend Charles J. A. Holmgren, the present pastor. Mr. Holmgren has secured subscriptions to build a parsonage and to make other improvements. It is now contemplated to move the church to give room for the parsonage on the lot.

At the close of 1902 this society had a membership of eighty communicants and fifty children attending the Sunday-school. The average Sunday attendance at church is about seventy-five, and that at the Sunday-school about forty. The church has a ladies' sewing circle and a young people's society, both very active. A male and a mixed choir are both led by F. E. Lindquist.

The Church of Christ, Scientist.

Contemporaneously with the preparation of this history of Concord, there was transformed into a modest chapel the building situated at the corner of School and State streets, the gift of Mary Baker G. Eddy, who is the recognized leader of the adherents of a faith which has among its believers people of almost every clime. This city has been for several years the home of Mrs. Eddy, and answering the wishes of those who are her followers, she has provided for them a meeting place, which she describes as a "Christian Science Kindergarten for teaching the 'New Tongue' of the Gospel." This chapel, known as Christian Science hall, is understood to be the precursor of a more substantial and imposing church edifice, for which she has set apart a fund of one hundred thousand dollars. Except the addition of tower and porch, and the alteration of windows, the exterior of the hall presents little change from that of the original building. The upper story is occupied by a hall, which has a seating capacity of over two hundred, and the lower floor by a reading-room and reception-room. There are two large arched windows at each end of



The Church of Christ, Scientist.

the hall. In the window at the right of the readers' desks are a cross and crown; in the one at the left is an open Bible, and in those at the rear are a star and anchor. In an arch above and to the right of the door, is a small seven-pointed star, just risen above the cloud, and radiating light. In a panel below is a stanza from the old hymn by an unknown author, beginning "Daughter of Zion, Awake from thy Sadness," which Christian Scientists claim to be a prophecy of this age.

The first service held in this chapel was in December, 1897, and a church organization was perfected later with seventy-four charter members. The first organized effort of Christian Scientists was on July 4, 1876, when Mrs. Eddy and six of her students formed a Christian Science Association at Boston. In 1879 the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized at the same place, of which Mrs. Eddy became pastor. Two years later she was ordained. In the same year she established an institution known as the "Massachusetts College for Teaching the Pathology of Spiritual Power or Science of Metaphysical Healing." In 1889 the college was closed by her direction.



Home of Mrs. Eddy.

The fact that Mrs. Eddy has chosen Concord as her home, and selected a residence in one of its most delightful localities, has led many of her followers to look toward this city with very much more than ordinary interest. There have been numerous pilgrimages here, some from far-off countries, with the view of seeing Mrs. Eddy and for the purpose of visiting her birthplace in an adjoining town. The most notable of these was July 5, 1897,—the Fourth that year coming on Sunday,—when about twenty-five hundred people came to testify their loyalty. This concourse of people was welcomed by the mayor and addressed by Mrs. Eddy and others.

It is not alone through these visitations that Mrs. Eddy has become known to the people of Concord. She has proved herself a public-spirited and generous citizen, and her interest in the growth and improvement of the city has been shown in many ways. Her followers in this her home are as devoted to her as her adherents elsewhere. Even those who are not of her faith acknowledge the correctness of her life, the benevolence of character, and the public spirit she manifests on all occasions.

The Friends' Christian Union.

This is the latest religious society of Concord, and is the outgrowth of a series of Sunday evening Bible lectures given in the First Methodist church in the fall and winter of 1898. There had been a withdrawal from the First Baptist church of some of its congregation, and these people secured the First Methodist church for Sunday evening services, and then invited Dr. Roland D. Grant to speak to them. These meetings continued for about four months. Then an organization known as the Friends' Christian Union was formed, the organization taking place March 7, 1899. Those active in bringing about its organization were Fred W. Cheney, Lyman Jackman, Gilbert J. Benedict, Isaac F. Mooney, Milon D. Cummings, E. H. Houston, David Webster, W. M. Colby, Mrs. Hannah G. Hoit, Mrs. Ellen M. Hall, and Mrs. Louise Welch. Mr. Cheney was made chairman of the organization; Napoleon B. Hale, clerk; Milon D. Cummings, treasurer; and Orville Upton, collector.

A Sunday-school was organized immediately and a library started. By-laws were adopted May 23, 1899. Very soon after organization the society arranged to hold its meetings in Grand Army hall, and there its preaching has since been supplied. The society has drawn in the main for its supplies upon students of the Newton Theological seminary. Among those who have supplied the pulpit for any considerable time may be mentioned Reverends Roland D. Grant, E. S. Philbrook, J. D. B. House, J. H. Harding, E. D. Webber, and S. Pidle, the last four being students from the seminary. The church polity is practically that of the Calvinist Baptist church. The question of erecting a house of worship has been discussed by the society, but no definite action has been taken. Its church work is supported by voluntary contributions of its members and congregation. There is less conventionality in the services of this church than in those of other churches, and its evening meetings have enlisted considerable interest.

CHAPTER XX.

CANALS, STAGE LINES, AND TAVERNS.

HENRY MCFARLAND.

Long before the steps of a settler had rustled the leaves on the shores of Horseshoe pond, Canadian voyageurs had chanted the songs of France on the upper St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Father of Waters; but when men of English descent came at last to dwell in the upper Merrimack valley, in May, 1726, they knew what they wanted. It was to possess themselves of broad, productive meadows, and woodlands bearing oak and pine strong enough and tall enough to carry an admiral's flag in his majesty's navy. The mishaps which befell them on the way from Massachusetts were so many inducements to complete, in the following autumn, a sufficient cartway between Haverhill and Penny Cook. This settlers' road, without important change of line, was long the route for travel into our portion of the valley. Along that way went the wood-cutter, the huntsman, the lumbering ox-cart, the pacing horse carrying a frontierswoman with a child in her arms, the soldier hurrying to Bunker Hill, the village parson driving to Boston in a chaise, or Benjamin Thompson (afterward Count Rumford) with his span in a curricle going to Woburn.

As gain in population was slow, so was increase in travel and traffic; but by 1790 Haverhill and Newburyport were regarded as important commercial towns. Their shipwrights had for fifty years been building ships that sailed to London and the Indies, and their merchants had credit in Threadneedle street and the Windward Islands. The linens and woolens of Londonderry had found sale, and were borne up and down the country in the packs of peddlers. Concord had ceased to be on the frontier; that border line had moved away gradually toward the Canadian settlements. The five towns of Salisbury, Claremont, Lebanon, Plymouth, and Hanover had in 1775 rather more than two thousand, and in 1790 almost six thousand, inhabitants. The "college road," from Boscawen to Dartmouth college, was laid out by authority of the state in 1795.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the demands of the north country had so grown that one prosperous merchant of Haverhill was sending annually to Lebanon foreign goods valued at forty

thousand dollars, on slow ox-carts, which returned laden with potash and pearlash, flax-seed, and other marketable products.

During the toilsome period between 1726 and 1800, the Merrimack, most interesting of New England rivers, was of course pouring its abundant waters southward, making its power manifest to the dullest dweller on its lower shores by an occasional freshet, and by a famous one in 1740. Raftsmen entrusted ship and house-building timber to its bosom, to find domestic and foreign markets by the way of Newburyport; but its falls were barriers to upward navigation, and to shoot its rapids taxed the nerves of canoemen skilful as any who swept inland waters with a paddle.[1]

In the last decade of this period, people were not quite content to keep to the older ways: perhaps contentment is a flower that rarely comes to full bloom in the New Hampshire air. Then, too, the second great wave of emigration was breaking on the coast, and with it came men who had driven in a mail-coach to Bath, or lodged at the Red Horse Inn at Stratford. There were also those who knew the value of canals in the old countries. So it came about that in 1794 a stage wagon was put on to run from Concord, by way of Chester, to Haverhill, where it connected with a conveyance to Boston.

Between 1796 and 1809 state charters were obtained for twenty-four turnpike roads, at least six of which when built were of direct concern to Concord, namely, the New Hampshire (inc. 1796), to Portsmouth; the Fourth (inc. 1800), from the Merrimack in Boscawen to the Connecticut in Lebanon; the Grafton (inc. 1804), from a junction with the Fourth in Andover to Orford; the Mayhew (inc. 1803), from Hill to Plymouth; the Chester (inc. 1804), between Pembroke and Chester; and the Londonderry (inc. 1804), from Concord, via Hooksett and Londonderry, to a point on the Merrimack where is now the city of Lawrence.

The Concord end of the New Hampshire or Portsmouth turnpike road was that street in East Concord which bears the name of Portsmouth. The junction of South Main and Turnpike streets was the point of departure of the Londonderry turnpike road, and within the memory of living men the stone which marked its beginning was standing, inscribed "Boston, 63 miles."

Among the canal enterprises of that period were some of special local interest. It being expected (1793–1800) that there would be navigable water from Boston to Concord, ambitious minds were

[1] In 1761 a number of persons petitioned for colonial permission to blow up the rocks in Amoskeag falls. This was (to quote their own words) "in order & more Especially that the Trees provided for his Majesties' Navy may not be attended with so much difficulty as it now is."

agitated with other projects, for instance such as would carry navigation beyond Concord, up our river and Winnipiseogee stream to the lake; and a still larger scheme was to unite the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, by the way of Sunapee lake, at a cost of two million dollars.

In the office of our secretary of state are excellent maps and profile drawings, made in 1816, for a waterway from a point on the Merrimack river, just below Sewall's falls, to the outlet of Sugar river on the Connecticut. The necessary surveys were made by the younger Loammi Baldwin, John Farrar, and Henry B. Chase, who were acting, two of them in behalf of the state of Massachusetts, the other for New Hampshire. The scheme which these drawings disclose contemplated making use of the Contoocook, Warner, and Sugar rivers, deepening them wherever necessary, and providing many locks; a new channel was to be constructed from the Merrimack to a point on the Contoocook where are now Holden's mills, and another like channel was to be cut from the head-waters of the Warner river into Sunapee lake. A resurvey for this canal was made by engineers of the United States Army, and results reported to congress by the secretary of war in 1828. There were those so bold as to mention in this connection Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, but money could not be obtained for undertakings so vast.

The Middlesex canal, a Massachusetts enterprise, to connect Boston harbor with the Merrimack river at Chelmsford, opened in 1803, was incorporated in 1793, and in that or the following year Samuel Blodgett, a native of Woburn, attempted a canal at Amoskeag falls, whereby water-power was to be obtained as well as tolls from traffic. He was an adventurous gentleman, who had served in that dauntless New England enterprise, the capture of Louisburg. He had gained money by buying and floating a tea-laden ship stranded at Plymouth, and sought permission to raise the *Royal George*, a line-of-battle ship sunken at Spithead, but the canal, and the quarrels which grew out of it, exhausted his means, beside funds derived from lotteries,—in which our townsmen, Peter Green and Timothy Walker, served with others as commissioners,—and he barely lived to see it in operation in 1807. It was poorly constructed, and almost entirely rebuilt in 1816.

Boston, ten years older than Haverhill, had by this time twenty thousand inhabitants, and was the chief market of New England, yet the people on the lower Merrimack strove to keep the business of our valley in what was deemed its natural channel, and the canal around Pawtucket falls at Lowell, completed in 1797, availed them something. It is a newspaper statement that in 1817 the sum of

eighty thousand dollars was subscribed at Newburyport toward a contemplated canal across Rockingham county to the Merrimack river above Hooksett falls.

After the Middlesex canal had entered the Merrimack, two miles above Lowell and twenty-seven from Boston, there remained several minor falls to be surmounted, and the more lordly ones of Hooksett and Garvin's, but, as we have seen, a canal had been built at Amoskeag. In 1812 the Merrimack Boating company was formed among Middlesex canal people, and under the supervision of its agent the way was cleared to Concord. The *New Hampshire Gazetteer* of 1823 says the Middlesex canal cost five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the works at Wicassee, fourteen thousand dollars, Union locks and canals (by which Merrill's, Griffin's, Goffe's, Coös, and Cromwell's falls were overcome), fifty thousand dollars, the Amoskeag canal, fifty thousand dollars, Hooksett, seventeen thousand dollars, Bow, twenty-one thousand dollars, and it appears that for these junior undertakings the parent company provided the sum of eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars. The Union canals obtained thirty thousand dollars as the avails of lotteries. The Bow, Hooksett, Amoskeag, Union, and Wicassee enterprises had independent charters and gathered independent tolls. The original dam at Garvin's falls (Bow) appears to have been built under the superintendence of John Carter, of Concord, a soldier of the Revolution and a lieutenant-colonel of the War of 1812. The Middlesex company owned, as a corporation, shares in the Bow, Hooksett, and Union canals; it owned the whole of the Wicassee; and its shareholders as individuals owned the whole of the Amoskeag. John L. Sullivan is reported to have said, in 1817, that the assessments paid in to the Middlesex company, which covered its interests in the smaller canals, amounted to five hundred ninety-two thousand dollars. Other accounts say the sum was twice as great.



Canal Boat and Freight House of Merrimack Boating Company.

The first boat of the Merrimack Boating company made its way to Concord, October 20, 1814, and in June, 1815, regular semi-weekly service was established, with the promise of more frequent departures if the traffic should permit, as shortly thereafter it did. One landing was constructed just below the site of Concord bridge, with Samuel Butters as agent, and another near Federal bridge, where Stephen Ambrose did the honors. This was ten years before the completion of the Erie canal.

These events were important to an inland town, but the arrival of the first boat, toward the close of the war with England, did not disturb the gravity of the people. Three years later, July 18, 1817, President Monroe embarked on the canal boat *President* to view the picturesque water above Turkey falls, now the summer solace of the Passaconaway club, and to pass through the five locks at Garvin's falls. The Middlesex canal had proved to be of national consequence. Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, had made it a topic in a report on inland navigation in 1808, and Commodore Bainbridge reported later that by its use he got materials to build the *Independence* frigate, refit the *Constitution*, and so send the latter out of Boston although that harbor was blockaded by a British fleet.

The fame of these Merrimack river waterways so filled the land that in 1819 contractors and laborers were sought here for like undertakings in other states.

The distance by canal and river from Boston to Concord was eighty-five miles, and the earlier rate for freight to the upper landing in Concord was thirteen dollars and fifty cents a ton, to the lower landing, thirteen dollars; downward freight, eight dollars and fifty cents or eight dollars. These rates were gradually reduced until in 1842 they were five dollars a ton for upward and four dollars for downward freight. A considerable reduction in boat freights and canal tolls was caused by the competition of the Portsmouth and Concord Wagon company in 1818. The granite to build Quincy market was boated down for three dollars and fifty cents a ton, and like shipments went beyond Boston to New Orleans and Baltimore. These shipments of granite are mentioned as early as 1819. Hayward's *New England Gazetteer*, published in 1839, has, in an appropriate place, a steel engraving wherein is Rattlesnake hill and a horse railway by which granite is going to a landing on the Merrimack. On the river is a canal boat under sail, with boatmen in dress suits, a picture of the imagination. Cord-wood was also a considerable item of downward freight.

On June 27, 1817, a rival to the Merrimack Boating company was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature (Richard Bradley

and others being grantees), which, although it put some boats on the river, did not gain a great share of the business. It was called the Concord & Boston Boating company.

There was discontent in 1820 with the rates of the Merrimack Boating company, and another was formed, called the Union Boating company, with Abel Hutchins, Albe Cady, William Kent, Joseph Low, Benjamin Gale, and others, among the stockholders. This provoked the Merrimack company into storekeeping, and it dealt here in rum, sugar, molasses, tea, flour, iron, and general merchandise. In 1821 both interests were merged in the Boston & Concord Boating company. The service of the latter company required twenty boats of fifteen tons' capacity each. Each boat was navigated by three men. On favorable reaches of water, with fair wind, sails were stretched. Between seven and ten days was required for a round trip between Concord and Boston, and boatmen's wages were from fifteen to twenty-six dollars a month. The gross earnings of the Concord boats from 1816 to 1842 have been stated at six hundred eighty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, out of which one hundred eighty thousand six hundred and eleven dollars was paid the canal companies for tolls.

Steam navigation on the Merrimack was attempted in 1819, when a steamboat came up the river and made some local voyages. From 1834 to 1838 there was a steamboat called the *Herald*, owned by the Merrimack River Steam Navigation company, plying between Lowell and Nashua. John L. Worthen was master of this boat in 1837, and General George Stark, in an article in the *Granite Monthly*, volume IX, page 9, says Jacob Vanderbilt, of Staten Island, a brother of the commodore, served in the same way a single year. Passengers going to and fro between Boston and Concord, by rail below Lowell and by stage above Nashua, dined on this boat, which made two daily round trips.

James Sullivan, afterward a governor of Massachusetts, was the earliest friend of these boating enterprises. John L. Sullivan was a manager of the Merrimack Boating company,—a lively man, apt to use printer's ink. He had a canal route surveyed to the Winnipiseogee. Theodore French was for more than twenty years manager of the boating company's interests in Concord, and remained in such control to the end.

The upward freight of the boats was merchandise of infinite variety, but it is rather surprising to find that among this freight were flour, corn, butter, and cheese, agricultural products coming to our country valley, as do now onions from Bermuda and Egypt, melons from the Carolinas, and beef from Texas and Nebraska.

The boats could of course do nothing in winter, and teams claimed part of the business in summer. The baggage-wagons of Isaac Clement, of Concord, were advertised liberally.

There must have been a charm to the river in the summer days of this inland navigation. There was nowhere more delightful water, no greener shores, no more fragrant air, no sweeter bird songs. Here were the leap and plash of salmon, there a cloud of pigeons that ought never to have been called wild, and are now unhappily almost extinct. The sound of the boatman's horn floated along the valley. Sails could be seen across points of land, and conjecture busied itself as to whose might be the coming boat. To a careless observer this might seem the land of the lotus, but toil stood beside the boatman.

As to these river men, were there ever people bred to the water who failed to be adventurous, generous with earnings, careless of health? Such were the boatmen of the Merrimack. Reverend Edward L. Parker has put it on record, in the History of Londonderry, that when he was clerk in a store near Piscataquog landing, frequented by raftsmen, so constant was the demand for "flip" that the loggerhead was kept always hot, ready to perform its office. In the "Sketch of a Busy Life," by E. D. Boylston, of Amherst, is related the author's not altogether pleasant recollection of a Sunday night in 1829, which he, a homesick lad of fifteen, spent at a Thornton's Ferry tavern filled with boatmen.

Until 1819 the income of the Middlesex canal was applied to its betterment, but between 1819 and 1836 the dividends were sufficient to restore the original investment without profit to the shareholders, that is if such investment was the smaller of the sums hereinbefore mentioned. The Boston & Concord Boating company made regular dividends after 1826, until in 1842 the Concord Railroad put the whole business at rest. The canal made a stout struggle against the inevitable. Its friends declared, in 1830, that "there never can be sufficient inducement to extend a railroad from Lowell westwardly and northwestwardly," and hence they argued that as the canal served the public so well, it was not worth the while to build the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

But the days of the canal were numbered. The casual traveler to Boston may still trace the crumbling outlines of its channel, and the hollow of its tow-path; and some, who look beyond a veil of trees, see in Wilmington a pool of the old waterway where fair white lilies bloom and quicken the thoughts of such as appreciate achievements of the past.

A little way off from the main line of the railroad one may still find various picturesque reminders of the canal, such as the lock at

Talbot mills, the abutments and pier of the aqueduct over the Shawsheen between Billerica and Wilmington, and the stone bridge on the Brooks estate at West Medford. There is a reach lying between obsolete embankments in Woburn, still filled with water, which needs for complete restoration only a weary horse towing a boat laden with sugar, coffee, molasses, and, likely enough, Jamaica rum, for William West, John D. Abbott, William Gault, and other Concord traders. Any loiterer here, if he be accompanied by some person familiar with the neighborhood, will be shown where the constructor of the canal dwelt, and told of careful maps for a grand northern canal system, as well as picks and shovels used in primitive construction, now regarded as family heirlooms.

One of the fruits of the Middlesex canal is the Baldwin apple. Discovered in obscurity, and propagated by the surveyors of the channel, it was named for their chief, and has outlived the activities of the canal itself.

The canal enterprises beyond Concord which were contemplated early in this century have had brief mention in this narrative.

The Sewall's Falls Locks & Canal company was incorporated in 1833, the grantees being John Eastman, Stephen Ambrose, Cyrus Robinson, Elisha Morrill, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Robert Eastman, Jeremiah Pecker, and Robert Pecker, most of them East Concord real estate owners. Asaph Evans, who had a store at "Parliament Corner," and other Main street people, were, to their eventual regret, promoters of the undertaking.

The purpose of the Sewall's Falls company was to build a canal, two and a half miles long, from a point on the river near Federal bridge to an inlet above Sewall's falls. Beside its service to navigation, this canal was to provide power at East Concord, where it was estimated the drop at ordinary stages of water would be sixteen feet. It was intended to construct two watercourses to lead off eastwardly from the main canal, and between these would be situated mills seeking power. After performing its helpful office, the water was to run out by a raceway to the valley of Mill brook. It was estimated that there would be power enough to drive twenty-three mills of five thousand spindles each, and this estimate was confirmed by so good an authority as the second Loammi Baldwin.

The embankments of this partly-constructed canal, thirty feet apart, may yet be readily traced along the meadows west of East Concord village. Just above its south junction with the river were to have been the needful locks for lifting boats to the upper level, and the expectations as to boating were so ardent that there was talk about steam navigation to Plymouth.

So far as construction went on the Sewall's Falls canal it was substantial and impressive. The solid walls of shapen granite for the locks held staunchly in their appointed places down to a time within the memory of many living people, or say to the year 1847, when the excellent work of the old builders was hauled away to be used for piers and abutments under the adjacent railroad bridge. The dam at the falls was about half completed under the direction of "Boston John" Clark of Franklin, whose stout figure is well remembered on our streets.

Various hindrances came into the way of this enterprise, and further legislation was sought in 1836, 1837, and 1840. By this time the coming of the railway may have disheartened the shareholders, the hard times of 1837 had done their fateful work, and although the corporation lingered into the forties, the whole was abandoned after the expenditure of forty thousand dollars.

Some interest in Sewall's falls as a source of water-power was manifested again in 1859, when Mr. Baldwin's report and the estimates of 1836 were reprinted. In 1884 it appeared once more, and in 1893 the existing dam was built, which has its place in another story.

Another project which was then obtaining local attention was the Contoocook canal. This was designed to leave the Contoocook river either at Horse Hill bridge or at the Borough, come down through West Concord, west of the parish church, past Blossom Hill, past the old prison site, and go through the main town west of State street, reaching the Merrimack either at its confluence with Turkey river, or at a point about half a mile above the old Concord bridge. One line would have been about nine miles long, the other a mile and three quarters shorter. Real estate in West Concord on the line of this canal was advertised as very desirable.

It was estimated that this canal in condition for navigation would cost, exclusive of land damages, one hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-nine cents, a sum which persons familiar with later values of money and labor would deem too small. Such surveys as were made were by Professor James Hayward, who afterward constructed the original Boston & Maine Railroad, and Captain Benjamin Parker, who lived and died on Centre street. The canal was to be eighteen feet wide at the bottom, and the whole fall, from the point of beginning to the Turkey river terminus, was found to be 124 89-100 feet; to the other point of connection with the Merrimack, 121 94-100 feet. It was intended to divide the whole descent into four falls of about thirty feet each. These falls were to be located at convenient situations,

and each fall might drive eight or ten factories of three thousand six hundred spindles each, and so, it was argued, there would thereby be provided power more than equal to that at Lowell. Each mill site would be worth, so the old estimates say, ten thousand dollars.

This project was opposed naturally by people owning mill privileges on the Contoocook below the point whence this canal would depart, and by others interested at Sewall's falls; so it came to naught, and, as not a spadeful of earth was turned in its behalf, it has been well-nigh forgotten.

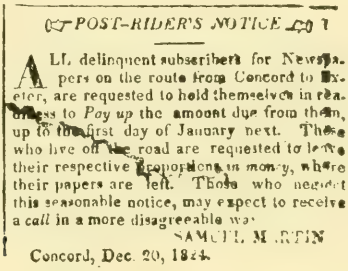
Returning to the topic of transportation by highways, it should be kept in mind that in 1790 only seventy-five national post-offices had been created in the United States. In February, 1791, the legislature of New Hampshire established four weekly post routes, made rates for postage, and certain allowances to post riders, who should be appointed by the president of the state and his council. Thomas Smith was appointed to ride from Concord to Keene; John Lathrop, to Haverhill; Ozias Silsby, to Portsmouth. George Hough then received a state appointment as postmaster of Concord, and a like United States appointment in 1792. He located the post-office on the east side of Main street, near the junction with School, on property which he purchased from Aaron Kinsman. It had been the Kinsman tavern.

In 1794 there were five national post-offices in New Hampshire. Postal rates were so high that it was customary for obliging travelers to carry all the letters of a neighborhood to their destination. On December 28, 1799, Postmaster Hough advertised in the *Courier of New Hampshire* unclaimed letters which had come to his office for persons in Antrim, Boscawen, Canaan, Derryfield (for John Stark), Enfield, Gilmanton, Goffstown, Hillsborough, Merrimack (for Matthew Thornton), New London, Pembroke, Pittsfield, Plainfield, Sanbornton, Sandown, Salisbury, Warren, and Windham. So many letters were advertised as unclaimed that it seems probable some were rejected because postage was not prepaid. It was a long while the custom to communicate with friends by mailing a newspaper in which a column had been selected and needful successive letters dotted with ink; thus an intelligible message could be readily made out, if the plan had been pre-arranged.

High rates for postage sometimes provoked individual competition with the government. In 1844 A. Roberts & Co. conducted a letter express business, Concord being one of their stations, with an office at the drug store of Foster & Rand, opposite the state house. Their charges were, to Boston, five cents; as far as Buffalo, eleven cents.

In 1845 national postage rates were reduced, and a penalty affixed to carriage of letters by express.

There was at least a quarter-century which was the period of the post-rider, who is mentioned in Parson Walker's diary as early as 1780. That useful individual was the herald and news-agent of his times. He carried parcels, to quote the advertised words of John Lathrop, one of the fraternity, "for a reasonable reward." He dealt in newspapers, buying from publishers and selling to people along the way. He received and gave credit, and half yearly or yearly his appeals for settlement got into print, in form somewhat akin to that by which the country editor has from generation unto generation made his plaints known to a not too tender world. Thus the names of many of these worthy men have not been forgotten, but it would be difficult to follow all their routes and their terms of service accurately.



POST-RIDER'S NOTICE.

ALL delinquent subscribers for Newspapers on the route from Concord to Exeter, are requested to hold themselves in readiness to *Pay up* the amount due from them, up to the first day of January next. Those who live off the road are requested to leave their respective proportions in money, where their papers are left. Those who neglect this seasonable notice, may expect to receive a *call* in a more disagreeable way.

SAMUEL MARTIN

Concord, Dec. 20, 1824.

In 1781 John Balch, of Keene, under authority of the Committee of Safety, rode fortnightly from Portsmouth by way of Concord and Plymouth to Haverhill, thence down the Connecticut valley to Charlestown and Keene, and across country to Portsmouth. Timothy Balch appears to have performed like service as late, at least, as 1785. In 1790 Samuel Bean was post-rider to Boston, and Nathaniel Wilcocks rode by Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, Newbury, Sunapee, and Newport, to Claremont. John Lathrop rode to Dartmouth college. In 1799 one Mitchell rode through Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, New London, Newbury, Bradford, Henniker, and Weare. Many of the routes were, like his, circuitous. Stephen Abbot informed the public that he had undertaken a route through Loudon, Gilmanton, Alton, Wolfeborough, Middleton, New Durham, Farmington, Pittsfield, and Chichester. Ezekiel Moore, Peter Sleeper, and Josiah Abbott were early riders to Plymouth. In 1807 Samuel Tallant was on that route; in 1818, between Concord and Fryeburg, Me. In 1809 James Tallant rode a circuit through Bow, Dunbarton, Pembroke, Chester, Candia, Deerfield, and Allenstown; at another period to Amherst. Samuel Wales in 1809 was courier to Chichester, Epsom, Loudon, Pittsfield, Barnstead, Gilmanton, Alton,

Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Centre Harbor, Meredith, and Gilmanton Academy. Some time prior to 1814 Ezekiel Dimond rode through Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, New London, Newport, Newbury, and Bradford. Jonathan Philbrick, 1812–'20, seems to have held the route between Concord and Charlestown.

In 1813 Samuel S. Norris, mail-rider from Concord to Fryeburg, Me., gave notice that he would run a carriage for passengers and baggage, if sufficient encouragement was given; in 1814 Norris & Bean intended to run a two-horse wagon thither; and Josiah Fogg, on the same route, advertised that he intended shortly to run a covered carriage.

James McColley was riding from Concord to Keene in 1817, and James C. McPherson in 1819; Simeon B. Little from Concord through Hopkinton, Boscawen, Salisbury, and Andover in 1818–'19. In 1815 Benjamin Small, Jr., was on a route from Concord to Amherst; and Jeremiah Emery to Hopkinton, Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, and Canterbury. Joseph Smith at one time had a route through Charlestown to Walpole. Peter Smart was seen as a post-rider in 1814, and will appear again later on. Jeremiah Blake drove to Exeter, 1818–'20; John H. Durgin to Hopkinton, Henniker, Hillsborough, Lempster, Acworth, and Charlestown, 1815–'17.

On a route to Claremont and Cornish, Smith Downing rode in 1810, Richard C. Gile in 1812, Benjamin Hill in 1814, and Thomas Hackett later. Silas Hathorn rode to Walpole and Keene in 1810, and the Shannons (Samuel and John S.) and Robert Tibbitts appear to have ridden to Dover, 1816–'20. John S. Shannon for a time rode to Gilmanton. Richard Dicy, Mical Tubbs, and Ebenezer Clark were in the fraternity.

Doubtless others there were who rode as stoutly when the midsummer sun smote the highways, and when storm swept the hills, who sold the annual election sermons, carried news of war and peace, tidings of weddings and of death, the duns of weary creditors, and the billets of lovers, but their names have been omitted from the chronicles of the times. These post-riders were forerunners of the rural mail delivery men of 1900.

These details may be monotonous, but they serve to show to how wide a country, for a long time, Concord was the centre of news and information; and searching them out has developed another impressive fact of similar import, namely, the excellence, variety, and abundance of the books then advertised for sale here.

Such means of communication as have been herein described became gradually insufficient. The *Concord Mirror* of August 12,

1793, stated that gentlemen of Concord, Chester, and Haverhill, Mass., had agreed to put on a stage line hence to Boston in the following September. The History of Haverhill, *p.* 454, says such a line was put on in the following November, but quotes no authority for its statement. However that may be, satisfactory evidence of a southern stage in the next year is found in the following advertisement copied from the *Courier of New Hampshire* of October 2, 1794:

NEW LINE OF STAGES

From Concord, in New Hampshire, to Boston.

The Proprietors of the above Line inform the Public that a Stage will in future leave Concord on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock (thro' Chester) for Haverhill—leave Haverhill on Monday morning, 8 o'clock, for Boston—leave Boston on Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock, for Haverhill—and leave Haverhill, on Thursday morning, 6 o'clock, for Concord. Another Stage will leave Haverhill on Thursday morning, 8 o'clock, for Boston, and leave Boston on Saturday morning, 8 o'clock, for Haverhill.

The best Drivers, Horses, and Carriages are provided for running the above mentioned route; and the utmost punctuality in setting off and arriving will be observed. The Proprietors therefore flatter themselves they shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who are pleased to embrace so easy and expeditious a mode of travelling as is here offered.

Each Passenger will be allowed to carry 14 lb. Baggage gratis.

For passage, apply to Mr. Robert Harris, at Concord; Major James Duncan, at Haverhill, or at Peabody's Tavern in Boston.

Oct. 1, 1794.

Whether this was a successful and permanent beginning of local stage lines may be open to doubt. William A. Kent, a lifelong citizen of Concord, who was fourteen years of age in 1807, has been quoted as saying there was no stage between Concord and Boston until that year. Daniel Webster, in his autobiography, says that in 1805 "stage coaches no more ran into the center of New Hampshire than they ran to Baffins Bay."

North of Concord, John M. Shirley, in his history of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, printed in 1881, says: "One of our townswomen (Andover, N. H.) remembers the stages passing up the turnpike just prior to the War of 1812."[1] Charles W. Brewster, probably writing with evidence in his hands, in "Rambles about Portsmouth," Series I, *pp.* 187, 188, says the earliest stage from Portsmouth to Boston was a two-horse "stage chair," April 20, 1761. He mentions Bartholemew Stavers, of the Portsmouth flying stage-coach, of 1763, with four or six horses, as the first regular stage-

[1] *Granite Monthly*, Vol. IV, *pp.* 430, 448.

driver north of Boston. Stavers was a loyalist, and hurried off to England in 1774.

Hayward's *Gazetteer of New England*, under the title of Shrewsbury, Mass., says Levi Pease of that town, "the father of mail stages in this country," started his first line of mail stages between Boston and New York in 1784.

To some minds, perhaps, nothing is a stage except a stage-coach, but it will be convenient in this narrative to use the word in its common, every-day sense, and regard as a stage any advertised conveyance making regular trips for the carriage of travelers. On primitive roads, with few passengers, stout wagons with no more than two horses would be sufficient for the traffic.

It was quite natural that after the Londonderry and the Chester turnpike roads were completed, there should be, as there were, stages on each. On the more easterly route by way of Allenstown, Chester, and Atkinson, Thomas Pearson, who in ordinary speech was called "Tom Parsons," held the reins for many years, and kept a relay of horses at Anderson's in Candia, where hot rum sling was the favorite tipple. About 1822 this tavern was burned, with Tom's best four white horses, reserved for the run into Concord, and, like a good honest man, he wept bitterly at the painful fate of his favorite team. He was a driver to whom mothers entrusted children going down to visit Boston cousinry.

Nathaniel Walker was a favorite coachman on the line by way of Londonderry.

In the *New Hampshire Statesman* of April 30, 1859, is a communication signed "*Senex*" (ex-Governor David L. Morril), in which the writer says he rode from Reed's Ferry to Concord in August, 1805, in a crazy old thing called a coach, driven by Joseph Wheat, and, staying in Concord over night, went on to Hanover by the same conveyance. In 1807 Simon Harris, a mail-carrier from Salisbury to Plymouth, gave notice that he had taken the route from Concord to Newbury, Vt. In October, 1808, a stage between Portsmouth and Concord was to make two round trips a week, be eight hours on the road, and connect at Concord with the Hanover stages. In December, 1810, citizens of the region around Newbury, Vt., gave notice in Concord that a weekly line of stages was "erected to run from Quebec to Boston," probably by use of established stage lines this side of Newbury. The War of 1812 was near; in 1814 it became difficult to carry heavy mails, so books and pamphlets, except magazines, were excluded by order of the government. There was a stage from Concord to Amherst in 1813.

Between 1815 and 1820 a new semi-weekly line to Portsmouth,

via Deerfield Parade, was put on; the service to Hanover, and that to Boston via the Londonderry turnpike, were made tri-weekly, as was that of the rival Chester turnpike line which carried the mail. Each Boston stage then came up on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. There appears to have been double service on the Londonderry line, which started from 9 Elm street, one coach being called the Burlington, the other the Hanover line. The stage via Chester started from 45 Ann street. For a few days in July, 1820, competition was sharp and the fare one dollar. In that year Lyman Hawley and others put on a new tri-weekly line from Concord to Haverhill, N. H., via the Grafton turnpike, and Samuel Tallant, a semi-weekly line to Plymouth via Canterbury and New Hampton. Hawley was a famous driver, and in 1825 held the lines over the six white horses which brought General Lafayette into Concord.

In 1822 the "expedition mail stage from Boston to Stanstead" was driven three round trips a week, with Peter Smart at the helm between Boston and Plymouth, via the Londonderry turnpike and Concord, leaving Boston at three a. m., and arriving at Plymouth (one hundred and two miles) at nine p. m.[1] This stage is remembered by a few living witnesses. Speaking of Peter Smart, the *New Hampshire Statesman* of January 3, 1857, says: "He performed labor at one time that would have broken down three common men, viz.: driving a stage team from Plymouth to Boston and back again day after day and night after night." In 1826 there was a semi-weekly stage hence to Thornton. Stagemen thrived in the decade which ended with 1830. Trusting to newspaper advertisements, it seems safe to say that at its close Concord had six stage lines to Boston, occupying different routes and providing four coaches each way three days in the week, three each way on other days, also daily coaches to Hanover and to Royalton, Vt., two tri-weekly lines to Portsmouth, and tri-weekly lines to Conway, Claremont, Charlestown (Albany line), Haverhill, Bradford, Vt., and Plymouth. In 1827 the Plymouth line gained a connection with Franconia and Waterford, Vt., via the Franconia notch. In 1830 there was a stage hence to Haverhill, perhaps an opposition to the regular line, which departed at four o'clock on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. This Sunday departure was shortly cancelled. There was in 1824 a tri-weekly line to Salem, Mass., which was afterward run to Boston via Salem, the time for the trip being thirteen hours.

Probably no English coach was ever in use on a New Hampshire stage line. Coaches were built in Salem, Mass., as early as 1794. One such was driven between Concord and Dover in 1839. It had

[1] Advertisement in *New Hampshire Patriot*, October 28, 1822.

a door on one side only, and was known to drivers as the "hen-coop." The Concord coach came into general use after 1828. It had seats for nine inside and six outside passengers, including the driver. It was roomy and grand, with rhythm in the roll and play of its wheels. Honest hands made it of wood slowly grown, and the toughest iron of the forge, so it held together through all stress and strain, and bore a good name to every quarter of the globe.

The period from 1831 to 1842, in which latter year the Concord Railroad was opened, was that of high tide in stage travel. There was a line hence to Pittsfield, Barnstead, and Dover in 1833, also one to Wolfeborough, and one to Peterborough. The last was in 1834 a tri-weekly line to Brattleboro, Vt. The Boston & Lowell Railroad was opened in 1835, and some of the Concord and Boston stages at once made Lowell their southern terminus; others did not. There was in 1836 a line via Pembroke, Chester, Hampstead, and Haverhill, Mass., to a connection with the Haverhill & Andover Railroad (then building, since grown into the Boston & Maine). In 1837 there were still stage lines through to Boston via Londonderry and Essex turnpikes. The Mammoth road, completed in 1834, through Hooksett, Londonderry, Windham, Pelham, and Dracut, Mass., became the best stage route from Concord to Lowell. Joseph P. Stickney, of Concord, whose stable yard was where is now Stickney's north building, had stages on that road in 1834. So did William Walker, Jr., in 1836-'37. Robert Parker Kimball, noted for his wide white collar and cuffs, gentle manners and soft voice, whirled a coach over this road in its early days. Gilman Palmer and Joel Conkey, whose names are told in stagemen's stories, drove to Lowell via Amoskeag in 1838. In 1837 J. P. Stickney was sending two daily stages to Nashua, where they connected with the steamboat to Lowell. Ira Foster, who was something of an Oliver Cromwell on the road, had a coach of his own on the same route. The railroad was opened to Nashua in 1838, but stages continued to run between Concord and Lowell. In 1839 William Walker, Jr., and Nathaniel White had a tri-weekly line from Lowell to Meredith Village, through in one day. In 1840 George W. Sherburne had a tri-weekly line from Nashua to Meredith Bridge. In 1841 John P. Gass, N. S. Chandler, and others had stages from Nashua to Royalton. There were at this time frequent departures hence for Nashua, namely, at four, half-past six, and ten o'clock a. m. There was a daily stage hence to Lowell, via the Mammoth road, as recently as 1841, and that same year Elias Pinkham was driving a coach bound to Nashua out of the court-yard under the great elms of the Washington tavern at the North end. During some of the summers of this

period the Portsmouth and Exeter stages went through to Hampton Beach, then the favorite watering-place of Concord people.

Harrison B. Marden, of Plymouth, himself a stageman for fifty years, has kindly furnished from memory, which may not be infallible, the following table of coaches out of Concord in 1839:

CONCORD STAGES IN 1839.

	STABLED AT.	ROUTE.	TRIPS.	OWNERS.	DRIVERS.
1	Eagle.	Dover via Pittsfield and Barnstead.	Tri-weekly.	Jas. F. Langdon.	H. B. Marden.
2	Col'mbian.	Portsmouth via Epsom and Northw'd.	Tri-weekly.	C. C. Jackson.	C. C. Jackson.
3	Phenix.	Portsmouth via Allenstown and Deerfield.	Tri-weekly.	S. B. Marden.	S. B. Marden.
4	Phenix.	Haverhill, Mass., via Chester.	Tri-weekly.	Wm. Sawyer.	Wm. Sawyer.
5	1 coach at Eagle. 1 at Ph'nix.	Lowell via Mammoth Road.	Daily.	Geo. Clough. Peter Dudley.	Geo. Clough. Peter Dudley.
6	1 coach at Eagle. 1 at Ph'nix.	Nashua.	Daily.	Wm. Walker. Nathan'l White.	Wm. Walker. Nathaniel White.
7	Stickney's own st'ble.	Nashua.	Daily.	J. P. Stickney.	Samuel Gale. Joel Conkey.
8	American.	Nashua.		John P. Gass. N. S. Chandler.	Gilman Palmer.
9	Eagle.	Nashua.	Daily.	Ira Foster.	Ira Foster.
10	Col'mbian.	Keene.	Tri-weekly.	Richard Cilley or Geo. Ward.	Richard Cilley or Rob't N. Corning.
11	American.	Claremont.	Daily.	Lewis and Silas Dutton.	Lewis and Silas Dutton.
12	Phenix.	Hanover via Boscawen, Salisbury, and Enfield.	Daily.	Ephraim Hutchins and others.	Elbridge G. Carter, Porter K. Philbrick.
13	American.	Hanover.	Tri-weekly.	John P. Gass. N. S. Chandler.	Horace Langley.
14	1 coach at Eagle; 1 at Ph'nix.	Hanover via New London.	Daily.	Henry George and others.	Henry and Jas. George.
15	American.	Haverhill via Canaan.	Tri-weekly.	Robert Morse and others.	Henry Shattuck.
16	1 coach at American; 1 at Eagle.	Haverhill via Bristol and Rumney.	Daily.	Robert Morse and others.	Jas. F. Langdon. Jabez W. Burnham.

17	Washington.	Haverhill via Plymouth.	Daily.	Robert Morse and others.	Wm. B. French. Willard Graves.
18	Eagle.	Meredith Bridge.	Daily.	Harrison Messer & Co.	Jacob Libbey. T. D. Baker.
19	Eagle.	Gilmanton.	Tri-weekly.	Joseph C. Bean.	Joseph C. Bean.

The Concord Railroad (September 6, 1842) caused the withdrawal of the stages to Lowell and Nashua, but there was in 1844 still a daily stage to Manchester, driven by William G. Hoyt (son of a landlord of the South end tavern), at a fifty cent fare. The following is a correct list of other stages of that year:

Claremont via Newport (Eagle Coffee House), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Peter Dudley, driver.

Claremont and Woodstock, Vt. (American House), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Lewis Dutton, driver.

Conway (Eagle Coffee House), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Jacob Libbey, driver. (Coach and driver changed at Meredith Bridge.)

Deering (American House), weekly. Franklin Wallace, driver.

Dover (American House), tri-weekly. Charles Robbins, driver.

Dunbarton (American House), tri-weekly. N. S. Chandler, owner.

Franconia (Eagle Coffee House), tri-weekly. Willis Hall, driver.

Franklin via Sanbornton (Columbian Hotel), tri-weekly. Peter Smart, driver.

Hanover via Andover (Phenix Hotel), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Frank Thompson, driver.

Hanover and Royalton, Vt., via Andover (American House), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Horace Langley, driver.

Hanover via New London (Phenix Hotel), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Henry George, driver.

Hanover via Hopkinton and New London (Eagle Coffee House), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Elbridge G. Carter, driver.

Haverhill via Bristol (Eagle Coffee House), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Jabez W. Burnham, driver.

Haverhill via Bristol (American House), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. William B. French, driver.

Haverhill via Salisbury and Andover (American House), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Henry Shattuck, driver.

Haverhill via Plymouth (Phenix Hotel), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Peabody A. Morse, driver.

Haverhill, Mass. (Phenix Hotel), tri-weekly. R. H. Ayer, driver.

Keene (Columbian Hotel), tri-weekly. John Brown, driver.

Meredith Village (American House), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Elias Pinkham, driver.

Portsmouth via Exeter (Phenix Hotel), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Thomas W. Aiken, driver.

Portsmouth via Epping (Columbian Hotel), Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. S. B. Marden, driver.

Wolfeborough (Eagle Coffee House), tri-weekly. Joseph C. Bean, driver.

The Northern (December 28, 1846), the Boston, Concord & Montreal (May 22, 1848), and the Concord & Claremont (October 1, 1849) railroads thrust other coaches backward into the country, and the heyday of the business, so far as Concord was concerned, was over; but as late as 1850 there were tri-weekly stages hence to Portsmouth via Durham (Richard Cilley); to Portsmouth via Epping (Thomas W. Aiken); to Dover (W. Libbey); to Gilmanton (Cyrus Corning); to Dunbarton (Isaac Clement); and a daily to Pittsfield, owned and driven by True Garland. The latter, continued until 1868, was the last four-horse stage-coach to keep the road out of Concord; and Charles Sanborn, who succeeded Garland, as Holt Drake preceded him, was the last of the old drivers to swing a whip with a twelve-foot lash.

There was (1842–'46) a weekly three-horse parcel and money express which left Concord at eight a. m., and reached Montreal in fifty hours, by way of New London, Hanover, Montpelier, Burlington, and St. John, driven sometimes by William Walker, Jr., Nathaniel White, or George Herrick. This grew into the daily United States and Canada express. There was another weekly two-horse express to Stanstead.

For several years prior to 1849 the Concord post-office was in a small wooden building which stood on the west side of North Main street, about four rods south of the junction with Centre. This was the final point of departure for mail coaches, and here, after the daily arrival of the morning train from Boston, they assembled, a street full, to await the outcome of the process going on within the humble building, called "sorting the mail," the office being a distributing one. Here in the street was a daily scene. The stage horses had taken their preliminary trot. Brought around from their stable by the chief hostler, a personage like in importance to a cub pilot on a western river, they had swept in a true circle before the tavern sign post, passed the survey of the driver, taken up passengers at the railway station and all about town, and were fretting to be away. Each alert driver was impatient to fasten his stout fingers on the mail pouches of his line, because waiting was dreary, and there was natural longing to lead the procession up the broad street, free of a rival's dust. All the loungers of the neighborhood gathered. A door opened with a thump, and a clerk emerged dragging heavy mail sacks which he flung on the front platform. There was a brisk hustle; then,—

"Smack went the whip, round went the wheels—
Were never folks so glad."

People peered out at all the windows to see who was first to go. It might be Willis Hall, with a basket of small stones on the footboard to fling at an unruly or sluggish leader, or Jacob Libbey, whose kind heart and big, freckled hands guided a team into the Sanbornton Bay country. Whoever it might be one day, it would probably be another the next.

If there was not the foreign coach, neither was there the traditional English coachman, built up on pots of "'arf an' 'arf." Such as he would have cut no figure in a race with Henry George, driving all the way from Concord to Burlington to prove to the authorities that this, rather than any other, was the route for the fortnightly mail between London and Canada.

There was an annual procession in our streets that attracted still more attention. This was the winter afternoon parade of sleigh stages, filled with gay passengers, seeing and being seen, which preceded the yearly stagemen's ball, held usually at Grecian, sometimes at Washington, hall. To this social event gathered stage-owners, stage-drivers, and their friends from far and near,—Stanstead, the two Haverhills, all the Merrimack and the upper Connecticut valleys. Pushee's band was summoned down from Lebanon to rehearse familiar music, and there was at the ball as much merriment and dancing as the hours of one night would permit to a company in rude health and high spirits. Some latitude was permitted in the choice of guests, and the scrutiny of doorkeepers was not too severe.

Along the country side the stageman was regarded as holding a good place among worthies of the time. He could tell to loitering villagers news and gossip from tavern firesides in the larger lower towns. Perhaps Daniel Webster, Jeremiah Mason, Ichabod Bartlett, or George Sullivan had sometime been passengers in his coach, and he had spoken with some familiarity with those great men, or he had exchanged polite salutations with Dudley Leavitt, Professor Edwin D. Sanborn, or the governor of the state. Judges going up to hold court sat beside him, and held the reins while baggage was landed at wayside inns. Perchance he had clinked the social glass with Philip Carrigain, Esquire, and wished him success in his errand at Hanover. On the sightly highest seat of his yellow coach rustic beauties, going home from service or from school, with handsomer faces than those depicted by the skilful hand of the Concord painter on the panels of the coach, perched where the long whiplash made its surprising whirl past their sunbonnets before it shot forward to make its still more surprising crack behind the ears of the leaders on the six-horse

team. School-boys by the roadside swung their caps to the driver, and echoed his cheery whistle to the horses. The village blacksmith and saddler came to the fore wheel to take his orders when he drew rein. All the countrymen deemed it worth while to be on good terms with him, because he knew about their horses, and from his opinion as to what a likely animal would bring at Concord or Portsmouth there was no appeal.

It did not require very abundant resources to provide outfit for a stage line. A Concord coach cost five hundred dollars, horses about eighty dollars each, a set of harness for four horses, one hundred dollars. Drivers' wages in 1839, according to the memory of H. B. Marden, were about twenty-five dollars a month. Tact, patience, and endurance were necessary. So was punctuality. Sandeman Marden went over his route to Portsmouth so regularly that people set their clocks when he drove past. Exposure to rude winters on bleak roads was a condition not to be lightly regarded. The mid-winter defenses of a driver were a long, buffalo-skin coat with a girdle at the waist, deep boots, a thick, knit woolen hood drawn closely over his ears and neck, and leggins of the same material and make. What kept his gloved hands from freezing is one of the mysteries of history.

There were other skilled reinsmen driving out of Concord, whom there has been hitherto no occasion to mention in this narrative, such as Lysias Emerson, Harrison G. Clark, Moses E. Gould, John S. Russ, John H. Elliott, Seth Greenleaf, James Prescott, Albert Foster, Washington Simpson, Hiram Plummer, Daniel Green, and "Trimendous" Clough, whose real name may possibly have been Daniel.

There were few serious local accidents. A northern stage leaving Stickney's tavern at four a. m., went off a narrow causeway at the foot of Chapel street into the gulf of West's brook. Harrison Messer upset the Meredith coach on Bridge street in July, 1843; Fred P. Hill, the Haverhill stage on the Penacook road in 1846; and the Newport coach turned over in 1848 at the Main-Centre street corner. The writer of this page has lively recollections of an overturn of the Nashua stage on a road with deep ruts in Hooksett, about 1839, when William Walker, Jr., was the officiating Jehu. There was an urgent call for smelling salts and spirits of camphor from ladies who had been on top of the coach, but no bones were broken, and no irreparable nervous shocks inflicted. Sleigh stages turned over more easily. One driver upset the Hanover stage seven times in one winter on Choate hill in Boscawen, and lifted up his voice as often to helpful neighbors to bestir themselves and get him out of difficulty.

When stage-coaches were driven off the road many stagemen found employment on railways.

During the coaching period some things carried themselves to market. Cattle from a thousand hills and flocks of sheep facing southward were a common spectacle on Main street; so were long lines of Vermont horses tethered to guide-ropes which were fastened at both ends to driven wagons. At rare intervals in the autumn, flocks of turkeys went slowly down the way guided by men who carried long, pliant switches in their hands. It was a common pastime for school-boys to spend their Saturday half holidays as volunteer aids to drovers in getting cattle and sheep past the side openings and temptations of the street.

All day long in the winter months of good sleighing, up-country teams—pungs they were called—poured through the town, laden with farm products, butter, cheese, dried apples, and the like, stowed below, while round hogs above pointed their stiffened limbs back reproachfully toward the styes whence they had been torn. There was a perch at the back end of these pungs from which the driver, wearing perhaps a buffalo coat and a fox-skin cap, with the tail hanging between his shoulders, could manage the horses and watch his belongings. The street being so busy with travel, there was need of many places for the refreshment of man and beast, although some of these travelers, like Mrs. John Gilpin, had frugal minds. Such carried food and wanted nothing but shelter, like the first settlers of Concord, who, as their report relates, tarried at the inn of John Barr in Londonderry, refreshed themselves and their horses with their own provisions, and "had nothing of him but Small Beer."

The first public house in Concord was a development of James Osgood's garrison, on the east side of North Main, just south of the junction with Depot street. This refuge from danger became gradually and naturally a house for entertainment. Thither were borne the slain in the fight with Indians on the Hopkinton road, August 11, 1746, an indication that its shelter was then a place of common rendezvous. Osgood died in 1757, and was succeeded by his widow, who kept tavern there, and afterward where is now Exchange building, until about 1798, and history has given to her firesides a convivial as well as colonial reputation. The house which was the first Osgood tavern was burned August 17, 1854. Asa McFarland, in an article entitled "Memorials of Olden Time," printed in the *Statesman* of February 14, 1845, says he was told by an old citizen that the Prince de Talleyrand was in Concord, a lodger at the Osgood tavern, several days during his exile from France, 1793–'95.

There was a tavern long ago at the corner of North Main and Church streets, kept by Benjamin Hannaford, who dwelt there as

early as 1777, and owned that or neighboring property in 1790. That he was a good citizen is shown by the fact that in the latter year he was a contributor toward building a court house large enough to hold the great and general court. He was a carpenter as well as a landlord, and owned outlying farming lands. In 1795 he bought real estate at the north corner of North State and Walker streets, kept public house there, and died in 1810.

The earliest South end tavern was that of Samuel Butters, a portion of which remains, numbered 131 South Main street. The *Concord Gazette* of September 18, 1810, mentions it as having then been a tavern since 1780. During the years of teaming, boating, and staging, it held a desirable location, and was a thriving inn. It was called usually by the name of its successive landlords, who were, as nearly as can be ascertained, Samuel Butters, 1780–1811; Timothy Butters, 1811–'14; John Carr, 1814–'22; Joshua Sawyer, 1823–'29; George Southwick, 1830; William Manley Carter and Carter & Priest, 1831–'42; Leonard Bell, 1843; Daniel N. Hoit, 1844–'45. In its later years it was entitled the Concord Railroad House. It was there that in the decadent days of the old militia the red-coated company of troopers in the Eleventh regiment disbanded. In one of its rooms a meeting was held on February 3, 1795, for the organization of the corporation which built the lower or Pembroke bridge.



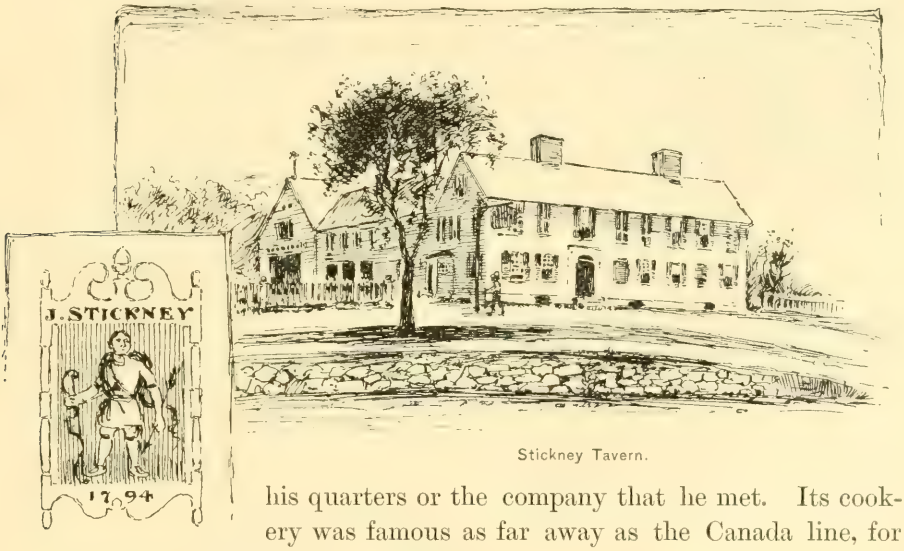
Butters' Tavern.

There was in the last century a Kinsman House. The host was Aaron Kinsman, who served as captain in a New Hampshire regiment at Bunker Hill, and owned an eight-acre estate with a good frontage on North Main street, opposite School. On this site he kept a hotel before 1790, when he married a Hanover widow and moved away to the college town. The property was sold in 1791 to George Hough, who maintained there a printing-office and the post-office; in 1817 it went into the ownership of Joseph Low.

The Stickney tavern, which bore on its sign a picture of a bold Indian chief, was on North Main, just north of its junction with Court street. Broad green yards, gardens, and orchards surrounded it, reaching back as far as Summer street, and enclosing ground now covered by Court street, as well as a part of City Hall square. Its

site came near being chosen in 1816 as the place for the state house. The tavern was a plain, spacious New England mansion, with generous front, sitting high enough to be seen advantageously, well away from the street, and its outbuildings drew off to the westward to hold up a public hall. William Stickney opened its doors to travelers January 8, 1791, and it evidently took first rank among public houses of the town. Both lines of Boston stages drew rein at Stickney's, and up its crescent-shaped driveway, which turned off Main street as far away as Pitman, and returned almost as far north as Chapel street, Pearson and Walker reined their best relays of horses, to the admiration of the towns folk, big and little, who gathered to the hailing note of the driver's approaching horn.

Stickney's was an eminently respectable inn, where a judge of the superior court of judicature might stay and not be ashamed of either



Stickney Tavern.

his quarters or the company that he met. Its cookery was famous as far away as the Canada line, for northern stages stayed at Stickney's.

On March 7, 1798, there was a ball at Stickney hall to celebrate the ordination that day of a pastor for the old North church. That day, too, so Benjamin Gale, taverner, estimated, there were one thousand two hundred sleighs driven into Main street by people who came, nominally at least, to witness the ordination. The hours of dancing parties at Stickney's were seemly, for the newspapers of 1808 make mention of such assemblies to begin at 5 p. m. Wandering portrait painters, too, had rooms and received their sitters at the Stickney tavern. This house kept its good reputation until its close, probably in 1837, and so long as it was a hotel it remained a Stickney tavern, John Stickney having succeeded William at the death of the latter in August, 1827.

Gale's tavern obtained mention as early as 1797, and as late as 1832. It was at the north corner of North Main and Warren streets, and was in some instances designated as "the well known Anchor Tavern, kept by Benjamin Gale." It was a resort of the early post-riders. Being a public house of entertainment, in a good situation, it became a place for important auction sales—say Sherburne Wiggin's tan-yard, or ten thousand acres of land in Stewartstown. In January, 1815, the United States collector of internal revenue invited persons who wanted licenses to keep carriages to meet him at Gale's, and in May of the same year the manufacturers and mechanics of Concord were requested to assemble there on business which concerned them nearly, but what that business was is left to conjecture. Benjamin Gale died in 1856, at the age of eighty-seven years.

It is difficult now to realize that in the early part of the nineteenth century the north end of Main street was the busiest portion of the town. The postmaster was there, and general storekeepers; so were printers, carpenters, jewelers, hatters, smiths, tailors, barbers, and probably other shopkeepers. The Portsmouth Wagon company of 1818 had its headquarters there. In 1815 two taverns were there. One, the Washington Hotel, was the home of Solomon Mann, an estate which he purchased of David George in 1807. David George was himself mentioned as an innkeeper in various advertisements in 1806. The main portion of this house, in existence still, is numbered 250 North Main street. There was a hall of moderate size in a separate building on the premises, which was a place for dancing as early as 1808. A Portsmouth, and at times a Boston, stage departed from the Washington. One of the great events of its time and vicinity was a Fourth of July celebration in 1812, when a miniature ship, the *President*, was brought hither from Amherst, a sham battle fought with an imaginary *Little Belt* on Horseshoe pond, and a dinner served on the field east of the tavern. Another affair was the political ball which the Adams men held on the 22d of February, 1828. For this it became necessary to construct in forty days of midwinter an L to the southward, to contain a spacious hall—afterward known as Washington hall—sufficient for such an assembly, and it is related that the gathering was a brilliant affair, attended by four hundred people of this and adjacent towns.

President Monroe was entertained at the Washington in July, 1817, when it was probably at the height of its renown. In 1843, Concord printers, binders, and booksellers had a great supper there, Nathaniel B. Baker, afterward governor, and Jacob H. Ela, afterward member of congress, being of the number.

People still observe the majesty of the four elms, a century old,

which mark the front of the Washington tavern site. In the lower branches of one of these was long ago a large platform, with railing and seats, where a band of music might be stationed, or a group of ladies and gentlemen find an airy shelter from the summer sun.

The teamsters and pung-drivers who frequented the Washington a half century ago were accustomed to pay fifty cents for supper, lodging, and breakfast. This included a cigar and a glass of rum.

The Washington ceased to be a tavern before 1852. Its landlords appear to have been, Solomon Mann, 1807–'11; Lemuel Barker, 1812–'26; John Coleman, 1830; Benjamin Emery, George Southwick, 1831; Obadiah Kimball, 1832; Jacob Rogers, 1834; William Walker, 1836; Daniel N. Hoit, 1837–'42; H. & J. Moore, 1842–'46; John L. Nevins, 1847–'48; and Robert P. Kimball, 1849–'50.



Washington House.

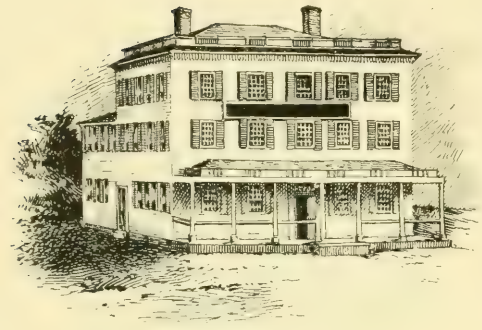
The prosperity of the Butters tavern at the South end brought a rival to its neighborhood in 1810, when Samuel Willey invited the public to "try and see the new tavern, on cheap and liberal terms, at the head of the Londonderry turnpike, at the oval sign of S. W." This tavern was on the triangle between Turnpike and Water streets, and, whatever its success may have been, was occasionally mentioned in print until 1821.

There is reason to think that before 1816 Major Peter Robertson, a townsman of varied accomplishments, was owner of a bake-shop at the northeast corner of what is now State House square. When the capitol was built, this bakery found temporary lodgment just below the southeast corner of the square. Thence it went a little further away to the site of the existing Columbian building, and the major seems to have become taverner for a time as well as baker. In the latter calling he surely had professional success, for the grateful fragrance of his gingerbread lingered long in the memory of boys whose homeward way from the Bell schoolhouse led them at noon past the major's door.[1] There came a day when the premises were enlarged, and Robertson, with Artemas Evans, kept a general store therein. Then it became the Columbian Hotel, and John P. Gass, a young man of twenty-seven, of considerable celebrity afterward, was its landlord. In 1823 the house could seat at table one hundred and twenty-five guests. Mr. Gass was original in his style of writing advertisements. In December, 1823, he said:

[1] *New Hampshire Statesman*, May 28, 1859.

"Gentlemen who may attend the January Court are respectfully invited to make trial of the Columbian Hotel, and it shall not be the landlord's fault if Lawyers do not argue, Witnesses testify, and Jurors unanimously give their verdict in its favor."

In 1825, June 22, the Columbian served a dinner in the State House square to General Lafayette, and six hundred more, among whom were two hundred soldiers of the Revolution.



Columbian Hotel.

The Columbian had abundant stable room, and was a resort for horsemen. In 1830 stages to Boston, Portsmouth, Haverhill, and Charlestown departed from its door. In the glorious days of the state militia this house was the headquarters of the Columbian artillery, a company of no mean repute, organized about the beginning of the century, composed in later years largely of printers. It seems probable that this choice of headquarters fell on Major Robertson's house because in this company, when it marched to the defense of Portsmouth in 1814, like John Gilpin, "a train band captain eke was he."

Mr. Gass left this house in 1826, to return later. After that year there were the following landlords: John Wilson, 1827–'30; Paul R. George, 1830; John P. Gass, 1831–'32; Hoyt & Pinkham, 1833; N. S. Chandler, 1833–'34; Mical Tubbs, 1835–'43; Orin Foster, 1843–'47; Thomas Stuart, 1848–'52; Charles H. Norton, 1853–'55; Thomas Stuart, 1856; Enoch Watson, 1857–'62; Langdon Littlehale, 1863–'66; George C. Fuller, 1867–'68. The Columbian was destroyed by fire February 18, 1869.



George Tavern Sign.

The premises 205 North Main street were maintained as a tavern from about 1814 to 1840. This was the Eagle Hotel, John George, proprietor, and the estate remains still in possession of his descendants. There was an interesting public dinner at this tavern in February, 1815, when toasts were drunk and cannon discharged to celebrate the peace with England. In

the same year William Butters, collector of internal revenue, gave notice that he would there receive the public dues. Governor Benjamin Pierce lodged at this Eagle Hotel when he came to be inaugurated in 1827. In November, 1820, James Madison, barber and hair-dresser, late from Paris (so he styled himself), could be found in constant attendance, one door south, from sunrise till 9 o'clock in the evening,—evidently not a member of any barbers' union. It was Mr. George who gave the name of "Parliament Corner" to the down town locality where the legislature sat.

Another Concord hotel around which pleasant memories cluster, was the Phenix (as the name is locally spelled), built by Abel Hutchins on the site of his burnt dwelling, and opened to the public January 4, 1819. Its situation was advantageous, and the mail-stages to Boston via Londonderry, to Hanover, and to Haverhill, came down from Stickney's and made it their booking-place. It was built in the hotel manner of that time, with two front portals and one at the side, broad piazzas, and a large central room where in cool days an open fire gave warmth and welcome to people who lifted the latch.



Old Phenix Hotel.

The Phenix became the rendezvous of gentlemen of the Whig party. There they celebrated their infrequent political victories, and consoled one another in defeat. If they were beaten, they lost neither hope nor honor. A long line of famous names might be culled from its registers, among them those of Abraham Lincoln, Winfield Scott, Horace Greeley, Adalina Patti, Teresa Parodi, Anson Burlingame, Lord and Lady Amberley, Edwin Booth, and Caroline Ritchings. Daniel Webster was often there. The old house was destroyed by fire December 28, 1856, and the existing hotel was built on its site the following year.

Abel Hutchins conducted the Phenix until 1832. Afterward it had the following landlords: Ephraim Hutchins, 1832–'42; William Dole, 1843–'44; A. C. Pierce, 1845–'51; Pierce & Dumas, 1851–'53; S. H. Dumas & Co., 1853–'56; Hutchins & Clark, Corning & Clark, Corning & Dumas, 1857–'62; Dumas & Thompson, 1863–'66; Langdon Littlehale, 1867–'68; J. L. Seavey, 1869–'71; J. R. Crocker, 1872–'75; W. S. Baker, 1876–'80; James R. Hill, 1881–'85; Oliver J. Pelren, manager, 1885–'93. The Phenix has been maintained in connection with the Eagle Hotel since 1890.

The house numbered 220 North Main street was a tavern for a period of thirty years and more, bearing at different times the names of Merrimack House, Merrimack Farmers' Hotel, and Pavilion. During sessions of the legislature it was the abiding-place of a goodly number of "court boarders," as representatives were then termed. George Dame, who was its host in some of its later years, ran an omnibus between the railroad station and his door. On one panel of this vehicle was a picture of an unlucky Portsmouth train butting through the north doors of the passenger station; on another was the state house. In 1856 it made hourly trips through certain streets. The successive landlords of this public house appear to have been,—Richard Herbert, 1824–'34; B. E. Langmaid, 1834–'35; True Osgood, 1836–'37; Samuel T. French, 1838–'39; Stephanus Kelley, 1840; James D. Bailey, 1843; Albert Herbert, 1850–'51; George Dame, 1852–'54; Philip Grant, 1855; C. C. Hartford, 1856–'57.



Pnenix Hotel, 1860.

The original Eagle Coffee House was built by William Richardson in 1827 on the site where the Eagle Hotel still stands. The building resembled other public houses of its period in being constructed of wood, painted white, with green window blinds, and having piazzas along the front of its first and second stories. In an L joined to its easterly side, as part of the hotel property, was Grecian hall, the scene of many a hop and festivity.

The landlords of the Eagle have been: William Richardson, 1828–'29; John P. Gass, 1829–'34; Zebina Lincoln, 1834–'35; Hiram Locke, 1835; William Walker, 1836–'49; John Gibson, 1849–'56; Charles H. Norton and S. H. Dumas, 1857–'58; S. H. Dumas and E. Sawyer, 1859–'61; John Lindsay, 1861–'66; H. O. Cram, 1867; T. A. Ambrose, 1868–'71; Nathaniel White, 1872–'73; John A. White, 1873–'89; Oliver J. Pelren, manager for the Eagle and Phenix Hotel company, 1889–1903. Mr. John P. Gass, who left the Columbian in 1826, came to the Eagle in 1829, having been meanwhile landlord of the Broadway House, New York. In 1831–'32 he managed both the Eagle and the Columbian.

In May, 1832, an enlargement was made to the Eagle, and its landlord declared "the living is so good that I have already got the gout, and as for the bar, that is well enough." In the following June he applied to himself the words of Falstaff, "A good portly man, i' faith, and a corpulent, of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and

a most noble carriage," and closed with a pun, a bit of unconscious prophecy, to wit:

"Almost every one at all conversant with modern discoveries in chemistry is aware of the many purposes to which *gas* has been applied, but the individual who now addresses the public is not informed that any one save himself has hitherto availed of this important agent in carrying to perfection the art of cookery."



Eagle Coffee House.

Among notable events at the Eagle were the Jackson ball of 1828, and the banquet in 1843 to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, the reputed slayer of Tecumseh. In Grecian hall were presented the first public dramatic entertainments ever given in Concord; in July, 1828, for two weeks, such plays as the Honey Moon, and Othello; in the following November, for three weeks, She Stoops to Conquer, the Heir at Law, Timour the Tartar, and others; in November, 1829, for one week, the Apostate, etc. The players in these were the company of Gilbert and Trowbridge. In February, 1835, for one week, another company — among whom are found the names of Weston, Morton, Rounds, Herbert, Spear, and Durivage, —gave The Brigand, Rent Day, Forty Thieves, Major Jack Downing, etc. As there were then none but weekly newspapers, probably many of the plays presented did not obtain printed mention. On Saturday evenings neither of these companies gave entertainments; both gained popular favor. It may be doubted whether so many good plays have since been given in Concord by players of equal excellence. The Gilbert of the first company was John Gilbert, then a youth of eighteen, afterward one of the most famous American actors. Some of the others can be identified with



New Eagle Hotel.

tolerable certainty. The Trowbridges were probably Henry Trowbridge of New Haven, and his wife, a pleasing English actress. Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert, Jr., were both English by birth; her name was Helen Kent. John M. Weston is mentioned with commendation in dramatic chronicles. He was a favorite at New Orleans and Mobile. J. E. Durivage and George G. Spear were Boston actors of good standing; the last named died a few years ago in the Forrest Home near Philadelphia.

There were noted names on the books of the Eagle, among them Andrew Jackson—who, it is said, neglected the dainties and ate bread and milk—Benjamin Harrison, Levi P. Morton, who dwelt there when in business in Concord, 1841–'43, Sam Houston, and, in 1853, Jefferson Davis and A. D. Bache, who visited the White Mountains under the guidance of our townsman, William P. Hill.

The rates at the Eagle may be taken as specimen charges at the better Concord hotels. These in the time of William Walker were one dollar a day. Tourists to the mountains paid one dollar and fifty cents, and if a guest looked like a real millionaire two dollars was rather timidly suggested.

The original Eagle Coffee House was destroyed by fire August 25, 1851. It was rebuilt in 1852 as the Eagle Hotel, and enlarged and reconstructed in 1890.

The hotel which first had the name of American House in Concord was a spacious and picturesque structure, bearing family likeness to many New England taverns of its time, three stories in height, with white paint and green blinds, two-story piazzas on both fronts, standing at the north corner of North Main and Park streets, with two entrances on one and one on the other street. It was built in haste, to be ready for the assembling of the legislature of 1834. Six weeks of April and May weather sufficed for its construction. It was in an admirable place; the real estate in the block northward of it was rather better then than now, and the dining-room and gentlemen's parlor had outlooks toward the State House square. More than thirty years this hotel was a grateful abiding place to many travelers. Its atmosphere was peculiarly agreeable to men of the Democratic faith, and it sheltered noted individ-



Old American House.

uals of that party before and after the nomination of General Franklin Pierce for the presidency. The names of James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Commodore Charles Stewart, who sailed the frigate *Constitution* in 1813–'14, George Barstow, John A. Dix, John Van Buren, William F. Richie, editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* (who married Anna Cora Mowatt), Levi Woodbury, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Isaac O. Barnes, and Isaiah Rynders, could be found on its registers. Pierre Soulè once made an address from the upper piazza. It was conducted by the Gasses, John P. and John, and was regarded locally as in the same rank with the Eagle and Phenix hotels. J. S. Appleton took charge of it in 1859 or 1860, and Charles H. Norton in 1861–'62, Oliver E. Coffin, 1863–'67, and John Muzzey, Jr., a few weeks before it was destroyed by fire July 13, 1867. George W. Hoyt—the father of Charles H. Hoyt, writer of many plays—was clerk with John Gass for a considerable period, about 1845–'52.



Elm House.

The Elm House, which for nearly half a century occupied the northeast corner of North Main and Pleasant streets, was a dwelling before the railroad station was located. In 1844 it became a hotel. Its site was so advantageous, and it was usually so well conducted, that it was always prosperous. Its landlords and their periods of occupation, as nearly as they can be stated, were William M. Carter and John Priest, 1844–'52; William M. Carter, 1853–'55; Albert Foster, 1856–'66; J. S. Dutton, 1867–'75; George F. Bean, 1876–'77; John L. Coffin, 1878; Brown & Wilkinson, 1879; Poore & Brown, 1880–'81; Dutton & Moore, 1882; Thomas Gray, 1883–'87; Merrick & Martin, 1888–'90.

The widening of Pleasant street in 1890 occasioned the removal of the Elm House, which obtained its woodland name from a handsome group of trees which stood along its front. The last of those trees was felled October 30, 1871.

The Brown tavern at West Concord was built by William Fiske in 1808. Orlando Brown was its owner, 1810–'36; Mrs. Orlando Brown, 1836–'39; George W. Brown, 1839–'50. This was a house of note and prosperity. Divested of its barns, which formerly sheltered forty or sixty horses nightly, it is standing at the corner of North State and Knight streets.

There is early mention and nothing more, of the Sun tavern (1792), of William K. Smith's hotel (1817), Nathan Walker's (1827), and

Smart's (1829). The house of William Low, formerly at the corner of Main and School streets, and that of John West, which was opposite the Historical Society building, have been mentioned in a sketch of Concord as taverns, but such they never were.

There have been within the town limits wayside inns which obtained a share of the tavern business, sheltered drivers and teams, and fed flocks and herds on their way to market. Such were the East Concord taverns of John Hoyt, 1780–1805; Ebenezer Eastman, 1795–1830; Nathaniel Ambrose, 1810–'20; Meshech Lang, 1825–'30; Isaac Emery, 1812; James Eastman, 1835–'36; Aaron Austin, 1800–'13;[1] and Samuel Carter, 1828–'53, the last being at the corner of the Canterbury and Sewall's Falls roads. It has not been very long since occasionally at nightfall a time-honored vehicle drew up at the door of this ancient hostelry, a traveler looked out, with an interrogation mark on his face, for the well-wrought old sign-board, bearing "1828" on its panel, which has been in honored retirement these forty-seven years, inquired if that was the Carter tavern, and found shelter because of the traditions of the place. Then there was Barnard Elliott's tavern on the Borough road, once the main road to Hanover, 1830–'40; that of B. H. Weeks on the Hopkinton road, 1805–'30; and that of Samuel Farnum, which has been the property of the family above a hundred and fifty years, on the West Concord road, now North State street, 1831–'40. Captain Enoch Coffin, who dwelt in a house which stood where is now number 1 Fiske street, is mentioned as an innholder in 1797.



Washington Hotel, Penacook.

A tavern on the Loudon road, 1861–'80, known in common speech

[1] A glimpse of the social life of East Concord in old tavern days is shown by an invitation in existence yet, written in a careful hand on old English paper. It reads as follows:

"Saml. W. Lang presents compliments to Miss Polly Eastman and will be very happy to accompany her to a Ball at Mr. Austin's on Wednesday the 5th of June at 3 o'clock p. m.

Please to send an answer by the Bearer.

I am, Dear Madam,

Your Humble Servant

S. W. Lang."

Aaron Austin's tavern was at the corner of Shawmut and Penacook streets; John Hoyt's beyond the Mountain; Ebenezer Eastman's in the home of the late John L. Tallant; Nathaniel Ambrose's, in the house of David Morrill; Meshech Lang's, opposite the site of the Eastman school, and James Eastman's stand is at the corner of Penacook and Depot streets.

as the "Break o' Day," will not escape recollection. The Birchdale, near Birchdale Springs, built in 1868 by Dr. Robert Hall, was an attractive resort until destroyed by fire July 26, 1885.

There was a hotel called sometimes the Union, afterward the Merrimack House, on North Main opposite Bridge street, 1852–'61, in a house formerly the residence of Captain Richard Ayer, destroyed by fire October 4, 1861. That, as well as the existing American, started as the Sherman House, 1864; the Central-Commercial House, corner of North Main and Centre streets, 1876, and the Hotel Nardini, may present more graphic features when time shall impart perspective to their history. The Washington Hotel at Penacook was built in 1846, and has had George Dame, Major Jeremiah S. Durgin, the Edgerlys, Morrisons, Gilman Shaw, John Hopkins, Cornelius O'Brien and others, as landlords. Another famous tavern is Bonney's, just across the river at Penacook, but largely associated with the history of Concord. There have been within the town lines other public houses of lesser note.



Bonney's Hotel, Penacook.

The canal-boat and the stage-coach have gone more surely out of local use than have the canoe and the snowshoe. Old tavern methods are gone, too. The bell which the host rang at noon by the front door, with many a dextrous sweep of the arm, is laid away; likewise the Chinese gong, which made the guest wince and the household Argus howl. Seven hundred travelers' horses can no longer find nightly shelter in our tavern stables. The last of the old stagemen, who not many months ago gave us a page of his recollections, has gone to the country whence no traveler returns. The portly landlord no longer stands in Macgregor's place and carves the roast. The bar where decanters stood in as plain sight as were the andirons on the hearth is banished. The old American House where loud voices discussed the Dartmouth college case years after it had been decided in the courts, and the old Phenix, where friends of Webster and Clay read their speeches aloud by the winter evening fire, both went out in smoke. Stickney's, where the great London banker, George Peabody, once in his youth sawed wood to pay a tavern bill, and Colonel Darrington, Philip Carrigain, and Major Bradley danced to the music of dark Heman Tye's fiddle, is nothing but a memory. If one could find the shelter of the old Eagle Coffee House, it would be proper now to select a pair of sheepskin slippers from the public supply in the half-open bar-room drawer, light a candle, and go quietly to bed.

CHAPTER XXI.

CONCORD AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

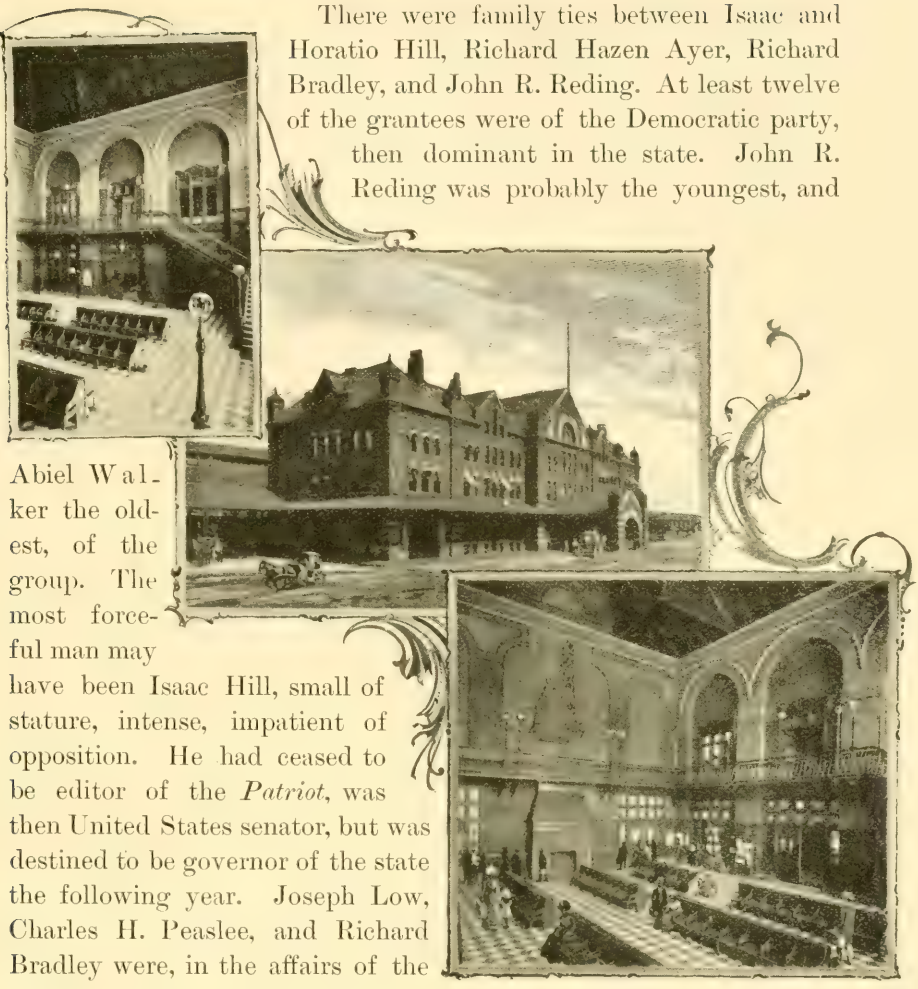
HENRY MCFARLAND.

During the most active period of navigation on the Merrimack, which lasted twenty-seven years (1815–'42), Concord doubled in population, and it is possible that the town might have been as large as it now is if it had remained merely the head of navigation on the Merrimack. Larger ancient hopes might have been realized if the water-power of that river and its tributary, the Contoocook, had been set to turning mill-wheels in methods then contemplated; but whatever expectations the railroad undid, it has made various compensations.

Certain annals of the railroads relate to town history. Reviewing such in this connection, it will be reasonable to give most space to the oldest of the existing companies. The earliest railroad charter in New Hampshire was that of the Boston & Ontario Railroad corporation, granted January 1, 1833. It named thirty-four grantees, all, or nearly all, citizens of Massachusetts. They were empowered to build a railway from the Massachusetts line, through New Hampshire, to the Connecticut river, as part of a projected road from Boston to Lake Ontario. This charter expired by limitation.

The Concord Railroad corporation obtained its charter June 27, 1835, the day on which the Boston & Lowell Railroad was opened to travel. The grantees named in the charter were eighteen, namely, Isaac Hill, Richard Hazen Ayer, Charles H. Peaslee, Joseph Low, Francis N. Fiske, George Kent, Robert Davis, Abiel Walker, Richard Bradley, John K. Simpson, Horatio Hill, William Gault, Joseph P. Stickney, Arlond Carroll, John R. Reding, John Nesmith, Samuel Coffin, and Samuel Herbert, of whom all but four were citizens of Concord.

Richard Hazen Ayer was a native of Concord, then residing in Hooksett. John K. Simpson, born in New Hampton, was residing in Boston, where he kept the quaint old furniture and feather store which stood in Dock square bearing "1680" on its gable. John R. Reding, a native of Portsmouth, learned the printing business in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot* at Concord, and at the date of the charter was editor of the *Democratic Republican* at Haverhill. John Nesmith was a manufacturer at Lowell.



Present Passenger Station.

There were family ties between Isaac and Horatio Hill, Richard Hazen Ayer, Richard Bradley, and John R. Reding. At least twelve of the grantees were of the Democratic party, then dominant in the state. John R. Reding was probably the youngest, and Abiel Walker the oldest, of the group. The most forceful man may have been Isaac Hill, small of stature, intense, impatient of opposition. He had ceased to be editor of the *Patriot*, was then United States senator, but was destined to be governor of the state the following year. Joseph Low, Charles H. Peaslee, and Richard Bradley were, in the affairs of the railroad, scarcely less active than he. Peaslee and Reding were to go to congress; Carroll was high sheriff of the county; Low was adjutant-general of the state. Seven of the grantees were among the larger real-estate owners of Concord. Some of these gentlemen had more enthusiasm than endurance, and did not remain long in the enterprise. There were among them farmers, tradesmen, lawyers, and bankers. Some of them had been interested in Merrimack river boating companies and canals.

It was the original purpose of these grantees and their associates to construct a railroad direct from Lowell to Concord, and the charter empowered them to build from a convenient point on the state line (to which point from Lowell it was then expected that Massachusetts would grant a charter), provided a route should be chosen lying on the east side of the Merrimack as far as Amoskeag, or, as

an alternative, they might build from Nashua, beginning at some point of junction with the Nashua & Lowell Railroad.

The grantees of the corporation assembled at the Eagle Coffee House in Concord, July 14, 1835, and appointed Joseph Low and Richard Bradley to reconnoitre routes to Lowell, especially the Mammoth road. Isaac Hill, William Gault, and Horatio Hill were to collect information in regard to travel and traffic. These gentlemen were termed commissioners. The *Patriot* of July 27 following reported the project to be going ahead "in fine style"; books had been opened, and subscriptions made for almost all the needed stock,—a statement that may be open to a grain of doubt. It said further:

"The effect has already been to raise the value of real estate in this village from fifty to two hundred per cent., and every hour in the day we hear of extensive transactions in house lots and lands."

On Tuesday, September 15, 1835, the subscribers to the capital stock of the company met at the Eagle Coffee House, organized, adopted by-laws, and chose as directors, Isaac Hill, William A. Kent, Joseph Low, and Richard Bradley, of Concord, Daniel D. Brodhead, Willard Sayles, and Lyman Tiffany, of Boston. Daniel D. Brodhead was chosen president, Charles H. Peaslee, clerk, and Joseph Low, treasurer. Brodhead was navy agent at Boston; Sayles was a dealer in domestic goods, having relations with the Amoskeag company, as probably did Tiffany.

The commissioners appointed in July published a report in September, which had doubtless been submitted at the last mentioned meeting, treating of routes, traffic (in which copperas from Stafford, Vt., and iron from Franconia cut quite a figure), and costs of construction. The report concluded that a railroad from Nashua could be built for five hundred thousand dollars, and some words were added intended to allay public distrust of monopolies.

There were other railroad projects in sight, and Governor Hill, in a message to the legislature of 1836, suggested loaning the share of United States surplus revenue, which was coming, by an existing plan of division, to New Hampshire, to aid railroad building, but provoked thereby a storm of successful opposition from those who favored distribution of the surplus to the towns.

In 1836, April 4, the *Patriot* contained the following paragraph:

"We would suggest the propriety of measures to ascertain the practicability of a railroad from Concord to Portsmouth. As there seems to be no disposition on the part of the legislature of Massachusetts, or the citizens of Boston, to aid the contemplated route from here to Lowell, the people of this section of the State would do well to turn their attention toward their only seaport."

At the annual meeting of the Concord corporation, July 14, 1836, Patrick T. Jackson, of Boston, a Milk street merchant, with courage for large enterprises, interested in factories at Lowell, was chosen a director in place of Lyman Tiffany. In the following August, at a meeting of the directors in Nashua, engineers were appointed to locate the route.

There was a citizens' meeting at the court house in Concord in September of 1836, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock in Andover, Boscawen, Canterbury, Chichester, Dunbarton, Epsom, Franklin, Gilmanton, Hooksett, Henniker, Hopkinton, Loudon, Northfield, Pembroke, Pittsfield, Salisbury, and Warner. It is doubtful if aid ought to have been expected in outlying towns, for the impression had gone forth that if the railroad came hither there would be little use for horses and no markets for hay and oats; but in some instances stock was taken which remains a family possession to this day.

There were from time to time public meetings to quicken local enthusiasm, the orators being William A. Kent, Joseph Low, Nathaniel G. Upham, Isaac Hill, Richard Bradley, George Kent, John Whipple, and William Gault.

In February, 1837, a year of special trouble, the treasurer of the corporation gave notice that the assessment of ten per cent. (five dollars a share), due and payable September 1, 1836, could be adjusted by paying one dollar and fifty cents in cash, and giving a note or bond for three dollars and fifty cents, payable on demand, with interest from said September 1.

The Nashua & Lowell Railroad, aided by a loan of Massachusetts state scrip to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, was opened to Nashua, October 8, 1838. It had three engines, three passenger cars, and twenty-four freight cars, and earned dividends from the start. The project of building on the direct line from Lowell to Concord, heretofore mentioned, seems to have been henceforth held in abeyance.

By the year 1839, July 3, Richard H. Ayer had come into the Concord Railroad board of directors, and Patrick T. Jackson was president of the company. Four years had passed since the charter was granted, and timid people began to fear that no engine would ever draw its long white plume up the valley. The zealous friends of the road lost some of their courage. It is not surprising that they did. They reported that no interest was felt in the country above Concord, very little at Boston, and there was opposition at Amoskeag. The times had surely been unpropitious. There had been great financial disturbances, bank failures, and local losses by

investments in Maine lands. The "Indian Stream War" had contributed its share to the general distraction. There had been and continued to be dread of stockholder's personal liability for any and all corporate debts. There was then and thereafter a struggle about the right of way—a contest between private rights and public needs.

An act of the legislature, approved January 13, 1837, provided that if a railroad and a landowner were unable to agree as to land damages, application might be made to the court of common pleas to appoint appraisers to fix the amount of such damages, and that if either party were then dissatisfied, they might appeal and be heard by a jury. This was applying the state's right of eminent domain in behalf of a class of corporations the character of which, whether public or private, was in dispute. The advocates of the landowners declared the act to be unconstitutional, and there were until 1844 controversies growing out of it and the principles involved therein.

Another act, which passed June 20, 1840, repealed preceding legislation of this respect, and provided that thereafter it should not be lawful for any corporation to take, use, or occupy any lands without the consent of the owner thereof, except in the case of railroads the construction of which had been commenced. It also repealed the authority theretofore given to the town of Concord to subscribe for stock in the Concord Railroad. Further evidence of unfriendliness was manifested at the winter session of that year.

At the June session of the legislature of 1841, a bill was introduced by Thomas Chandler of Bedford, to repeal all laws granting to corporations the right to take land without the owner's consent. This gave rise to a lively discussion, in which, among others, Albert Baker of Hillsborough (who had been a law student of Franklin Pierce's, and was chairman of the judiciary committee), Thomas P. Treadwell of Portsmouth, and Samuel Swazey of Haverhill, enlisted on one side, and Daniel M. Christie of Dover, Joseph Robinson of Concord, and Jonathan Dearborn of Plymouth, on the other. Baker was the leader and chief speaker of those who took the radical view,—a view which made a temporary division in his party. He was a young man, not above thirty-one; tall, spare, enthusiastic. He died shortly after the close of this legislative session.

To a casual reader of such reports of those debates as the newspapers of that time contain may come a conviction that "populism" is no new idea. The bill failed to pass, being finally allowed to slumber on the table.

Common sense prevailed when on December 25, 1844, authority was granted to take needed lands under the sanction and the assess-

ments of a board of railroad commissioners, for constituting which board the act made provision.

There was an interested landowner at the South end in Concord whose damage case was as conspicuous as any in this region, to wit, William M. Carter, whose tavern stand was so advantageously near the boating company's landing that the incoming of the railroad would make it suffer not only loss of land but loss of business. Carter had something of the spirit of the barons who withstood King John. He made a stout fight. If the radical view held by Albert Baker in the legislature of 1841 had prevailed, any single landowner might have held up the railroad company, but the Carter tavern case was ended in 1842 by sale of the whole property to the railroad for three thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars. Two years later the railroad sold to Carter for three thousand dollars the property on Main street near the station, which he afterward maintained as the Elm House.

Another combatant was Stephen S. Swett. He had an estate fronting on Hall street, where he constructed boats for the navigation of the Merrimack, and proclaimed that he would resort to arms before any railroad should cross lands to which he held title. He made some active resistance to shovellers employed in grading the embankments. Afterward, by one of the gentle revenges that time deals out, his son, James Swett, gained a snug fortune by the invention of a machine for forging railroad spikes.

The situation of the Concord Railroad enterprise at the beginning of the year 1840 was stated in a public letter written by Joseph Low, which was as follows:

CONCORD, January 21, 1840.

In June, 1835, a charter for a railroad from Lowell to Concord was granted to certain individuals therein named, who soon after organized in accordance with the provisions of the charter and proceeded to explore the proposed routes, and subsequently procured, at a heavy expense, a full and accurate survey of a route with a plan and estimates annexed.

The stock of the corporation was offered to the public and immediately taken, one half by the Amoskeag Manufacturing company and others interested in that incorporation, and the other half by individuals in the country, with a mutual understanding that the road should be immediately commenced and constructed with all prudent despatch, each party furnishing its proportion of the funds requisite to carry forward the enterprise; by the time, however, that the route was surveyed and the necessary data obtained upon which to predicate contracts, etc., the great enterprises of the country were beginning to be checked, the practicability of railroads in the North not having been fully tested, and great difficulties being felt in all the

monetary affairs of the country, doubts were expressed whether prudence would dictate immediate action in the construction of our road.

Late in the year 1836, or early in 1837, a meeting of the directors was notified to be held at Boston, at which meeting the Boston and Amoskeag portion of the directors proposed to postpone further action in relation to the railroad until June, 1838, which was agreed to by the board, and a vote to that effect passed.

The condition of the vote passed at this meeting not having been fully complied with, subscribers to the capital stock of the incorporation could withdraw by paying the expense which had already been incurred upon each share.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing company availing itself of the condition of the vote passed at the Boston meeting of directors, and declining to do anything further under the charter as originally granted, is the main if not the sole reason why the contemplated road is not now either completed or in a course of construction.

An essential change having taken place in the stockholders of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, a disposition is there manifested to delay the construction of the road until one can be made upon a charter terminating at Amoskeag.

It may therefore be important to the friends and owners of the present charter early to determine whether they will go forward and construct a road from Nashua or Lowell over such a route as they may select, or whether they will surrender their right of way to their neighbors at Amoskeag.

It appears to me that the time is at hand when the Concord Railroad may be safely commenced, and surely and profitably completed, and my only motive in addressing you is to call public attention to this too long neglected enterprise.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH LOW.

There was during that year of 1840 some improvement in monetary conditions, and the success of the Nashua road had convinced many persons (seven and eight per cent. being very persuasive arguments) that the Concord undertaking would be profitable. The names of the directors chosen that year, C. H. Atherton of Amherst, Addison Gilmore and Josiah Stickney of Boston, Peter Clark of Nashua, N. G. Upham, Joseph Low, and C. H. Peaslee of Concord, give proof that new men were disposed to risk money and credit in the enterprise. Messrs. Low, Upham, and Peaslee were, in October of that year, appointed a committee to publish statistical information in regard to the prospects of the road. They did so in the following December, and the prophetic pith of their research was that "the profit of the investment will be as great as the stockholders can be permitted to receive by the charter; that to keep it even within these limits the fare for travel and transportation must be greatly reduced." This report of the committee was supplemented by esti-

mates in detail as to costs of construction, amount of traffic, and date of possible completion, made by Peter Clark, who had gained valuable experience in connection with the Nashua Railroad.

The town of Concord came near having an investment in Concord Railroad shares. In 1836 a duly authorized corporate subscription was made for two hundred shares, and in 1837 for six hundred additional shares. There were then certain town resources called parsonage, school, and surplus revenue funds. In 1839 the town resolved to take two thousand more shares. A bill to authorize the execution of the latter purpose passed the house of representatives that year by a vote of one hundred and one to ninety-six, but by a vote of seven to five it was indefinitely postponed in the senate. The town subscriptions which were actually effected were frittered away. There may have been public alarm at the perils of ownership under personal liability, and at the unfriendly attitude of the legislatures of 1840 and 1841. In the latter year six hundred shares, on which partial payment had been made, were voted to the needy Concord Literary institution, whence they shortly found their way to private ownership, and the remaining two hundred shares were sold at a loss. Beside the annual returns that would have come from the ownership of twenty-eight hundred shares, which would have cost one hundred and forty thousand dollars, the shares themselves would now be worth about five hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The surveys for the Concord road were made by Loammi Baldwin, the younger, William Gibbs McNeil, and George Washington Whistler, all of them distinguished for professional skill, the two latter being graduates of West Point. With McNeil was E. S. Chesbrough, afterward an eminent hydraulic engineer. Major Whistler went in 1842 into the service of the czar of Russia, for whom he built railroads and many things appertaining to them.

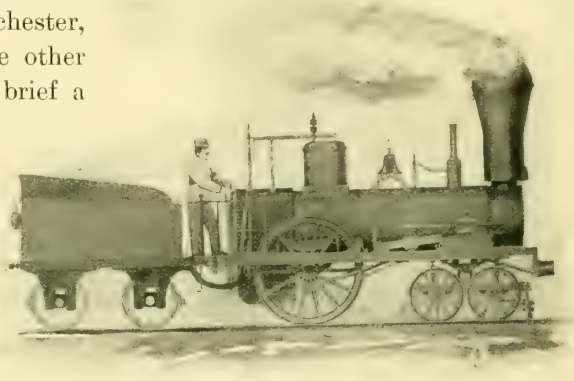
The legislature of 1841, in which there was so much debate about eminent domain and the right of way, adjourned on the 3d of July, and on the 7th of the same month proposals from contractors for the grading between Manchester and Concord were invited, construction below Manchester being then in progress. Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, had meanwhile become treasurer of the corporation. The Amoskeag company, which had been cited as unfriendly, granted the right of way through its lands for the nominal consideration of one dollar, being induced thereto by an apprehension that the road might go by them on the west side of the river.

The actual construction of the road occupied not much above a year, although some rails on the way from England were lost by shipwreck. The whole line of rail to Boston is twelve miles longer

than the distance proclaimed about 1805 on the South end sign-board of the Londonderry turnpike. Probably the turnpike road was not measured so carefully as the railroad, but the detour around the great elbow of the Merrimack at Chelmsford is chargeable with most of the increase in distance. The influence of Richard H. Ayer is said to have kept the road on the west side of the river hence to Hooksett village; it was the opinion of Isaac Spalding that at that point it should have been on the other side. T-rails weighing fifty-six pounds to the yard were adopted, and laid with iron castings, called chairs, at either end, on chestnut sleepers, which in their turn rested on sub-sills. The spikes that held the rails were forged by hand labor.

The road being ready to undertake business, Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, a judge of the superior court of judicature, who had been speaking in its behalf, was invited to leave the bench and become its superintendent. This was a prudent choice. Judge Upham had fortunate political connections, and was not wont to do all his thinking aloud. He was a good manager, enterprising, liberal in provision for the future, and careful in the selection of employees. When there was occasion to be represented at the state house, the charges of his parliamentary solicitors were within figures so small as to border on the ridiculous. The Nashua & Lowell Railroad, following this example, in 1847 took Judge Charles F. Gove, who had been a Concord school teacher in 1816–'19, from the bench of the court of common pleas to be its superintendent.

The pioneer passenger train, drawn by the engine "Amoskeag," in charge of George Clough, conductor, and Leonard Crossman, engineer, ran into Concord, Tuesday evening, September 6, 1842, in the presence of a great assembly of rejoicing people. This was one hundred and sixteen years after the proprietors of Penacook surveyed the township. It had been, however, only twelve years since the first steam railway, the Liverpool & Manchester, was built; and, looking in the other direction, one may see in how brief a period the railroad has gone everywhere in America, if he remembers that a man until recently an employee of the Boston & Lowell company (Waterman Brown), tending a gate at a road crossing in Woburn—the gate-house full of patterns and models of old



Engine of the First Passenger Train to Concord.

railway furniture and belongings—saw the first engine of that company borne up the Middlesex canal, on a boat bound to the Lowell machine shop, where it was to serve temporarily as a model for others.

The second track of the Concord Railroad was completed in 1848. The whole plateau in Concord now occupied by railway tracks and buildings, which threatens sometime to crowd the Merrimack out of its channel, has been raised above its natural level. For this purpose material was once carted across town from Academy hill, but for enlargements in later years larger and more speedy methods have been employed.

The early station buildings were of lowly appearance. That one to which passenger trains came was a wooden structure, only wide enough for a single track, standing where is now the northwestern part of the great iron train shed. There was a bell on its roof which was rung shortly before train departures, and on its northwestern corner hung the sign of Walker & Company's Express, which had come down from the Eagle Coffee House. John H. Elliott sold tickets, Baruch Biddle trundled baggage, and Christopher Hart, whose motto of "Live and let live," was long afterward in evidence over a door on Depot street, kept the station restaurant. The coaches of the American House, Eagle and Phenix hotels, did all the local carrying of passengers, and it was not until about 1853 that the first hack, a venture of John L. Coffin's, made its appearance in town.

There were an engine house which was outgrown in five years, and a machine shop sufficient for but six years. The freight house was at the foot of Freight street, and with enlargements was in use until 1882. Theodore French, who had served the Boston & Concord Boating company, was freight agent.

Passenger cars were housed in a building which adjoined the east side of what had been an old distillery, then a wholesale store, just north of the site of the existing train shed. This car house had been in its youth the busy storehouse at the lower landing of the boating company. The smell of tar and rum and molasses was scarcely out of it when it was destroyed by fire January 6, 1846.

The massive machine shop built of brick in 1848, three hundred feet long by sixty-five feet wide, said then to be unexcelled by any railroad shop in the United States, proved adequate to meet for half a century the requirements of the road. Harvey Rice was the vulcan in charge of one wing of it, while John Kimball in the other was master of such as worked in wood, succeeding in 1851 to the care of the whole. As many as twenty-five new engines were constructed in this shop, the second "Tahanto" being the first undertaking of that sort. They were completing the last of a group of three engines in

this shop on January 1, 1863, when news came of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation freeing the slaves. Mr. B. A. Kimball took a bit of chalk, and wrote on the tender "Liberty," and that was adopted as the name of the engine.

The passenger station built in 1847, sixty-three by two hundred feet, the second one to occupy the square, was a dignified example of the railroad architecture of its time. Richard Bond, of Boston, was the designer, and Captain Philip Watson the master builder. Waiting rooms, baggage and express apartments, platforms, and trucks occupied the lower story, of course, and broad, easy stairways led up to offices and a good square hall, where safety was assured, and speech and song were easy, except when some belated disturbing engine went coughing past.



Second Passenger Station.

In that hall Teresa Parodi, Anna Bishop, and Adalina Patti (a girl of ten years in 1853) sung, Robert Bochsa struck the tuneful harp, and Ole Bull enchanted the public with his violin. Thomas Starr King, John G. Saxe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured there, and there were held various political assemblies of note and consequence. It was a common public meeting place—the Mars hill of Concord—until 1855, when Phenix hall was built. This station house was burned February 2, 1859.

The third passenger station endured from 1860 until 1885, but was not especially noteworthy.



Third Passenger Station.

In 1845 the Concord Railroad equipment of rolling stock was stated at five ten-ton engines, six baggage cars, six long and two short passenger cars, and enough freight cars to be equivalent to one hundred and thirty-eight single ones,—a single car, as reckoned then, being one half the length, and less than half the capacity of the car now in universal use.

There were at the outset three daily trains between Concord and Boston, the cars to each train between Concord and Nashua averaging one and a half. The departures hence in 1845 were at 4:45

a. m., 11 : 30 a. m., and 3 : 25 p. m. The second train from Concord was advertised to arrive in Boston in season for passengers to take the 4 o'clock train to New York. The train which left Boston at 5 p. m. arrived in Concord three and a half hours later. This time was gradually reduced until in 1849, when the ordinary time between Concord and Boston was two and three quarters hours. Now Concord people have their choice of eleven trains at varying rates of speed.

The town boys were wont to observe new engines and discuss the merits of the "Passaconaways," "Wonolancets," and "Old Crawfords," as they came and went. The wood-burning engine "Amoskeag," which brought the first passenger train into Concord, had a single pair of driving-wheels five feet in diameter. It glistened with brass trimmings, but the engineer and fireman had protection from neither cold nor storm. There were brakes operated by hand, such having succeeded the foot-brakes in earliest use. Reversing the engine while in motion was a matter of uncertainty, for the hooks which threw the valves might not catch at the will of the engineer. The link action governed by the reverse lever now in use had been devised, but not adopted generally by engine builders.

It was difficult, with the smaller engines and infrequent trains, to keep the tracks clear of midwinter snow. Often three engines were clamped together behind a snow-plow, and a force of men summoned from the machine shops and elsewhere to make a tedious struggle with big white drifts at Bow Locks and Reed's Ferry.

The welfare of a railroad is largely in the hands of men on the engine. Fortunate is the corporation served by such as William H. Hopkins, William Upton, and Charles F. Barrett, men of the forties, now all gone, the last named after a service of forty-three years without accident, and the second after not many years less service. It was a lesson in dynamics to see how gently a train started when either of them opened the valve.

The passenger cars were light in weight, set on elliptic or spiral springs, and the draw bars were coupled with links and pins. The brakes were operated by hand, and there were stuffed leathern buffers to take part of the shock of reducing speed. The spermaceti whale provided material for lighting and lubricating, and James Tallant, a New Bedford man, was employed to see that the supply was what it should be. Ordinary wood-stoves were used in winter. Baggage was put on board with its destination chalked upon it. Passage tickets were used over and over again, neither numbered, dated, nor punched, until they were somewhat startling in their antiquity and dinginess.

There were three sets of engines, engine crews, and conductors

between Boston and Concord. Each passenger who started below Nashua, going beyond Concord, surrendered his passage ticket to the Concord company's conductor, and received therefor a card, entitled a check, to his destination. If such passenger was going beyond White River Junction, another exchange occurred on the Northern Railroad, and so on. The many such checks needful to an assortment burdened each conductor with a long box divided into many compartments, which vexed his soul and lessened his dignity. Coupon tickets, which did away with a good deal of rubbish, were adopted late in the fifties.

Out on the road the conductor could hardly communicate with the engineer. He could hang out signals for stops at way stations, or for an immediate halt he might put on a brake, and the engineer would notice a drag to the speed as one person feels another jerking at his coat-tail. The train in motion swayed along as if each coach had some separate intent, unlike the compact movement which adds so much to the majesty of a train to-day, and which modern platforms, couplers, and vestibules make possible. Every wheel hammered the imperfectly fastened rail joints with a noisy shock. Much more comfortable is now the Boston & Maine express to St. Paul of eleven cars, which engine "574" whirls over the road to Concord in two hours from Boston, the passengers all at their ease, while the engineer, like Jove on high Olympus, with one valve controls the speed, with another the brakes, and with still another warms the train.



Boston & Maine St. Paul Express.

The power of the engine has expanded step by step: Ten tons weight in 1842, fourteen in 1845, twenty in 1847, twenty-three in 1848, twenty-six in 1854, thirty in 1865, thirty-four in 1875, forty-six in 1885, fifty-seven in 1890, fifty-eight in 1895, sixty-five in 1897. This is the weight of engines without tenders.

The speed of express trains hereabout has not greatly increased. The St. Paul's School Christmas "Special" for New York may run to Nashua in forty-one minutes, but Engineer Charles F. Barrett in 1850 made the same run with the "Mameluke" and six passenger cars in only a minute more than that.

There was an element of bravado about train handling in the forties and the fifties. What the engineer did, how he did it, and what

train he was running, were topics of table talk. He threw the train, carrying a brakeman to every two cars, into the station with a flying switch, while the engine went hissing away on a side track. The conductor alighted in the grand manner from the head of the train to the high platform and announced the station at some window of each car as they all went by. He carried himself as if he were master of a Collins steamship. While he might not have the same social distinction as a bishop, still he took place near the sunny end of a tavern dinner-table.

In 1850 the superintendent had a salary of two thousand dollars a year; the president, the treasurer, the two master mechanics, and the road-master, one thousand dollars each, and the ticket agent eight hundred dollars. The passenger-train conductors were paid fifty dollars a month, freight conductors the same. Engineers on passenger trains got two dollars and twenty-five cents a day, on freight trains two dollars (a trip to Nashua and back being reckoned as a day). Brakemen on freight trains were paid one dollar and fifty cents a day, on passenger trains one dollar and twenty-five cents. The wages of mechanics in the machine shop ranged from one dollar to one dollar and seventy-five cents a day, there being, however, one blacksmith who had two dollars. Station agents' pay ranged from one dollar a day at Robinson's Ferry to eight hundred dollars a year at Manchester. Switchmen were paid one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, some of them a little less.

The accounts in the passenger department under John H. Elliott, who had been a stageman, were an enlargement of stagemen's methods; those of the freight department in charge of R. B. Sherburne were like those of the Boston & Concord Boating company, of which he had been an agent.[1] About 1854 some improvements which had been devised by an accountant of the Eastern Railroad were adopted. The growth of railroad systems has not made their bookkeeping very much more complicated; now one consolidated entry determines how much freight money the agent of the largest station should remit for a month's collections.

The dividends which the Concord company made to its shareholders in the early time, 1843 to 1849, were highly satisfactory, but no corporation plods its doubtful way into the sunshine of success without finding rivals that would divide the fruits of the endeavor. In 1848 the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad had been partially completed, and was struggling to reach Concord. The legislature of that year on June 23 granted that company a charter for a branch from some point on its line to some point in Manchester. It was

[1] He began with the Merrimack Boating company in 1818.

represented (queerly enough in view of what has since happened), that no route could be found for such a branch in a tolerably direct line between Portsmouth and Manchester, but from a point in Hooksett this branch could be built. When the Portsmouth main line should reach Concord, if this Hooksett branch, as it was called, were built to Manchester, there would be, by connection with the Manchester & Lawrence line, another route hence to Boston, not so good as the existing one, but capable of harm. Here was a situation that might have been met in various ways. Some people would have made a noisy wrangle about it. The Concord Railroad was wiser than that. It kindly took the new-comer by the hand, loaned it fifty thousand dollars in 1849 (for which it had legislative permission), and never sought repayment, brought it into Concord parallel with its own tracks in 1852, and persuaded it to abandon the Hooksett branch.



Modern Type of Locomotive.

Until about 1849 the Concord company's engines, "Souhegan," "Penacook," "Tahanto," and the like, were built by Hinkley & Drury (afterward the Boston Locomotive Works); then the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, following an example set long before by the Locks and Canal company of Lowell, permitted the agent of its machine shop to go into engine-making. The Amoskeag company naturally claimed as a customer the railroad which ran past its door, and turned out engines like the "General Stark," in August, 1849, and later the "Rob Roy" and the "Ixion," with more steam-making capacity than had been usual. As engine-building increased

at Manchester, the tracks of the railroad became a practice-ground for products of the shop, and it was a rather common sight for a passenger train to come into Concord drawn by a "Gray Eagle" or a "White Cloud," designed for some Western railroad, resplendent in brass, with a cast-iron Sambo holding the signal flag out in front. George Harrison Prescott, the Amoskeag company's engineer, now of Terre Haute, Indiana, stood at the valve, and Oliver W. Bayley, the manager of their machine shop, often sat on the woodpile in the tender, with his fierce moustache bristling on a delighted face.

It was in 1850 that the "Mameluke" came out of the Amoskeag shop, and startled the engineers and mechanics with queer inside and outside connections, and driving-wheels seven feet high. This engine had some weeks' trial on the Concord road, but was sold to some more ambitious company. In order that General Franklin Pierce might serve some client in a morning court here, and also appear in the Parker murder trial on the same forenoon in Manchester, the "Mameluke" made a special run with the distinguished advocate as a passenger hence to Manchester in twenty minutes.

In the early months of the Civil War, the government sought here for railway property ready to its hand; and New Hampshire soldiers by the Rapidan or the Rappahannock afterward had something like a glimpse of home when they saw there some engine which had been almost as familiar to their sight as the hearth on which they were reared.

In 1850, the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad being opened to Manchester, competition began in the matter of passage rates and speed. Two express trains, additional to such trains as were running between Concord and Boston, were put on the route via Lowell, the Boston & Lowell company providing one train all the way, and the Concord company the other. The downward time of these trains was fixed at one hour and fifty-five minutes; returning, it was two hours. Seth Hopkins, with his strong, unflinching hand, ran the "General Stark" engine on the Concord company's train at the prescribed speed, safely, to the admiration of the gossips along the line.

The station where these trains were delivered in Boston was at the hither end of Lowell street, a small structure with two tracks, and when outward trains were ready to depart therefrom, Station Master Pettengill was accustomed to ring a loud peal on a two hundred pound bell, and proclaim the destination of the cars so loudly that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err.

On November 1, 1850, the Concord company took a lease of the Manchester & Lawrence, and thus terminated an extravagant rivalry. The Concord & Portsmouth, which by reason of foreclosure and

reorganization had undergone a slight change of name, was likewise leased September 11, 1858.

There were periods while the Manchester & Lawrence was under lease to the Concord company (leases of November, 1850, and December, 1856), during which the line from Concord to Lawrence was worked, so far as passenger trains were concerned, as if it were the main line of the company. Engines made round trips between Concord and Lawrence, and the road between Manchester and Nashua was operated as if it were a branch, but this resulted in 1865 in a contract by which the roads below Nashua accepted for their forty-miles haul the same fraction of earnings as was paid to the line between Lawrence and Boston for a twenty-six mile haul.



Railroad Square, 1858, Showing Portsmouth R. R. Station.

The railroads connecting Concord with the upper country were all in operation before 1850, gathering business for the Merrimack Valley line. There were at the outset only two daily passenger trains on each of those up-country roads. One of those trains on the Northern only ran as far as Franklin on the main line. During the dull winter of 1857–'58, passenger trains below Concord were reduced to two, with a proportionate reduction in freight trains.

There were ten years following 1857 which were not propitious to the Concord Railroad. The controlling hand had been changed, and the performances of certain of its agents gave rise to more than ordinary criticism. Some of the topics discussed were dealt with ultimately in the law courts and fill pages of reports to stockholders. It was a time of dash and sputter, frivolity and waste.

During that period Concord lost its direct route to Portsmouth, it being broken in 1861 by removal of the rails between Suncook and Candia. The motives behind this transaction, other than those publicly stated, need not be sought out. Authority for it was obtained from the legislature of that year by various misrepresentations, one of the most effectual being the statement that the grades going south between Suncook and Candia were almost insurmountable. In this view the members of the legislature were invited to make an inspection of the road. A train of six cars was made up, drawn by the engine "Portsmouth," which had 22x14 inch cylinders —less than the capacity of other locomotives of that time. The master mechanic of the road was in charge of the engine. The

superintendent was on the train, and the promoters of the Candia branch scheme distributed themselves among the passengers. The train went on its way smoothly until beyond Suncook, and would have continued to do so, but for an occurrence which may best be told in the words of him who was in charge of the engine. He says:

All went well until we were on the middle of the grade between Head's pond and Rowe's crossing, and the Superintendent discovered that the train would climb the grade successfully. He came on to the engine over the back end of the tender, and said he would hold the throttle the rest of the way. He had the wood watered before it went into the fire-box, and worked the engine so as to reduce its effective force, which he knew well enough how to do, until the train came to a stand just as it was reaching the summit. The law makers gathered around, and he, mounting the tender, exclaimed, "*You can see, gentlemen, what kind of a road this is. Best engine on the line cannot draw this train over the hill.*" All appeared to be convinced, and the train backed to Concord.

So it came about that the direct line to Portsmouth was broken, as it has since remained. The majority of people were perhaps too fully occupied to bestow much attention on affairs like this. The Civil War had come; its busy, anxious years, though fruitful of railroad traffic, were not proportionately gainful to the Concord Railroad; the volume of traffic and the net earnings were not in harmonious relations to each other; so in 1866 the end, which some had foreseen, came, and the second period of management was closed.

The list of directors chosen in May, 1866, did not contain the name of any one who had before held such position. Josiah Minot became president of the company, and James R. Kendrick, superintendent. The new people, directors, and managers were in control four years. The gross earnings (that is, those of the Concord and Manchester & Lawrence roads, stated together) for the year ending March 31, 1866, were eight hundred sixty-seven thousand nine hundred fifty-six dollars and seventy-four cents. By direction of the legislature the Manchester & Lawrence road was operated by itself between August 1, 1867, and March 30, 1870 (when the Concord directorate again changed), and yet, for the year ending on the last mentioned date, the gross earnings of the Concord company were eight hundred fifty-five thousand three hundred twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents, although there had been a reduction of freight rates and fares; in the latter respect there was a change from the two dollar and ninety cent rate of 1864 to two dollars and twenty cents as the fare to Boston. The dividends had risen from the seven per cent. rate of 1862–'63 to the ten per cent. rate of 1846–'49.

The road had now been in operation twenty-eight years, and had proved what it could do under widely differing conditions. So sufficient an authority as J. Gregory Smith once said, that in view of its moderate cost, easy grades, susceptibility to repair, and abundant traffic, the Concord was the best piece of railroad in the world. Nothing better can be said of it than that during all its independent existence no passenger within its cars received fatal injury on its road or on roads which it controlled.

Mention has been made on a preceding page of human willingness to share in any good thing which the capital of another has builded. An example of this trait was manifested in 1868, when, on June 17, an act was introduced in the state legislature to create the "Concord Railroad,"—a corporate body with a title like that of the existing company, only the word "corporation" being omitted. This act went to the judiciary committee June 22, was returned July 1, and indefinitely postponed. Its terms provided that the state should, by virtue of a stipulation in the charter of the Concord Railroad corporation, take the property from its shareholders at a valuation of one million five hundred thousand dollars and turn it over for one million seven hundred thousand dollars to certain grantees named in the new act. The state was, of course, to gain the difference of two hundred thousand dollars, and also an annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which the grantees were to pay out of the earnings of the new company. The intent of this proposal will be the more apparent when it is remembered that the market value of the property of the old corporation was then considerably more than two millions of dollars. Among the grantees named in this act were some of those who seven years before were active agents in tearing up the rails between Suncook and Candia.

Almost twenty years later (that is, in 1887) Austin Corbin of New York, with certain associates, offered half a million dollars premium for the right, which he supposed the state to have, to take the Concord Railroad from its shareholders, by virtue of the seventeenth section of its charter, and in 1891 he doubled the amount of the offer; but on reference to the state supreme court it was decided that such right to take the road for less than its value, without the shareholders' consent, did not exist.

During the fiscal year which ended with March 31, 1870, there were very considerable changes in the ownership of Concord Railroad shares, and it became evident that the control had gone to such as would choose a new board of directors at the annual meeting in the following May. Such directors were chosen on May 24, at a meeting enlivened and adorned by the presence of General Benjamin F.

Butler; but before their accession the Concord Railroad property had been turned over to the managers of the Northern Railroad by virtue of a contract, executed by the outgoing directors, intended to remain in force for five years from April 15, 1870. Under the terms of that contract the Northern Railroad was to operate the Concord Railroad and its branches, keep the property in repair, and return it in good order at the expiration of the contract. It was to pay the necessary taxes, and provide the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars semi-annually wherewith to pay ten per cent. per annum dividends to the shareholders of the Concord Railroad, except that if the existing tariffs for passengers and freight were reduced the dividends might be reduced in like proportion.

This contract was approved by two railroad commissioners, the governor of the state, and three councilors. The governor was himself president of the Northern Railroad. The president of the Concord company was a director in the Northern.

As a matter of course proceedings at law followed. Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, an ex-judge of the United States supreme court, appeared with others as counsel in the case, the state court appointed receivers who took possession of the property, September 12, 1870, and the new board of directors did not come into control until January 14, 1871. For the period during which it held possession the Northern Railroad ultimately paid thirty thousand dollars more than it was to have paid under the terms of the contract.

Accretions to the Concord Railroad system have never been made in haste. The gain of the Manchester & Lawrence in 1850 and 1856, and the Concord & Portsmouth in 1858–'62, has been mentioned. In 1868 the Concord company acquired the Manchester & North Weare road; in 1869, the Suncook Valley; in 1876, the Nashua, Acton & Boston, and in 1881, a half interest in the Manchester & Keene. For about a year and a half, from August 1, 1881, to February 28, 1883, the Boston & Lowell, the Nashua & Lowell, and the Concord railroads were operated as one, this arrangement being terminated on the motion of the latter company.

The Concord Railroad system would surely have been larger, except for the dread of great corporations so apparent in New Hampshire between 1835 and 1845, which divided parties, inspired orators and newspapers, and has never been quite forgotten. It was strong enough to cause the legislatures of 1851 and 1856 to refuse permission to unite the Concord and the Manchester & Lawrence roads. In 1867 "an act to prevent railroad monopolies," intended to dissolve the business relations of those two companies, went through the legislature, and in 1872 the supreme court held this act so to

apply. Thereafter, until July 1, 1887, the two roads were in business together without a formal contract.

There has not been so much caution in other states. Legislation in New York permitted the consolidation of the eleven railroads between Albany and Buffalo in 1853, and the New York Central company, thus created, was united with the Hudson River and the Harlem railroads in 1869. In Massachusetts the Boston & Worcester and the Western railroads were joined in 1867. Following these and later like examples, the New Hampshire legislature of 1883, on September 14, passed an act (the Colby bill) which permitted one railroad to lease another on such terms and for such time as should be agreed upon by the directors and approved by two thirds of the stockholders of each corporation, provided that the rates for fares and freights existing August 1, 1883, should not be increased on any part of the roads so leased. This act also made it possible for railroad corporations of other states operating railroads within this state to have the same rights of operating or leasing as if they had been created under the laws of this state. This act passed the house of representatives by a vote of one hundred and forty-four to one hundred and five, and the senate by sixteen to eight. Shortly thereafter leases of various lines were made, some of which will claim mention in another place. The Concord Railroad was consolidated with the Boston, Concord & Montreal September 19, 1889, and on June 29, 1895, the consolidated company was leased to the Boston & Maine for ninety-one years from the preceding April 1. Its main tracks then extended four hundred and forty-five and ninety-two one-hundredths miles.

The following table shows the growth of its business by decades:

	Miles of road exclusive of side tracks.	Passengers.	Tons of freight.	Miles run by engines.
1844	35	73,355	42,679	138,528
1854	35	248,787	308,997	202,898
1864	110 1-2	270,556	328,855	410,671
1874	145 1-2	614,327	730,741	800,934
1884	141 71-100	693,851	1,116,519	815,815
1894	414 76-100	1,824,151	2,085,216	2,534,110

The growth of the capital of the company has been as follows: In 1845 it was seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; 1846, eight hundred thousand dollars; 1847, one million two hundred thousand dollars; 1848, one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; 1850, one million four hundred eighty-five thousand dollars; 1854, one million five hundred thousand dollars; 1890, four million eight hundred thousand dollars; 1893, five million nine hundred eighty-three thousand eight hundred dollars; 1894, five million nine hun-

dred eighty-four thousand seven hundred dollars; 1896, seven million one hundred seventy thousand one hundred dollars, of which almost one fourth is owned in Concord.

It is probable that the passenger fare by rail to Boston in 1842 was $2.25, about three cents a mile. This was reduced on November 1, 1844, to $2; on November 1, 1845, to $1.75; and on June 1, 1848, to $1.50. Then came in 1850 the rivalry of the Manchester & Lawrence line, some diversion of business, and an increase on September 1, 1851, to $1.75; on September 1, 1854, to $2.00; on September 1, 1857, to $2.25; on September 1, 1862, to $2.35; and on August 1, 1864, to $2.90. On May 15, 1865, there was a reduction to $2.75; on January 1, 1866, to $2.60; on January 1, 1867, to $2.50; on August 1, 1867, to $2.45; on January 1, 1868, to $2.20; on May 2, 1870, to $2.00; on June 1, 1887, to $1.75; on January 1, 1891, to $1.66; and on December 1, 1893, to $1.60—about two thirds the rate of 1842, when trains were less frequent, run generally at less speed, and the service was in every way inferior to the present standard. Tickets for a thousand miles, at two and one half cents a mile, were in use from 1874 to 1877, and at two cents a mile since the latter year. The latter is now the rate for passage tickets to all Concord & Montreal stations.

Between the years 1862 and 1878 the currency was depreciated paper money. This currency touched its lowest value at one period in 1864 when two dollars and eighty-five cents in currency was equivalent to only one dollar in gold. From 1862 until 1871 there was a direct United States tax on the earnings or the dividends of railroad corporations.

The people of the north country did not wait for a railroad to be built to Concord before they considered whether they might not better themselves in a like respect. A convention was held at Montpelier, October 6, 1830, to consider a proposal for a national railroad from Boston to Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg. There had been a like meeting, with the same object in view, at the town hall in Concord, April 6, the same year, just six months earlier. On August 19, 1835, there was a meeting at the Lafayette Hotel in Lebanon, of persons who favored surveying various routes for a railroad between the Connecticut river in that town and Concord. One committee was appointed to examine such routes, and another to obtain means for making more careful surveys and estimates.

The Northern Railroad represents the plan which the Lebanon meeting had in view. Its first charter, that of June 18, 1844, required it to buy its lands at the will of owners. A new charter was

granted December 27, 1844 (two days after passage of the act that provided sensible methods for gaining a right of way), which authorized a railroad to be built from any point on the Concord Railroad in the town of Concord or Bow to the west bank of the Connecticut river in the town of Lebanon. This permission to build from a point in Bow may have been obtained because it was doubtful whether the best line hence to Franklin would be found by the "river route" or by the "plain route," and choice of the latter, lying west of and higher than the other, might make it desirable to begin to gain elevation at some point further south than was the Concord Railroad terminus; in fact, it was somewhat doubtful whether the new road would touch Franklin at all, as a shorter line would lie west of that town. If the Northern road had started in Bow, and gone along what was then the westerly edge of our main settlement, about where it was once proposed to dig the Contoocook canal, the town would have been afflicted with many highway crossings at grade and other troublesome features.

Jonathan Adams and T. J. Carter surveyed various routes for the Northern road. The river route by way of Franklin was chosen because that town with its irresistible water-power was the most important on the line, except Lebanon; because also that route involved less outlay, and would complete a railway from Boston to Franklin with no grade on it in excess of sixteen feet to the mile. George W. Nesmith, first president of the company,—a director for forty-five years,—had his home at Franklin, and no one could think seriously of going wide of a town where that honored gentleman dwelt. There are, however, to this day men who say the road should have gone up the valley of the Blackwater.

There were beyond Franklin grades of fifty feet to the mile, and many difficulties to be dreaded—cold, snow, and swift streams liable to sudden freshets.

The charter of the Northern company provided that one hundred thousand dollars should be expended toward construction before December 1, 1849, and the road must be completed and ready for use before December 1, 1852.

The manner of gaining right of way had changed, as has been related, since the controversies of 1841 and earlier years. Now the state itself exercised the right of eminent domain, took the necessary lands, making payment therefor with the money of the corporation, and leased the right of way to the company for a term of two hundred years. This fiction of the law was devised to heal party wounds, and to soothe those persons who claimed to stand for the rights of the people.

The land damages of the Northern Railroad, as appraised by the railroad commissioners, averaged about one thousand dollars a mile. The largest sums awarded to landowners in Concord were to Abel Hutchins and Mary Ann Stickney, one thousand dollars to each.

Among the first directors of the Northern company was Isaac Spalding, and the corporation clerk in 1845 was Nathaniel G. Upham. This connection of these men indicates that Concord Railroad people looked with favor on railroad building into the upper country. This was the case so far as the Northern was concerned, but there was not the same friendliness toward the Boston, Concord & Montreal, chartered the same day, and in some respects a rival of the Northern. In after years these relations changed; the Concord and the Boston, Concord & Montreal companies united, while the Northern for a time sought friends elsewhere.

In July, 1845, Onslow Stearns, who had been engaged in the construction of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad, and was its superintendent, came to Concord to connect himself with the Northern as its building agent. He became president of the latter company in May, 1852, and was thereafter, until his death in 1878, the controlling spirit in its affairs.

The capital named in the company's charter was fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, or one million five hundred thousand dollars, but there was provision that if a greater amount of money should be necessary it might be raised by creating more shares. The road was doubtless built with economy, but the success of the Concord company had led some minds to conclude that the new road would surely be profitable, and that the more capital was put into it, the more dividends would come out. Such was the talk around local tavern firesides. The amount expended in building the Northern Railroad and the Bristol branch, as stated in the directors' report for 1851, was two million seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred dollars. A small part of its stock, one of the later issues, was sold at ninety dollars a share. The capital in 1855 had reached the sum of three million and sixty-eight thousand four hundred dollars, and there it remains. On the first day of April, 1850, out of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine stockholders whose residences were known, one thousand and eighty-seven were people of New Hampshire. Notwithstanding the idea then somewhat prevalent that completion of the Northern road would hurt the trade of Concord, there were one hundred and twenty local stockholders owning one thousand four hundred and eight shares. Building the road served to enliven the main street of the town. Laborers, not long away from the green isle, wearing

Tam O'Shanter caps and corduroy suits, with a few dollars to spend, were often on the streets, somewhat in contrast with equipages carrying the families of contractors.

There were two pieces of construction within the town lines which were regarded as formidable in character. One was cutting through a promontory at Farnum eddy, and the other was making a new channel for the Merrimack at Goodwin point. To assist in the one, the first steam excavator ever in Concord was set at work in the winter of 1845–'46. The earth proved refractory, and so much time was consumed in the undertaking that the obstacle was flanked by a temporary track on which trains have passed from that day to this. The other undertaking was partially done when a freshet carried off thirty thousand cubic yards of earth, which would have cost ten cents a yard to move by the methods of the contractor.

The Northern company proved its national spirit by buying more than half the rails for the original track from the domestic rolling mills, a portion of them coming from the Mount Savage works in Maryland, where in 1844 the first American rails were made.

The road was opened to Franklin December 28, 1846, and was operated, under a temporary arrangement, by the Concord Railroad, until the opening to Grafton, which occurred on September 1, 1847. On November 17, the same year, the cars were met at Lebanon, sixty-nine miles away, by an assembly of four thousand people, when there were public addresses by Daniel Webster, George W. Nesmith, Professor Charles B. Haddock of Dartmouth college, Erastus Fairbanks, and others, and in June, 1848, the line was in operation to White River Junction.

The round-house and repair-shops of the company were built here just south of Bridge street almost fifty years ago, and there they remained without very essential change except to replace in somewhat larger form whatever fire destroyed, until the autumn of 1897. They were then demolished because of supersedure by the new consolidated shops at the South end. There were now and then new engines built in the old shops, such as the "George W. Nesmith" and "William M. Parker."

The business of the road was at the outset not altogether satisfactory. The dividends in 1849–'50 were at the rate of four per cent.; in 1851–'52, five per cent., and in 1865–'66 high tide came with ten per cent.

There was an investigating committee of stockholders in 1850, a year when such committees were in fashion, that declared in their report that building the Bristol branch was "worse than a mistake—a blunder." The branch earned two per cent. on its cost during the

year ending April 30, 1851. Built, at least nominally, as an independent spur, it became an integral part of the Northern road in January, 1849.

The local traffic of the Northern road has never been too abundant; hence the company has been watchful to obtain its share of the business of Canada and the remote West. The Canadian closed mails to and from London, via Boston, having taken this way in 1844 when the railroad had come only as far north as Concord, were continued under the improved through train service. When the supremacy of this route was challenged, as it was in November, 1849, there was a race to Burlington between this and the line via Rutland. At such times the "General Stark," with Engineer Seth Hopkins, was sent down, by permission of the Nashua road, to make a fast run from Lowell to Concord, and the "Etna," with Engineer Thomas White, was driven at top speed hence to White River Junction. These contests were criticised as dangerous, and gave rise to some disputes, but the coveted mail carrying was retained until about 1856, when Canada obtained more direct steamship connection with Liverpool.

By prudent use of its credit, and possibly some strain of its corporate powers, the Northern company, early in the fifties, acquired the ownership of what had been the Concord & Claremont, the Contoocook Valley, and the Sullivan railroads. In August, 1872, it bought shares in the Concord Railroad, and at the annual meeting of the last-named company in 1884, the agents of the Northern company were prepared to vote on four thousand one hundred and ninety-nine shares.

On September 2, 1880, the Northern company disposed of its five thousand shares of stock (the whole issue) in the Sullivan Railroad. The buyers were friends of the Vermont Valley company, who paid therefor eight hundred thousand dollars, of which sum seven eighths reached the treasury of the Northern company. What became of the rest has been a matter of dispute.

The Northern system was leased to the Boston & Lowell June 19, 1884. This lease was terminated by a decision of the state supreme court March 11, 1887, and for a period the Northern hung in the air, but on October 1, 1890, the system was, by authority of the legislature, leased for ninety-nine years to the Boston & Maine company. It had then one hundred and seventy-one and fifty-seven hundredths miles of main track.

The charter of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, granted December 27, 1844, permitted that corporation to build from any

point on the Concord Railroad, in either Concord or Bow, to some point on the westerly bank of the Connecticut opposite Haverhill or Littleton. It might go up the Merrimack valley to Franklin (if the Northern Railroad should not have preceded it), and thence onward by either the Winnipiseogee or Pemigewasset valleys; it was to be completed as early as December 1, 1855. This charter contained the stipulation that net earnings in excess of ten per cent. on the capital stock should go into the state treasury, as did also the charters of the Northern, Concord & Claremont, and the Contoocook Valley companies. One of the intents of this proviso may have been to emphasize the public character of these corporations, which character the legislature of 1844 had determined to admit.

As this Boston, Concord & Montreal enterprise met with no favor and could find no support in State street, its construction was undertaken by the courageous and ingenious people who dwelt along its way. Peter Clark became its building agent in July, 1846, and so remained until February, 1848, when he began like service with the Portsmouth & Concord company. His successor was James N. Elkins, who had been a passenger train conductor on the Concord road. Joseph Low was treasurer from 1845 to 1848, in which latter year he was succeeded by George Minot. For its first fifteen years the company availed itself of the courage, persistency, and ability of Josiah Quincy of Rumney, in the office of president. T. J. Carter did some of its engineering, but George Stark appears to have been chief of that department in 1849.

This road was built with the utmost economy, by the most easily-constructed routes, which were patiently sought out. The stock subscriptions were obtained in small sums wherever subscribers could be found. The earnings of factory girls were placed in its treasury. Some subscriptions were made payable in labor or materials—fence-rails, sleepers, bridge timber, and the like. All its original rails came from England, and some were lost by shipwreck on Minot ledge. These cost in 1846 seventy dollars, and in 1852 thirty-eight dollars, a ton. There was at the outset a sharp rivalry with the Northern road, and the latter company built its Bristol branch in an endeavor to gain the business of the Pemigewasset valley from as far north as Plymouth. Both lines in 1848 encouraged stage competition in the upper country, and both lost money by so doing.

There was an opening of the road to Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), May 22, 1848, when the new engine, "Old Man of the Mountain," and cars, all painted sky blue, were deemed delightfully appropriate for mountain travel. There were successive openings, to Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), August 8, and to Lake Village

(now Lakeport), October 1, the same year; to Meredith Village, March 19, 1849; to Plymouth, January 21, 1850; to Wells River, May 10, 1853; to Littleton (by White Mountains Railroad), December 17, 1853; to Lancaster, October 31, 1870; to Groveton, July 4, 1872; to Fabyans (by Wing Road), July 4, 1874; to Mount Washington, July 6, 1876; to Profile House, June 25, 1879; to Bethlehem, July 1, 1881; to North Woodstock, July 2, 1883; to Berlin, June 27, 1893.

The company had its place of management at Plymouth, and its repair shops at Lakeport. Its successive superintendents were: James N. Elkins, James M. Whiton, Joseph A. Dodge, and Edward F. Mann. Its president for many years was John E. Lyon, who took charge of the road in 1856 when it was tottering toward bankruptcy. The extensions built into the north country beyond Littleton between the years 1869 and 1878 were fruits of his courage and persistency. The Mount Washington Railway (in which he was associated with Sylvester Marsh, afterward a Concord citizen, and others), the rebuilt Pemigewasset House at Plymouth, the Fabyan House, and the Summit House on Mount Washington, were enterprises in which he took delight. To such affairs as these, our townsman, Nathaniel White, also lent a stout shoulder and a good purse.

This narrative can give no adequate idea of the financial difficulties which from time to time beset the Boston, Concord & Montreal company. These were at their climax in the distressful year of 1857, when the property went into the control of trustees for about two years. At this time, the cost of the road, exclusive of its equipment and interest charges during construction, was stated at two million one hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and thirteen cents. The only satisfaction that came to the first generation of shareholders was the reflection that they had provided their neighbors and themselves with a speedy channel for traffic, and assisted in the development of the upper counties of the state, and yet the company gradually shared in the kindly results of time. It had the traffic of the busiest northern towns, the mountain travel, and the freights of a thousand lumbermen. It reached away almost to the Canadian boundary by nearly the route which, as we have seen in another chapter, was selected for the stage "erected to run from Quebec to Boston" in 1810. Hence its affairs gradually improved. Its managers and friends, in August, 1872, were able to join the Northern company in a joint purchase of eight thousand shares in the Concord Railroad, the control of the latter being sought. It had outgrown the contempt of State street.

In 1884, on June 1, the property was leased to the Boston &

Lowell Railroad corporation for a term of ninety-nine years. At that time its cost was represented by three classes of stock amounting to one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and four issues of bonds, the total of the latter being three million sixty-nine thousand and six hundred dollars. It had never paid a dividend on any stock except its preferred issue of eight hundred thousand dollars at the rate of six per cent., but it had almost one hundred and eighty-seven miles of main track.

This lease to the Boston & Lowell company was invalidated by a court decision in May, 1889. The Boston & Maine company had theretofore leased the Boston & Lowell system and obtained thereby temporary possession of the Boston, Concord & Montreal. Meanwhile, in May, 1886, ownership of a controlling interest in the Boston, Concord & Montreal stock had been acquired by twenty associates, large shareholders in the Concord Railroad. The court decision of 1889 restored the property to its shareholders, and it was, by authority of the legislature, united with the Concord company on September 19, 1889, under the title of Concord & Montreal Railroad.

The preceding paragraph relates so briefly a series of transactions of such importance to Concord, and the railways of the Merrimack valley, that the way in which they were effected should be definitely explained. Controlled as the Boston, Concord & Montreal line was under the lease of 1884, it was possible by building a few miles of new road to divert a great traffic to another route to Boston. To do so was in contemplation. To defeat this injurious plan it was necessary to wrest control of the Boston, Concord & Montreal from the company holding it under lease, which could be done, if done at all, only after buying, at a cost which seemed excessive, a majority interest in the shares of that company—an adventurous undertaking, involving great possibilities of failure and loss. Benjamin A. Kimball, a director of the Concord company, bolder than his fellow members, opened personal negotiations with Samuel N. Bell, a director of the Boston, Concord & Montreal company, who represented the controlling ownership. These two gentlemen agreed on a plan of action, prices for shares and bonds, names of associates, and how to break the lease. One very troublesome fact was the existence of an agreement which made it necessary first to offer to sell the controlling shares to people interested in the Boston & Lowell company. They were so offered, in diplomatic phrase and manner, and, as it fortunately happened, declined. The transaction was at this point taken up by the associates who had been selected, the transfers of securities were effected, suits brought in court, the lessee dispossessed, and

the affair ended exactly in accordance with the design of its projector. There followed extensions of the Boston, Concord & Montreal lines to Belmont, to the Lake Shore, to Berlin, and thereby the perfection of a symmetrical system tributary to our valley and friendly to Concord.

The public purpose to have a railroad from Concord to Windsor, on the Connecticut river, was manifested as early as 1835, when, on Wednesday, September 9, there assembled at Bradford a deliberative body of citizens from towns lying along the projected line.

Early in the following month Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen H. Long, of the United States topographical engineers, just then residing at Hopkinton, his birthplace, received permission from the war department to survey one or more routes from Concord to the Connecticut river. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, had been professor of mathematics at West Point, and an explorer of the Great West, where his name is affixed to Long's Peak. He had a fancy for railroad affairs. In 1827 he was engaged in surveys for the Baltimore & Ohio road; in 1830–'32 he was in Philadelphia with William Norris, designing and experimenting with locomotives.

Before the winter of 1835–'36 Lieutenants Burnet, Fuller, and Simmons, of the United States army, under the supervision of Colonel Long, had surveyed a route from Windsor as far eastward as Warner, but were compelled to defer completion of such survey until the following spring.

The intent to build on the route indicated took formal shape when the charter was granted on June 24, 1848. This charter, like those of the Northern and the Boston, Concord & Montreal roads, permitted the starting-point to be in either Concord or Bow.

The early stock subscriptions came largely from people of Concord, Bradford, Boscawen, Hopkinton, and Warner. A meeting of stockholders was held in the last-named town, August 1, 1848, when seven directors were chosen, four of whom, namely, Joseph Low, Asa Fowler, Perley Cleaves, and Joseph Greeley, were citizens of Concord. The stockholders at that meeting instructed the directors to build the first twenty-five miles.

Joseph A. Gilmore was made building agent of the road, for which George Stark had done some of the engineering, and Jonathan Adams made the final location. The road from Concord to Bradford was estimated to cost, including rolling stock and suitable station buildings, four hundred nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars. It was opened to Warner, October 1, 1849, and to Bradford, July 10, 1850. Here the enterprise rested until, under the corporate name of

the Sugar River Railroad, an extension was built to Newport, November 21, 1871, and to Claremont, September 10, 1872.

It was at one time contemplated to build a railroad up the valley of the Contoocook from a point on the Northern Railroad at Penacook, but the Contoocook Valley Railroad, from Contoocookville to Hillsborough Bridge, at first a fourteen and four tenths miles branch of the Concord & Claremont line, was completed December 17, 1849. Its bonded debt was stated in 1853 at one hundred forty-two thousand dollars. That of the Concord & Claremont company itself was at the same period two hundred sixty-five thousand four hundred dollars. The bonded and floating debts of the New Hampshire Central company (incorporated June 24, 1848, now the Manchester & North Weare, nineteen miles long), then regarded as a rival to the other two, were as much as two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars. The Sullivan Railroad, twenty-six miles long, from Bellows Falls to Windsor (which it is suitable to mention here, because it lies, all but its termini, wholly in New Hampshire, and it afterward came into the control of the Northern Railroad company had in 1851 a bonded debt of six hundred seventy-six thousand three hundred dollars; at a later date, seven hundred fifty thousand dollars. These roads were built at a time when the issuance of mortgage bonds, at discounts from their face value, had become an ordinary resort of promoters, and as the earnings of these bonded railways were in the beginning less than had been expected, they soon underwent foreclosure and reorganization. Stockholders were induced to give away their shares to reorganizing brokers, in order to rid themselves of personal liability. In the case of the New Hampshire Central they not only gave their stock, but sums of money with it. When investors discovered that all railroads did not earn ten per cent. dividends, they sought some channel for an outcry. This gave rise to a newspaper called the *Voice of the Stockholders*, a sort of gad-fly, published in Concord about 1854, but it had not much endurance and shortly expired.

An act of the legislature, passed January 8, 1853, permitted the Concord & Claremont and New Hampshire Central roads to unite under the name of the Merrimack & Connecticut Rivers Railroad. They were so united and operated jointly until 1859, when what had been the New Hampshire Central became, by authority of the legisture of 1858, the Manchester & North Weare. After a foreclosure sale in 1858, the Contoocook Valley Railroad became the Contoocook River Railroad.

In 1873 the Concord & Claremont, N. H., Railroad company was organized, to combine the properties of the Sugar River, the Contoo-

cook River, and the old Concord & Claremont companies, all having become a part of the Northern Railroad system. The bare mention of these changes in style and ownership will convey some idea of the worriment and loss encountered by those who in the early days ventured their money in building these roads.

In July, 1878, the Contoocook River line was extended eighteen and a half miles to Peterborough, by means of the Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad company. To this extension the city of Concord, as a corporation, made, on April 7, 1877, an outright gift of twenty-five thousand dollars, as it had, on October 10, 1868, given fifty thousand dollars, to the Sugar River extension to Claremont.

Under the direction of the Concord Railroad company, about 1852–'53, James A. Weston and John C. Briggs made surveys for a railroad from Concord to Pittsfield by a line across the interval ascending to the elevated plain by the gully next south of Sugar Ball or by another east of East Concord village. If Judge Upham had remained longer in full control of the Concord company, this idea doubtless would have come to fulfilment.

One of the First Cars.

The Steam Moter.







Style of Cars, 1903.



Opening of Line to Penacook.

The Concord Street Railway was incorporated June 26, 1878, and organized July 12, 1880, with Daniel Holden, John H. George, Moses Humphrey, Lewis Downing, Jr., Samuel C. Eastman, and Josiah B. Sanborn as its first directors; shortly afterward Benjamin A. Kimball was associated with them. Moses Humphrey at the

age of seventy-three years, brimful of courage, was active in its organization, and became its building agent, afterward its president. The original purpose of the company was to build a narrow gauge railway on the highway, to be run mainly by horse power from the south end of Main street to the village of West Concord, four miles. The first car ran from the Abbot-Downing shops, where it was built, to Fosterville, about 6 p. m., April 21, 1881. Moses Humphrey and an invited party rode on the car. It was drawn by one horse. The bell on the Board of Trade building rang, and people hurried to their doors thinking there was an alarm of fire. The road was opened to travel April 25, 1881 (when about five hundred passengers were carried); was extended to Penacook June 1, 1884, and to Contoocook River Park, a place of summer resort with many scenic attractions, July 4, 1893. The West End extension was opened October 15, 1891, the South Street extension July 4, 1894, and the Clinton Street extension August 20, 1901 (Old Home Day). Steam motors were used on the line north of Blossom Hill cemetery until electricity was adopted as motive power for the system in September, 1890. The first annual report of the company showed that its best day had been July 4, 1881, when its receipts were one hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents from two thousand four hundred and twenty-one passengers; smallest day December 12, twelve dollars and fifty-three cents from two hundred and six passengers. During the year 1882 it had two hundred and three thousand six hundred and sixty-one passengers. The road has now about twelve miles of track, has provided quarter-hourly service on most of its line since June 1, 1894, employs usually more than seventy men, and for the year ending December 31, 1900, the fares collected numbered one million, two hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-one. The capital of the company is fifty thousand dollars common stock, fifty thousand dollars preferred; bonded indebtedness, one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. It is thought that the first vestibuled street cars ever built were those constructed here by Benjamin French, and put to use by this company on September 1, 1890. John H. Albin was president of the corporation from July, 1891, to July, 1901. This street railway is to be broadened to standard gauge, when its equipment will be modernized, and electric railway connections established with the Concord & Montreal electric line to Suncook and Manchester,[1] and it seems probable that like connections may afterward be made to the northward with Franklin and perhaps Tilton and Laconia. Lucius Tuttle is president; John F. Webster, treasurer; Frank E. Brown,

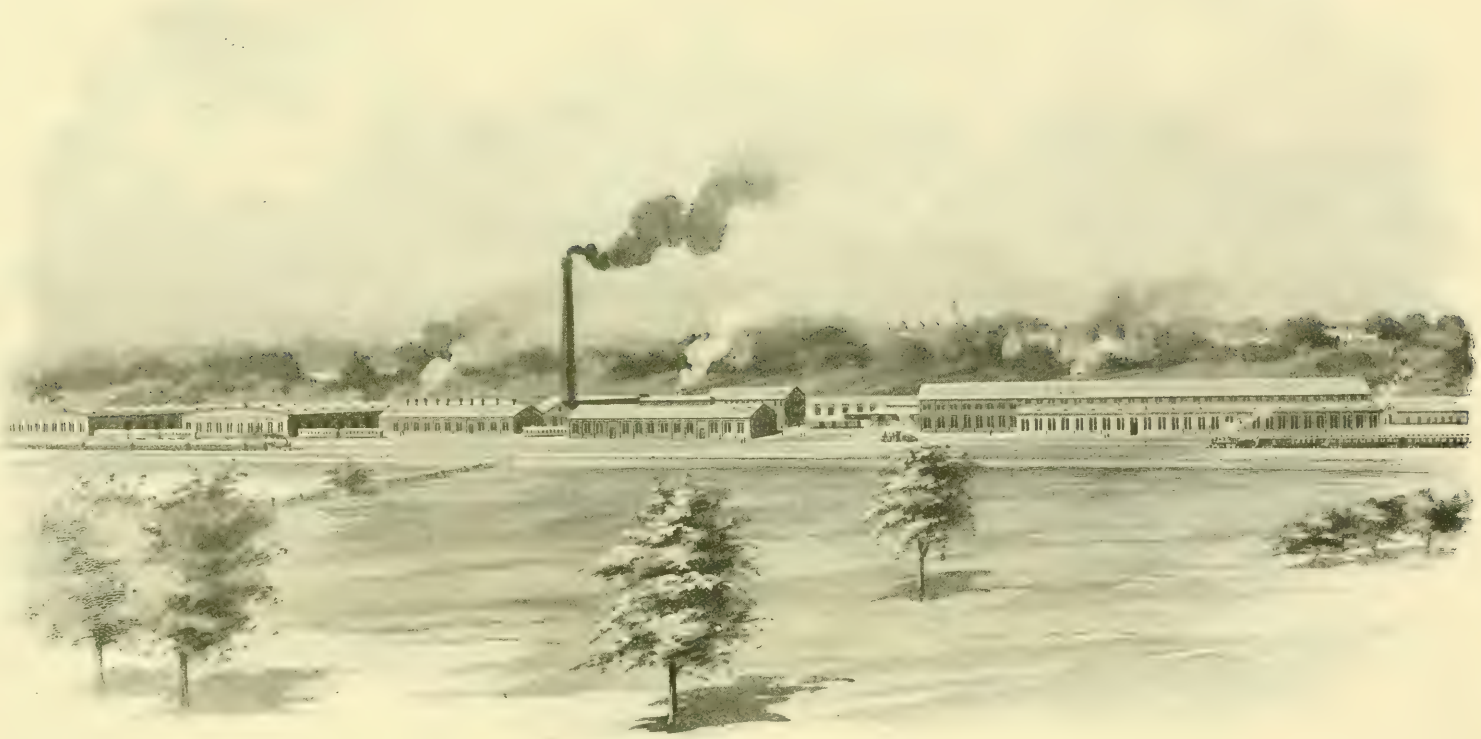
[1] The electric line to Manchester was opened August 11, 1902.

passenger agent; and H. A. Albin, superintendent. These officers were chosen in July, 1901, and their names suggest the fact that the control of the company is held by people who will improve the property and maintain it in the highest possible state of efficiency. Under a recent act of the legislature this street railway may be consolidated with the Concord & Montreal, which is itself under lease to the Boston & Maine company.

There have been at times controversies—commercial, legal, or legislative—interesting to the greater railroad companies within the scope of this chapter, such as that in 1851, in regard to division of through fares and freight earnings which was adjusted by arbitrators; or that in the legislature of 1887 over the Hazen and the Atherton bills which was ended by a veto of the governor; or that in the courts of 1887-'95 between the Concord and the Manchester & Lawrence companies, when the subject of contention was the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but such do not concern all readers, and details thereof may be sought elsewhere.

Returning now for a parting glance at material properties (what one can see of the railway in our own town), it may be said, first, that of a score of the larger local personal estates more than half have been derived in whole or in great part from the business of transportation by rail; several came entirely by that way. The names of eleven hundred and eighty-nine railway employees are in the city directory for 1900, and there may be others whose occupation is not defined therein with sufficient exactness to so identify them. There were fifty-four such names in the directory for 1844. The average number of railway employees at Concord is now thirteen hundred and forty-six, and the yearly pay-rolls aggregate eight hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

Peter Clark, in his early forecast of what the Concord Railroad ought to construct here, estimated that it would be necessary to expend for station buildings the sum of ten thousand dollars. There are now within the city limits twenty-nine and two tenths miles of main tracks, and thirty-six and eight tenths miles of side tracks, almost enough to build a single track road on an air line to Boston. The steam and electric car tracks within the city limits aggregate over eighty-three miles. Existing station buildings cover ten and a half acres of ground, and, including the right of way, are valued for taxation at seven hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-four cents, not much less than half of the taxable valuation of the whole town as published in the



Boston & Maine Railroad Shops from the East.

Journal of the Legislature of 1840. The chief of these buildings is the passenger station and train shed, covering one hundred thousand square feet of area, the fourth to occupy the site. It was built in 1885, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from designs made by Bradford L. Gilbert of New York, and its excellencies have been so apparent to railroad men that the same architect was afterward employed to plan the reconstruction of the Grand Central station in New York. The pictured views in the early part of this chapter give a better idea of this station than mere words can. Its entire cost was borne by the Concord Railroad, the traditional policy of that company being to own the stations at each end of its line.

The railway shops at the South end, constructed in 1897 and since enlarged, occupy six and fifteen one hundredths acres of a seventy-acre tract. A full-page view of them accompanies this chapter. They are fully equipped with titanic machinery for the repair of locomotives and the construction and repair of steam and electric cars. The electric division car barns are also adjacent and an electric storage battery is held in reserve against accident or flood.

The great freight yard east of the passenger station occupies an area of fifty acres and cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It requires twelve switching crews (one hundred and sixteen men) and has been regarded as the best similar yard in the country.

Counting each arrival and departure, there are above one hundred daily passenger and freight trains in the summer season, and the remark of an editorial wag years ago that our railway facilities were such that a man could start from here to go anywhere is abundantly justified.

Freight can now be sent to points almost world-wide apart, by land or water routes, at through rates. Three thousand tons of granite is the average monthly shipment. The old boating company's last and lowest rate of four dollars a ton for general downward freight to Boston, and three dollars and fifty cents a ton for granite, has given place to various classifications for traffic at three dollars and forty cents, three dollars and twenty cents, two dollars and eighty cents, two dollars, and one dollar and eighty cents a ton, and granite goes by car-loads at eighty cents a ton.

The average monthly movement of freight cars to and from the station is forty thousand. Some of these cars are marked with devices and letterings that carry the mind away to the old Santa Fe trail, to mountains which slope toward the Saskatchawan, and to

rivers which water the Pacific. The saintly name of Father Marquette, the intrepid missionary and explorer of the Mississippi, who died more than two centuries ago on the lonely shore of Lake Michigan, is now spread on the vans of trains loaded with wheat or corn from prairies which his weary feet once trod.

It may serve some good purpose to mention here the dates when various contrivances that make railway traveling safer and pleasanter came into local use. The telegraph (Vermont and Boston line) came in 1849, and located its office where is now the south store of the Columbian building, with Ira F. Chase as the first operator. It was on this wire that George Brackett, a citizen of color, declared that he often saw messages passing to and fro. Brass checks for baggage were adopted about 1850, the signal bell cord to passenger train engineers about 1853, steel rails and fish plates in 1868, safety switches and frogs in 1888, coal-burning engines and the Miller platform and coupling in 1871, the Westinghouse brake in 1876. The parlor car came in 1874, the telephone for general use in 1880, and heating by steam from the engine in 1891. Wire fencing began in 1885, and the first iron bridge was built over the Nashua river in 1884. The road-bed between Concord and Boston was oiled in 1899 to free the trains from dust, and the use of coke for fuel was begun the same year. The end of the century sees the automatic coupler in general use.

Among those people—citizens of Concord once, some of them citizens still—who have served in various capacities on the railways that we call our own, gained some success here or elsewhere, and yet have had little or no mention in this chapter, are H. J. Lombaert, afterward second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Central, and president of the American Steamship company; John Crombie, afterward superintendent of the Vermont Central; James A. Weston, whose portrait hangs in the gallery of the governors of New Hampshire; Harvey Rice, afterward superintendent of motive power of the Erie; James Sedgley, afterward superintendent of motive power of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; *Reuben Sherburne* (1842),[1] afterward superintendent of the Vermont Central; William M. Parker, afterward superintendent of the Boston & Lowell; *Levi P. Wright* (1848), afterward lieutenant-colonel First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and superintendent of military railroads at Nashville, Tenn.; *Henry C. Sherburne* (1850), afterward president of the Northern; George E. Todd, who began with the Northern in 1848, became its superintendent, and remained with it until his death in 1892; James R.

[1] Mr. Sherburne began service with the Boston & Concord Boating company in 1838.

Kendrick, afterward general manager of the Old Colony; Charles H. Ham, afterward of the United States board of general appraisers, New York; *George G. Sanborn* (1848), afterward local treasurer of the Northern Pacific; James N. Lauder, afterward superintendent of motive power of the Old Colony; *John Kimball* (1848), the most trusted man in Concord; Benjamin A. Kimball (1854), president of the Concord & Montreal, who left to himself would have gathered together a New Hampshire railway system of excellent proportions, with Concord as its focus; *Henry McFarland* (1850), afterward secretary and treasurer of the Union Pacific; *James M. Foss* (1846), afterward superintendent of the Vermont Central; Charles S. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific; Lyman Wallace, afterward an engineer in Farragut's fleet, now a master mechanic of the Mexican Central; George F. Evans, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central; W. G. Bean, a division superintendent of the Boston & Maine; M. T. Donovan, freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine; John F. Webster (1857), treasurer of the Concord & Montreal; Horace E. Chamberlin (1858), recently superintendent of Concord division, Boston & Maine; James T. Gordon (1865), general foreman of car department in the Concord shops; G. E. Cummings, superintendent of White Mountains division, Boston & Maine; Frank E. Brown, assistant general passenger agent, Boston & Maine; and James M. Jones, general baggage agent, who had continuous service with the Concord company for forty-eight years.

Although he did not have, as did those above mentioned, a preliminary railway connection here, Edward H. Rollins should be mentioned as a railway man of Concord, as he was secretary and treasurer of the Union Pacific, 1869–'77, and so should Josiah F. Hill, recently secretary of the Great Southern.

The names of the survivors among the foregoing who were railway men as early as 1850 are shown in italic, and the figures in parentheses following names indicate when the service of individuals began. Other living railway men of that time who have been so fortunate as to find contentment and appreciation here, are John Gienty (1846), B. F. Wolcott (1847), Charles E. Twombly (1848), C. M. Templeton (1849), Edson C. Eastman (1850), and Charles F. Webster (1845), the last of whom had probably longer continuous service than any other employee.

John H. Pearson, Augustine C. Pierce, Josiah Minot, J. Stephens Abbot, Edson Hill, Samuel S. Kimball, John A. White, Edward H. Rollins, and Joseph B. Walker have been active directors in railroads herein treated, and Franklin Pierce, Ira Perley, John H. George, Josiah Minot, William L. Foster, Mason W. Tappan, William H.

Bartlett, William E. Chandler, John Y. Mugridge, Anson S. Marshall, William M. Chase, Frank S. Streeter, Samuel C. Eastman, John M. Mitchell, and John H. Albin have been the counselors whose advice and service the railways have chiefly sought.

The local railway belongings which interested the people of 1842 have passed out of existence. One thing remains,—the station martin house. Whenever an employee of the olden time returns from his wanderings, which in some cases have been far and wide, he knows he has come home again when from the incoming train his eye falls on the colony of purple martins that for half a century have dwelt each season where kindly forethought so long ago provided a place for them.

The roll of the railroad men of half a century ago yet living is short. Their old associates vanished with the antiquated ways and the ancient machinery. Fifty years hence, when this History of Concord shall be a battered old book, some one may write a chapter like this—like in purport, better in manner—in regard to the men of to-day, and the things now deemed the best things.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

JACOB H. GALLINGER.[1]

The first settlers of Concord were more concerned about their spiritual than about their physical welfare, and no physician accompanied them to what was then a frontier settlement. For about fourteen years the community was without a family doctor. Such ailments as afflicted the settlers—and their hardy out-of-door life made them few—and such accidents as occurred, were treated with the simple remedies of the fireside. If there was consultation it was with the neighbors, who bestowed kindly sympathy if they could not suggest a medicine to give relief from pain or stay the waste of disease. In those early days the practice of obstetrics was wholly in the hands of women; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that it became a regular branch of the medical profession. In this community, as in others, some experienced woman attended at child-birth, and acted as nurse and doctor when illness came upon the family; and her ministrations and advice were the neighborly acts of kindness which the settlers freely gave to one another.

There is a tradition that the first physician on the soil of Concord was a Dr. Henry Rolfe, who came here in the summer or autumn of 1726 and spent the winter with one David Uran in a block-house built by them on the spot where Captain Benjamin Emery afterward resided. Bouton, in his history, refers to Henry Rolfe and Richard Uran as spending the winter here and suffering from the cold and want of suitable provisions, and that they were relieved by friendly Indians. It is supposed that he returned to Massachusetts in the spring, and there is no evidence that he ever came back. The same tradition reports him to have been the father of Benjamin Rolfe, who took so conspicuous a part among the first settlers.

Dr. Ezra Carter, the elder, was the first physician to settle in Concord. He came here from Salisbury, Mass., where he studied medicine with Dr. Ordway, and he was at that time about twenty-one years of age. Concord then had a population of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and as there were settlements in Bow and Canterbury it is quite likely his practice extended to these towns. Like

[1] I am indebted to James O. Lyford for the gathering of data for this article. J. H. G.

other physicians of the early settlements of New England he combined farming with the practice of medicine, and shared with the pioneers the hardships and deprivations of their isolated life. A summons to the sick-room found him cultivating the fields, planting or harvesting his crops, gathering from the adjacent forest his firewood, collecting the indigenous plants of the neighborhood, from which, with the productions of his botanical garden, he compounded many of his medicines. Every physician of those days was his own pharmacist, and his botanical garden was as much a part of his equipment as the drugs he brought from the centers of trade in the colonies. The late Dr. A. H. Crosby of Concord, in speaking of the environments which surrounded the physician of the eighteenth century in the frontier settlements, says that "many of the indigenous plants were very easily gathered, and were so carefully prepared that not even the extracts, tinctures, and elixirs of the same plants from the hands of the manufacturing pharmacists equaled them in therapeutic effect." Even as late as the time of Dr. Peter Renton, who came to Concord in 1822 and remained here until 1845, the botanical garden was a part of the country doctor's outfit.

Dr. Carter made his trips to patients on horseback where this was possible; and if called to an outside settlement, he was compelled to pick his way on foot through the woods by means of spotted trees. He became early identified with the public affairs of Concord, and served frequently as moderator, town clerk, and selectman. He was made a justice of the peace, and in this capacity settled many of the differences and disputes of his fellow-townsmen. In his character as a peace-maker he was quite as distinguished as in his profession. Whether from this cause, or that the title of justice of the peace was considered to outrank that of doctor, the old-fashioned gravestone which marks his grave in the North cemetery has his name engraved thereon:

"Ezra Carter, Esq."

He was universally beloved for his kindliness of manner and charitable disposition. His ready wit and genial disposition made him a welcome visitor in the sick-room, and he gave practical demonstration of that concise definition of the healing art once given by a medical student, "The act of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease." Like his contemporaries in other frontier settlements, he did a trade and barter business with his patients, taking pay for his services in beef, pork, homespun cloth, farm implements and an exchange of labor, for the early settlers had but little money. Yet he seems to have accumulated some property, and about the time of his decease, having in mind the trials and hardships of the settlers, filled out

receipts for all poor persons indebted to him, and gave directions in his will that they should be given to those concerned, immediately after his death. He died September 17, 1767, at the age of forty-eight, having been in practice here twenty-seven years. During that time Concord had tripled in population, an enumeration ordered by the general assembly the year of his death showing seven hundred and fifty-two inhabitants.

Whether Dr. Carter had any contemporaries in practice here during the latter part of his life is not clear. A Dr. Emery is mentioned as being in Concord, and he is classed in chronological order in the New Hampshire Repository after Dr. Carter. The only known facts about him are that he was in Concord for a short time, and removed to Fryeburg, Me., where he died.

The immediate successor of Dr. Carter was Dr. Philip Carrigain or McCarrigan. He was the son of an English physician who settled in New York, where Philip was born. The son was taken in his youth to Haverhill, Mass., where he studied medicine with Dr. Brickett. He came to Concord in 1768, and is said to have possessed extraordinary skill and decision in the management of cases confided to his care, and to have risen to eminence in his profession. He was distinguished as a surgeon; but surgery in those days was very far from being the exact science it is at present. It was long before the time of anesthetics and improved instruments, the ordinary saw of the carpenter and any sharp knife being quite a complement of tools for amputation. One of Dr. Carrigain's successful cases is related by Dr. Bouton as showing his decision, good judgment, the fertility of his resources, and the crude methods of the times. Richard Potter, while logging in Loudon several miles from home, had his leg severely crushed between a log and a standing tree. Several doctors were sent for, and the majority of this council decided that amputation was useless as Potter was sure to die. Dr. Carrigain dissented from the opinion of his colleagues, and after the others had left, cut the leg off at the knee. Finding the saw he had brought with him rather dull, he sent a quarter of a mile to the nearest house for a sharper one, and with this finished the operation. The bone was left bare and smooth, and in order to make the skin heal over the stump Dr. Carrigain ordered New England rum heated and poured slowly over the wound while he picked and roughened the bone with an awl. Mr. Potter, fortunately, was insensible during the operation, but he recovered and lived nearly half a century, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-four. At another time Dr. Carrigain amputated a finger at the scene of accident with a mallet and chisel, and then dressed the wounded hand.

The early town was remarkably free from epidemic diseases, but was twice visited by smallpox in the last century, the first time in 1775, and again in 1793. But there were only three fatal cases as the result of both visitations. During the Revolutionary War the smallpox frequently appeared in various sections of the country. This was probably owing to the free communication with Canada, where the disease prevailed, and to the intercourse of the people with the army, where it was quite common. In some instances it was supposed to have been brought into the country at the instigation of the British.

The next physician to settle in Concord was Dr. Ebenezer H. Goss, who came here in 1769, or 1770, and married a daughter of Reverend Timothy Walker. He held a commission as surgeon under General Stark for a brief period during the Revolutionary War; but because of a disagreement between him and his commander in relation to the management of smallpox cases, he resigned and returned to Concord. He continued a resident of Concord as late as 1785, but sometime thereafter removed to Maine, where he died at an advanced age.

A contemporary of Dr. Carrigain and Dr. Goss was Dr. Peter Green, whose practice here covered a period of fifty-six years. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., October 1, 1745, graduated at Harvard college, and began medical practice in the place of his birth. He came to Concord in 1772, and lived and died in a house directly opposite the present city hall, on the site of the residence of Henry Robinson. He was both physician and nurse in critical cases, preferring to administer his medicines with his own hand. All too frequently his services were solely labors of love, for he was both moderate in his charges and neglectful of their collection. It is said of him that notwithstanding the custom of the time of multiplying doses and of administering a great variety of medicines, his practice was distinguished for the simplicity of his remedies.

The close of the century witnessed but three additions to the medical profession of Concord, but the stay of these was only temporary. Dr. Richard Hazeltine was examined by the New Hampshire Medical society for license to practice, and his certificate bears date March 6, 1794. He opened an office in his father's house, and his advertisement is found in the *Courier* of November 8, 1794, from which it appears that in the intervening time he was in the employ of Dr. Carrigain, with whom he studied. Nothing further of him is known.

Dr. Samuel Adams, a native of Lincoln, Mass., came here about 1796. He removed from here to Wiscasset, Me., and thence to Boston, where he had a reputable practice for a number of years, and finally to Cincinnati, where he died.

Two years later Dr. G. Gridley settled in Concord and married the daughter of David George. After residing here a few years he removed to Newburyport, Mass., and afterwards to Candor, N. Y. Dr. Gridley was celebrated while here for his successful treatment, by means of the "Gridley plaster," of the indolent ulcer on the lower extremities then commonly known as "sore legs," which proved in his day so vexatious to the medical profession.

The first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century witnessed the coming of several physicians whose reputation was more than local, and who contributed by their skill and learning to the advancement of the profession. Dr. Zadoc Howe was in Concord from about 1802 to 1814, and afterwards settled in Billerica, Mass. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, who married a daughter of Dr. Peter Green; Dr. Moses Long settled in the East village in 1813, and remained in Concord until 1824; Dr. Peter Renton, a Scotchman by birth, settled in Concord in 1822, and removed to Boston in 1843 or 1844; Dr. Samuel Morril, the brother of Governor David L. Morril, came here in 1819, remained for a number of years, and held many offices; Dr. Richard Russell was here three years prior to 1824, and afterwards practised in Wakefield and Somersworth, in which latter place he died; Dr. Elijah Colby practised in the East village from 1823 to 1838, and Dr. Ezra Carter, the younger, a distant relative though not a direct descendant of Dr. Ezra Carter, the first physician of Concord. He came to Concord in 1825, and with the exception of two years spent in Loudon practised at the capital until his death. Dr. Josiah Crosby was here from 1825 to 1828, when he removed to Manchester.

Concord early in this century became the permanent meeting place of the New Hampshire Medical society, which was incorporated by the legislature in 1791. The history of this society would make a volume by itself of most interesting and racy reading; and with its growth and work many physicians of the capital have been identified. The story of its early struggles for existence is almost pathetic reading, so little was its object understood by the public and its advantages even by members themselves. The attendance for many years was small, the arrearage of dues large, while the disciplining of its members for non-payment of dues, non-attendance, and unprofessional conduct was undertaken with fear and trembling. Yet the medical profession of the state to-day owes more than it can tell to the valiant few who held together under most discouraging circumstances, meeting year after year at great inconvenience to themselves, and laboring for the advance of knowledge among themselves and for the extirpation of the charlatan and the quack.

Drs. Green and Carrigain, while not charter members of the society, were voted into that organization at its first regular meeting, and to the mission of the society both were devotedly attached. Its formation antedated the establishment of Dartmouth Medical school. At that time very few of the physicians of the country had the advantages of training at a medical school, for such institutions were few in number. The medical student passed no examination for admission to practice. He usually apprenticed himself to some doctor of the neighborhood, residing at home during the first two years of his studies, going to recite to his tutor once a week or once a month, as was most convenient. During the third year he rode with his preceptor to observe his practice and to further qualify himself for his profession. If he made his lodging with the doctor, he took care of the doctor's horse, ran his errands, did the chores of the family, assisted in compounding medicines, answered the night bell, and at social functions in the doctor's family stood at the door and announced the guests. He studied according to his inclination, and, at the end of the prescribed time, established himself in some town as a physician and surgeon. "He was indeed fortunate," says the late Dr. A. H. Crosby, "if he was not ordered to move on by the selectmen;" for in those days the town fathers were empowered to warn any improvident individual out of town, if they had reason to fear that he was likely to become a town charge. One of the first medical students examined by the society was Dr. Hazeltine of Concord, referred to earlier in this chapter.

At that time very few physicians had libraries, and one of the objects of the New Hampshire Medical society was the accumulation of a library whose books could be loaned to its members. The difficulties encountered in raising funds to purchase books were only exceeded by the struggles afterward made to keep track of them. The early records of the New Hampshire Medical society are largely taken up with discussions and votes to secure attendance of members, the return of books borrowed, the payment of delinquent fees, and to prevent the organization from lapsing through indifference. Dr. Peter Green, who never exacted a fee of a patient when it would occasion the least embarrassment, and who would attend a case of obstetrics six miles from home for the munificent fee of fifty cents, was frequently up for discipline for the non-payment of dues. Once the society voted to take in payment of his delinquent dues such books of his library as were not duplicates of its own, and with a self-sacrifice worthy of the highest tribute this philanthropic physician parted willingly with the best of his treasures, obtained originally by depriving himself of the comforts of life, that the society might be maintained.

In 1827 Dr. Thomas Chadbourne and Dr. Josiah Crosby, both of Concord, resigned from the society because members were not living up to the by-laws in reference to consultations with unlicensed practitioners, of whom two were reported in Concord, one in Hopkinton, one in Deerfield, one in Chichester, and two in Pembroke. The resignations were not accepted, but were the subject of debate at several annual meetings. In 1830 Dr. Chadbourne returned to active membership in the society.

Temperance was a topic of frequent consideration at the meetings of the society. As early as 1823 the treasurer was authorized to pay all bills connected with the meetings of the society except those for "spirits and provender." In 1824 the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of depositing medicines in stores, taverns, and grog-shops, with directions to the common people for their use, is not only pernicious to the health and morals of society, but derogatory to the character and reputation of the physicians.

Resolved, That we disapprove the encouragement held out to the public through the medium of pompous advertisements that the daily use of bitters is conducive to health; and we consider the facility with which Stoughton's Elix. Spec. Bitters, etc., may be procured at country stores one of the most direct means of inducing habits of intemperance (the bane of society) of any within our knowledge.

To prove its faith by its works, the society by vote held its meetings at a temperance hotel at the capital, and complimented the proprietor of the Phenix, Mr. Dole, for the "noble stand he has taken in favor of temperance in banishing all kinds of intoxicating liquors from his house."

In 1848, seven years before the first prohibitory statute of New Hampshire was passed, the New Hampshire Medical society adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That this Society regards the evils which result from the use of alcoholic drink as an occasional or habitual beverage as a sufficient cause for the passage of laws that shall operate as a prohibition to their sale except for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes.

An attempt was made in 1819 to establish a medical school at Concord. The projector of this enterprise was Dr. Alexander Ramsey of Fryeburg, Me., who from 1808 to 1823 delivered lectures on anatomy and physiology at the capital and other towns of New Hampshire. He brought with him an anatomical museum, and upon being made an honorary member of the New Hampshire Medical society presented it with some of his anatomical works and plates.

He had the reputation of being a man of ability and learning, but some of the notices of himself and his work which he caused to be published indicate an erratic mind. There was published by Hill & Moore, in 1819, an address and anatomical prospectus by Alexander Ramsey, M. D., in which he claims to have founded the "notions of physiology, medicine, and surgery on dissected facts" at the College of Edinburgh, his native city. In 1802 he sailed for America. He says that at various periods of his life he was invited to fill the anatomical chairs of New York, Dartmouth, and Brunswick Medical colleges. He outlined a course of study to be pursued under his instruction at Concord, and to be completed in Boston. He intimated that the laws of New Hampshire had something to do with the completion of his lectures in Boston. This address was prepared at Richard Bradley's in Concord, and bears date of November 30, 1819. This was, however, incidental or preparatory to his main object, the establishment of a medical school at Concord.[1] He so impressed himself upon contemporaneous physicians that serious consideration was given to his proposition. He first broached the project of a medical school to the New Hampshire Medical society, and a committee was chosen to take into consideration his proposal, and to invite members of the legislature to listen to his lecture. The legislature was expected to aid the enterprise with an appropriation. The committee and the legislature listened to the doctor, but nothing came of the hearing. As the society met only once a year, the doctor submitted his proposition to the Center District Medical society, also a Concord institution. A committee was appointed to attend the doctor's lecture and report. The committee reported in favor of the doctor's plan as highly conducive to the advancement of medical science in Concord, and recommended that the district society suggest to the general society the propriety of petitioning the legislature to incorporate the New Hampshire Medical society, or a part of it, into a college of physicians and surgeons, with power to confer degrees. The report was signed by Drs. Job Wilson, Samuel Morril, Moses Long, Thomas Chadbourne, and Josiah Whittridge, most of whom were, or became, physicians of Concord. The New Hampshire Medical society took no further action, and nothing came of the project. At the annual meeting in 1820, on the suggestion of Dr. R. D. Mussey, a professor of the Dartmouth Medical school, visitors from the society were elected to attend the examinations of the medical students at Hanover, and report their observations to the society. It is not improbable that the faculty of the Dartmouth Medical school became alarmed at the prospect of a rival school at

[1] Address of Dr. George Cook.

Concord, and sought thus to defeat it by identifying the New Hampshire Medical society with the medical school at Hanover. Dr. Ramsey became discouraged and removed to Parsonsfield, Me., where he died in 1824. Had a medical school been established at the capital, it is quite probable that its proximity to the legislature would have secured for it state aid, and that ultimately the one at Hanover would have been united with it. The legislature has once within its existence voted an appropriation of five thousand dollars to the Dartmouth Medical school, largely through the influence of Concord physicians.

Although no chartered medical school was established in Concord, the custom of taking medical students into the family or office of physicians continued here until long past the middle of the century. Dr. Peter Renton, who during his sojourn in Concord was regarded as a skilful physician, usually had one or more students connected with his office. His contemporaries in Concord were more or less favored in this respect, for the necessity of exact training was not then felt to be as important as now. In 1836 Dr. Timothy Haynes, who had settled in Concord, informed his friends and medical brethren that he "had opened anatomical rooms on Main street, where he would devote a large share of his time in demonstrating anatomy to students, and making anatomical preparations for his museum." He invited all of his friends, the profession, farmers, and others anxious to promote the science of medicine, "to procure specimens of natural history, curiosities, deformed animals of all kinds, and forward them to him, or give information by letter; all favors of this kind will be gratefully received, acknowledged, and reasonably compensated." The next year he acknowledged in the newspapers the receipt of valuable specimens, and says that about one hundred had been procured,—some of them not inferior to any in New England. In the same advertisement he announced that surgical operations will occur before his class, and that "advice to the indigent is without charge." As late as 1844 Dr. Haynes advertised that he "continues to give instruction in anatomy and surgery in the brick block on Main street," and he gives a list of the operations that have been witnessed in the past three months.

In 1845, Drs. Chadbourne and Buck announced their "anatomical dissertations," and that their rooms will be open November 1st, and materials furnished for any number of students during the winter; "daily examinations and demonstrations will be given."

Late in the same year Dr. Charles P. Gage advertised that he had made arrangements for giving instruction in various branches of medical science to medical students, and that he had abundant mate-

rial for the scalpel. Advertising for students seems to have been discontinued about this time, although, as before remarked, the practice of admitting students to doctors' offices continued here until a much later date.

If Concord did not secure a medical school, it was not without notoriety in the attempt made to make it the headquarters of a system of medical treatment which for a quarter of a century flourished with varying success in all parts of the country, and which in its various ramifications and outgrowths led to some radical changes in the old school of medical practice. This was known as the Thomsonian system, and its author and patentee was Samuel Thomson, who was born in Alstead, N. H., February 9, 1769. As a boy he resided in a sparsely settled district, a distance of several miles from the nearest country doctor, and the neighbors were largely dependent in case of illness upon the ministrations of some kind "Mother in Israel," who treated them with roots and herbs. Thomson early became interested in watching these women as they were called to his own family and those of the nearest neighbors and, when quite a young man, took up doctoring, as other young men of his day and later picked up trades without serving any apprenticeship. He was led to take a particular interest in the wild plants he found growing in the fields and pastures, lobelia inflata, a species of tobacco plant, being the chief remedy in his pharmacopœia. This he used as an emetic. He also experimented with steam baths, and had a preparation of hot drops for internal application for the cure of colds, the reduction of fevers, etc. After several years of practice confined to his own neighborhood, he became a traveling doctor and visited other parts of New Hampshire and localities in Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts. In 1813 he obtained a patent for his system of practice which secured him the exclusive right to use certain medical preparations. He published a pamphlet giving an account of the principles and practice of his system, with directions for using his medicines. These, with the right to use the preparations according to his direction, he sold for twenty dollars a right. Every family purchasing one of these rights could from that time forward forever dispense with the services of a physician. "Fevers, rheumatism, pleurisy, consumption, cancers, and broken bones were all to yield to this new method,"[1] and the patient was to be made whole again. Thomson's name became a household word, and many disciples sought his instruction.

Among these was one Benjamin Thompson, a native of Andover, this state. He came to Concord in 1834, but does not appear to have

[1] Address of Dr. A. H. Crosby before N. H. Medical society.

been related to Samuel Thomson, for the spelling of the surname was different. Where he became acquainted with his preceptor, or how long he served with him to observe his practice, if he did at all, are not known; but in 1832, having established an infirmary in Boston, he advertised it in the *New Hampshire Patriot*. Two years later his coming to Concord was heralded by a column advertisement in the same paper introduced by the following:

Salus populi est suprema lex.

To the whole of the United States in general and to the worthy and independent citizens of New Hampshire in particular, in the name of common sense, Amen.

The advertisement best tells the story of his bombastic advent, and from it the following excerpts are taken:

Deplorable and highly reprehensible ignorance, joined to proverbial laziness and heartless peculation, are the known crying sins of the regular medical faculty. Regular indeed may they well be called, for they regularly either kill with the lancet or poison with mercury more than one half of their unfortunate dupes. . . . Many important letters from regular poison doctors craving most humbly to become partners of Dr. Benjamin Thompson will be exhibited to the good citizens of Concord. Dr. Thompson is well aware that the medical hornets will immediately leave their holes to swarm about the banner of Thompsonianism. This banner, however, will be found hornet proof, calomel proof, and M. D. proof. . . . A favor he will value taken from their hands is that some one deputed by the medical society of New Hampshire meet a Thompsonian in public debate in Concord on the several claims of mineral poisons and botany. Should the New Hampshire faculty back out, as Dr. Thompson is much afraid they will, on the ground that their nominee cannot meet any other than a regularly graduated physician, he begs leave to address words of consolation to that nominee thus: "Fret not thy gizzard."

Thompson purchased the house and adjoining grounds, now occupied by Benjamin A. Kimball, and established there a Thompsonian infirmary. This house was built in 1825 by Sampson Bullard,—the keystone disclosed by alterations since made giving the date of its erection. It has since been greatly enlarged and changed. It was used as a residence and business office by Mr. Thompson, and was connected with other buildings built by him by a bridge which formed an arch over the driveway leading into the grounds.

Mr. Thompson appears to have met with immediate success. His infirmary was well patronized, and before a year he was obliged to enlarge his establishment. In September, 1835, the *New Hampshire Patriot* contained a prospectus of the Concord Botanic Infirmary, as it was then designated. From all that can be learned the description

here given of the buildings and grounds is in the same extravagant style as his notice of his introduction of a new theory of medical practice.

The Concord infirmary was fitted up with steam baths; and if the patients presented a more cleanly appearance after being washed in the infirmary, and wondered at the whiteness and delicacy of their skin, they were informed by Thompson that it was due to getting the mercury out of them which the poison doctors had for years been putting into their systems. One good old orthodox minister, who resided in an adjoining town and who had made an exchange with one of his Concord brethren, arrived at the infirmary late one Saturday night, suffering from a severe cold. He asked Thompson if he could steam the cold out of him so that he would be able to preach the next day, and was somewhat shocked when Thompson, in his profane way, informed him that he could "steam hell and damnation out of him."



Thompsonian Infirmary, with House of Mr. Kimball on Right.

Benjamin Thompson was born about 1790. He was a man of rather prepossessing appearance, and though he had few school advantages he was apt in observation, quick to absorb information, and entirely self-reliant. Possessing a heavy voice and clear articulation, he was an impressive personage, especially among the ignorant. He had a passion for gambling, and was throughout life a professional gambler, who frequently won large sums of money which he dispensed with a lavish hand. At other times he passed a somewhat precarious existence, migrating from place to place with no settled occupation.

The papers of that period contain advertisements of several Thomsonian infirmaries established in various towns of the state; but the

Concord infirmary appears to have been the central establishment for New Hampshire. The Thomsonian doctors multiplied in number, for patients were urged to study the system and to go out as disciples of the new healing art, the essential qualification of any applicant for matriculation being that he should possess "common sense."

It was in vain that the regular physicians warned the public against the methods of these, in most cases, ignorant men. It was not until some of the victims were left too long in the steam-box and were overdone that the popularity of the Thomsonian system began to wane. Whether it was from the decline of his business, or from other causes, or from all combined, Benjamin Thompson disappeared about 1837, and according to all accounts, reached New York, where he soon after died.

In February, 1837, his brother, Charles Thompson, in an advertisement in the *New Hampshire Patriot*, informs the public that he has taken the commodious and finely situated mansion on Main street, recently refitted, enlarged and ornamented by Dr. Benjamin Thompson, and known as the "Concord Botanic Infirmary." From this time it became less an object of public interest. Throughout the state there was a marked falling off of patrons and the infirmaries ceased to exist as hospitals.

When the practice of Thomsonianism declined in New England it spread to the West and South, finding a foothold in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, and other states. Medical schools were established in Cincinnati, O., and Macon, Ga., where the doctrines of Thomson were taught; and much medical literature emanated from the professors in these institutions. For a time, these schools graduated many students; but, so far as can be ascertained, they have gone out of existence, the so-called Eclectic system having absorbed them. Doubtless there are still practitioners of the Thomsonian school scattered throughout the country, but as a medical system it has practically disappeared.

About 1842 the Concord infirmary was discontinued. For thirty years the wooden buildings which constituted it, and which stretched from Mr. Kimball's present residence to Concord street, were used as tenements. In 1872 they were destroyed by fire.

The Water Cure, as a method of treating infirmity and disease, was introduced in Concord in 1850 by Dr. Timothy Haynes. He had associated with him Dr. George H. Taylor, who for five years previous had made hydropathy a study. They purchased the commodious house of Porter Blanchard at the northwest corner of Main and Centre streets, and fitted it up for the accommodation of patients. The building is now used as a hotel known as the Commercial

House, and in recent years it has been enlarged by an additional story. For several years this Water Cure establishment was widely known, and the merits and demerits of the system of treatment were the subject of much discussion. For a time it was quite well patronized. Hydropathy was generally scouted by regular physicians, and Dr. Haynes was severely disciplined by the New Hampshire Medical society, of which he was a member, for his connection with this establishment. Whether from this cause, or because the institution was not sufficiently supported, after two years he and his partner, Mr. Taylor, disposed of their interest to Dr. William T. Vail, of New York, who appears to have received and treated patients for about three years, when, in 1855, notice of his removal to Franklin appears in Concord newspapers. His stay at Franklin was brief, for he soon after appeared at Hill, where the institution had its remaining life. The Water Cure, like the Thomsonian system of steam baths and the Botanic methods of treatment of diseases, was a protest against the regular school of practice, as the following from an advertisement of Dr. Vail will show:

Treatment is by water of varied temperature, from as hot as well can be borne, to the cold spring water. We also bring all of the hygienic agencies to bear in curing the sick, such as pure air, exercise and a proper diet, which important aids are but too generally neglected or poorly insisted upon by drug practitioners. The majority of cases treated at Water Cure establishments are such as have been subjected to all the appliances of poisonous drugs from one to ten years or more in vain; yet the most of them are entirely cured, and the remainder benefited.

Dr. Taylor, who with Dr. Haynes started the Water Cure establishment at Concord, returned to New York, where in 1854 he became the projector of the "Movement Cure" or "Mechanical Massage," as it was afterwards called; and "The Improved Movement Cure Institute of New York City," with its mechanical appliances for treating disease, is the outgrowth of his methods. He wrote several books which are still published by the New York institute.

Advertising by physicians, although it was discountenanced by the New Hampshire Medical society, was more prevalent among regular school physicians in those days than now. If a physician had a specialty, he made use of the newspapers to call attention to it; and frequently there are to be found advertisements of patent or proprietary medicines, with a list of regular physicians who endorsed them.

In 1842 Dr. Timothy Haynes opened an "eye, ear, and club-foot infirmary," for the treatment of disease and deformities of those

members of the body. People were invited "to call and examine the preparations in the museum showing the work of operating and the importance of so doing in cases of strabismus, squint-eye, or club-foot." Two years later, Drs. Chadbourne and Buck advertised their infirmary at the corner of Main and School streets for the treatment of hernia, diseases of the eye, ear, club-foot, and other distortions of the joints.

That the dying hours of a patient were not entirely free from the contention of physician and clergyman as to which had priority of claim upon him, and that there was dispute as to whether the administration should be calomel or spiritual advice, are attested by the resolutions adopted in 1852, when both the New Hampshire Medical society and the ministerial conference of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers met in Concord. The Rev. Mr. Cummings of Hillsborough addressed the medical society at its meeting that year concerning the relations of the clergyman and physician in the sick-room, and at the conclusion of his address the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the true conviction of this society that kind and intimate relations should exist between clergymen and physicians; but that while we will not interfere with the spiritual direction of the patient, unless his life is thereby endangered, we claim the same non-interference on the part of the clergy toward physicians, so far as their peculiar duties are concerned.

Next year the medical society acknowledged receipt of reciprocal resolutions from the ministerial convention held in Concord in 1852; and the presumption is that from this time forward the patient was given the opportunity of saying which he preferred to see,—his spiritual or his medical adviser, and whether he would be relieved of physical or mental distress.

The publication of a medical journal, issued monthly, was begun in Concord in 1850. Its first editor and publisher was Dr. Edward H. Parker of Concord, a scholarly physician, who continued to conduct it until October, 1853, when he retired to accept the professorship of physiology and pathology in the New York Medical college, to which he had been appointed. The name of this medical publication was *The New Hampshire Journal of Medicine*, and it was a very creditable magazine for those days. It contained contributions from New Hampshire physicians, and treatises on various diseases by eminent physicians of the United States and foreign countries republished from other medical journals, besides editorial comment on topics of interest to the profession. It had the endorsement of the New Hampshire Medical society; but its circulation being limited

and the subscription price small, it ceased to be published after 1858. Dr. Parker was succeeded as editor by Dr. G. H. Hubbard of Washington, N. H., who in 1855 associated with him Dr. Charles Bell of Concord, a native of Chester and half brother of Senator James Bell and Judge Samuel D. Bell. Dr. Bell had just come to Concord. He was a physician of unusual promise, and his death at the early age of twenty-three, in 1856, was cause of general sorrow to the community. Dr. Hubbard appears to have continued the publication of *The New Hampshire Medical Journal* until its demise. In July, 1856, the place of publication was transferred to Manchester, where the last copy was issued.

The practice of homeopathy appears to have been introduced to Concord early in the fall of 1843 by Dr. Augustus Frank, a German, whose advertisement indicated his connection with German universities and the Massachusetts Medical society. The first notice of his coming is among the business cards of the *Patriot*, September 7, 1843; but a more extended account is given in the *Patriot* of April 18, 1844, when after announcing that he has been in practice in Concord for several months, he offers his professional services to the people of the town and vicinity in the treatment of disease according to principles quite different from those in vogue among physicians in the usual method of practice. "Experience," he says, "has established that this mode of practice, particularly in chronic diseases of all kinds, is the most beneficial and successful in effecting permanent cures. Dr. Frank will furnish for physicians and families homeopathic medicines done up in boxes, with directions for their use in families, with prices ranging according to quantity from five to twenty dollars." In a later advertisement he announces that he "will give advice gratis." His office for several months was at the Eagle Coffee House, but later he occupied one in the Mechanicks bank building. His advertisement continues into the year 1845, and then disappears, and he probably left Concord soon after. Those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance say that he was an intelligent and scholarly man.

September 2, 1847, a card in the *Patriot* announced the location of Dr. Moses Atwood, a homeopathic physician, at the residence of Perkins Gale on State street; and in December appears the card of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, homeopathic physician, having an office opposite the South church. In 1853 Dr. H. J. M. Cate, a homeopathic physician, opened an office in the house owned by Samuel Butterfield and until then occupied by William Butterfield, a few doors north of the Free Bridge road. Dr. Cate announces that, "having spent the preceding winter at the Philadelphia homeopathic college,

the headquarters of the reform practice in this country," he has "made it a special endeavor to master those diseases which have proved so destructive in this region, with a view to establishing himself in this city." His office is given as at his residence on Main street near Ivory Hall's; and he advertises that medicines are "carefully prepared and put up for domestic purposes." Dr. Cate in a year or two removed to Northampton, Mass., and in 1855 the Concord newspapers contained a brief account of his appointment as a surgeon in the Russian army, a position he had not then "decided to decline."

Two years later, in December, 1855, Dr. Ferd Gustave Oehme, a homeopathic physician, came here. He appears to have remained for about ten years. In 1859 he had printed a work called "The Domestic Physician," containing plain instructions for curing diseases by homeopathic remedies. The book was published by Edson C. Eastman, and had a very large sale.

The foregoing were the pioneers in homeopathy in Concord, of whom Dr. Morrill continued in practice many years, until his death. The coming of the homeopath was not welcome to the old school physician. The homeopathists were looked upon with disfavor, and professional relations with them were discouraged. Later, this prejudice disappeared; but early antipathies were pronounced, and now in view of the better understanding between schools they are interesting and sometimes amusing. Consultations with the homeopathic physician were forbidden; and, as the bars were gradually let down, these lapses of the members of the regular school were vigorously denounced by professional brethren who were greater sticklers for etiquette. The following from an editorial of the *New Hampshire Medical Journal* of August, 1858, shows both the extreme prejudice of that date and also the conduct of the more liberal physicians of the regular school. Speaking of consultations with homeopathic physicians the *Journal* says:

The question of consultation with homeopaths is well settled so far as physicians are concerned,—it is universally regarded as too ridiculous to be proposed by a homeopath of common sense; but surgeons have claimed the right, and talked of it as their duty, to meet homeopaths in surgical cases. Some of these make no secret of their delinquency, and meet these impostors on all occasions. Others talk of humanity, and say that they only do what is necessary in cases of emergency. . . . It is surprising to us that any intelligent physician or surgeon can see cause to justify him in aiding in any way a homeopathist or other professional impostor. The plea that "humanity demands it" is a weak and groundless subterfuge. If a sick person or his friends insist upon employing a quack, let them

suffer the consequences. If they ask our aid, plainly tell them on what conditions we can assist them; and let no mawkish sensibility move us from an honorable course which is alike demanded by our own interests and our duty to our profession, which must both suffer by any weak delinquency on our part. We claim that in this country no surgeon has a right to aid a homeopathist in any case. If the physician has only a surgical call, he should treat that alone; and if there are constitutional complications which need treatment, he must be a base coward who will silently allow a case in which he is interested to be tampered with by a homeopathist.

This prejudice continued strong for more than a quarter of a century, and as late as 1874 the homeopathic physicians were retaliating in kind. At the annual meeting of their society in Concord that year the following was one of a series of resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the recent official examination into the mortality lists of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, and Brooklyn, furnish fresh evidence of the vast superiority of the homeopathic over the other systems of medical practice. This investigation extended over the treatment of eighty thousand nine hundred and eighteen cases in private practice and revealed the startling fact that while the average allopathic physician in those cities annually lost by death more than seventeen of his patients, the average homeopathic physician loses only ten. Hence, had all of these cases been treated homeopathically, upwards of thirty-two thousand lives might have been saved.

All this seems strange in our day when the two schools fraternize with freedom and work together for the uplifting of their profession.

Dr. Alpheus Morrill may be regarded as the father of homeopathy in Concord; for, although he was preceded by Drs. Frank, Atwood, and Oehme in locating here, his skill as a physician and his long residence at the capital made his name a household word. Dr. Morrill was born in the neighboring town of Canterbury, studied with Dr. Abbott of Loudon, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical college. He went to Ohio on account of his health, and after a few years' practice returned to New Hampshire and settled in Concord.

The homeopathic school of physicians had become so numerous in the state that at the legislative session of 1853 a charter was obtained for the "New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society," and Alpheus Morrill and H. J. M. Cate of Concord were named therein as charter members. Unfortunately the records of the society prior to 1882 were destroyed by fire, and the details of the early work of the society are known only by tradition. But the society strengthened the members in their standing in the community, and ultimately did much to soften the asperities of the contention which existed between this school of physicians and the regulars. Gradually the sharp line of

demarkation was obliterated, and homeopaths and allopaths met on friendly professional terms. In our day they have co-operated to secure legislation for the examination of all new physicians admitted to practice, and now consult on equal terms.

In the early fifties physicians of the state were seriously alarmed at the many and vexatious suits brought against them for alleged malpractice. Few of the reputable physicians of New Hampshire of that period but had their experience in court as defendants in one or more of these suits. The ablest counsel were employed both in the prosecution and defense of such suits, and prominent physicians of this and adjoining states were called to testify as experts. Some large verdicts were recovered, and frequently several trials of the same suit were required before final judgment could be secured for either party. For a decade or more following 1850 physicians received calls, if for surgical aid, with no small amount of trepidation; for if the carelessness of a patient or his failure to obey instructions resulted in a stiff leg or arm, or some other deformity of the members, the physician was reasonably sure to be brought into court to answer to a suit for damages.

In 1853, at a meeting of the New Hampshire Medical society, this was one of the most important subjects under consideration, and Dr. Abraham H. Robinson, of Concord, and two other members of the society, were instructed to prepare a resolution expressing the policy of the society and the agreement of its members in dealing with these suits. They reported as follows:

Resolved, That, hereafter, we, the members of the New Hampshire Medical society, agree and hereby proclaim that we will not set, dress, or treat any fracture or dislocation, or perform any operation in surgery, until the person or persons so requiring such surgical assistance, by himself, parent or guardian, shall make public declaration or give good and sufficient bond that they will accept such service at their own risk, and shall in any event or termination of the case be satisfied with the result.

After discussion, this resolution was referred to another committee to report at the next annual meeting, with liberty to publish so much of their deliberations as might seem advisable. Whether or not this committee met does not appear from subsequent records; and the newspapers of that time contained no notice of the contemplated action of the society. The resolution was never formally adopted, and no reference was thereafter made to it.

Malpractice suits were quite common for several years to come, and perhaps as famous a case as any in the state was that brought by Richard M. Ordway against Dr. Timothy Haynes, both residents of

this city. Mr. Ordway had a fractured leg which Dr. Haynes was called upon to set, and for some reason Mr. Ordway had a shortened limb. The suit was entered at the October term, 1864, and tried at the October term two years later. A verdict for two thousand and ninety-one dollars and thirty-six cents was recorded at this first trial against Dr. Haynes. Judgment for that amount was entered against the doctor, and paid by him. In November following he sued out a writ of review, and this was tried at the April term of 1869. The jury in this case brought in a verdict for Ordway for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents. Upon exceptions taken at the trial, the case was carried to the full bench and the verdict set aside. The next trial took place in the April term of 1871, with the result of a verdict for Dr. Haynes. After Mr. Ordway brought his suit for malpractice, Dr. Haynes brought suit against Ordway to recover for his professional services, and finally obtained judgment. The ablest counsel of Concord were employed in this case, and it was several times carried up to the supreme court on exceptions.

On January 1, 1867, the physicians of Concord adopted a fee-table, a copy of which is here given. It was signed by G. P. Conn, Timothy Haynes, S. C. Morrill, A. A. Moulton, James M. Moore, A. Morrill, William H. Smart, Ezra Carter, Charles A. Lockerby, M. W. Russell, C. P. Gage, S. L. F. Simpson, A. H. Crosby, J. H. Gallinger, E. G. Moore, B. S. Warren, A. H. Robinson, B. S. Goodwin and J. Fellows, being all the physicians then in practice in the city proper with one exception, and all of whom are dead except Drs. Conn, S. C. Morrill, and Gallinger. The rate of charges agreed upon was as follows:

Advice and medicine at office	$1.00
Visit by day (within one mile of office)	1.50
Visits, two the same day	2.50
Visit at night (between 10 p. m. and sunrise)	3.00
Consultation visit	3.00
For every additional patient in same house	.50
Vaccination at office	1.00
Obstetric case, uncomplicated	10.00
Obstetric case, consultation	5.00
Obstetric case, instrumental	20.00
Introducing catheter	3.00
Hydrocele (radical cure)	15.00 to 30.00
Examination for life insurance	2.00
Fracture of arm	20.00
Fracture of clavicle	20.00
Fracture of leg	35.00
Fracture of thigh	75.00

(These fees for fractures include the setting of the limb and two subsequent dressings.)

Minimum fee for removal of a tumor	$5.00
Amputation of breast	30.00 to 50.00
Amputation of leg or arm	30.00 to 50.00
Amputation of shoulder or thigh	50.00 to 75.00
Amputation of finger or toe	10.00 to 15.00
Amputation of tonsils	10.00
Dressing wounds	3.00 to 10.00
Consultation (surgical)	5.00 to 10.00
Tapping (abdomen)	10.00 to 15.00
Tapping (chest)	20.00
Hernia (operation fee)	25.00 to 50.00
Cupping	2.00 to 3.00
Smallpox (per visit)	5.00
Visit to East and West Concord and Millville	2.00
Travel for every mile beyond the first	.50
Letter of advice	3.00

A discount of ten per cent. will be made for cash at expiration of service, *but no discount will be made under any other circumstances except obvious poverty*, when it shall be left to the discretion of the physician.

It is due to the truth of history that it should be said that little regard was paid to the table of fees then adopted, and it was not long before it was entirely disregarded, each physician becoming a law unto himself in the matter of charges for professional service.

The State Board of Health had its origin largely in the sanitary work of Dr. Granville P. Conn, who was city physician of Concord from 1872 to 1879. Soon after beginning the practice of medicine he became satisfied that a great many deaths occurred from preventable causes, due largely to ignorance of the laws of health, and that physicians were often disappointed in obtaining satisfactory results by reason of inefficient nursing and lack of attention to the hygiene of the sick-room and the sanitary condition of the home. As early as 1866 he began an agitation for cleaning the city. There being an epidemic of cholera in Europe at that time, he brought the subject to the attention of the city government, and that body passed an ordinance, drafted by him, which secured a house-to-house inspection,—the first in the United States, and probably the first in any country. This was conducted under his direction; and a full record of the sanitary condition of every building in the compact part of the city was made early in the season, which resulted in a general cleaning of courts, alleys, streets, and yards. The city at once took an advanced position in sanitation, which it has ever since maintained; for with the introduction of a water-supply in 1873 came a necessity for sewers that was promptly met by the installation of a system in 1876.

Dr. Conn's intimate connection with the hygiene of the city convinced him that the state should have and maintain an effective supervision over the health of its citizens, and that a state board of health was as necessary an adjunct of the executive department of New Hampshire as a bank, railroad, insurance, or fish commission. At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Medical society in 1872, Dr. Logan of California read a paper on the formation of state and national boards of health. This was so well received that on the motion of Dr. Crosby of Concord, Dr. Conn was made a member of a committee to draft a bill and secure its passage by the legislature for a state board of health. For almost a decade thereafter Dr. Conn labored to this end, reading papers before medical societies on sanitation, addressing legislative bodies, and contributing articles to magazines and newspapers on hygienic reform. In 1881 his efforts were crowned with success, for the legislature of that year created a state board of health, to which he was immediately appointed. His election as president at once followed,—a position he has since held. Its first and only secretary has been Dr. Irving A. Watson of Northumberland, who became a citizen of Concord and from that time forward identified with its interests.

The agitation for a law to secure registration of births, marriages, and deaths was begun in the New Hampshire Medical society as early as 1848, and Drs. Gage and Chadbourne of Concord were appointed on a committee to bring the question before the legislature. The subject was discussed at subsequent meetings of the society, and in 1868 Dr. Conn was made a member of this committee to memorialize the legislature. A few years later, while city physician, an incident occurred which enabled Dr. Conn to show to the city government the necessity for a local ordinance upon the subject of burials. His prior appeals had been fruitless; but one day, a neighbor's dog having unearthed the body of an infant and brought it into the dining-room of one of the aldermen, Dr. Conn used this incident most successfully in securing the needed ordinance. The city government met that afternoon, and the ordinance prepared by Dr. Conn was passed, which required a burial permit to be issued before a body could be interred. Since then, substantially the same ordinance has become the law of the state, and New Hampshire undoubtedly secures quite as accurate a statement of vital statistics as any state in the Union.

The author of this article opened a medical office in Masonic Temple, Concord, on the 14th day of April, 1862, having previously practised his profession in the city of Keene. The physicians then in active practice in the city proper were: Ezra Carter, Charles

P. Gage, Timothy Haynes, Ebenezer G. Moore, James M. Moore, Alpheus Morrill, Albert A. Moulton, F. Gustav Oehme, Abraham H. Robinson, James F. Sargent, Samuel L. F. Simpson, William H. Smart, Benjamin S. Warren, and Jesse P. Bancroft,—the last named being superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Charles A. Lockerby was also doing an office practice, and Dr. Isaac Colby, who had retired from practice, lived in the house on Pleasant street now occupied by Dr. Stillings. Shortly after, Dr. Granville P. Conn came to Concord, and a few years later Drs. Moses W. Russell, Shadrach C. Morrill, Albert H. Crosby, Ferdinand A. Stillings, George Cook, Alfred E. Emery, and Ezekiel Morrill engaged in practice here, adding great strength to the medical forces of the city. Of all those named as being in practice in 1862, Dr. Oehme is the only one now surviving. He left Concord many years ago, transferring his field of labor to Staten Island, New York, where he still resides. Of those who came shortly after, Drs. Crosby, Russell, and Emery have also finished their life-work.

The physicians of Concord, forty years ago, were strong men in the profession. They knew little of many things that are now deemed essential to a medical education, but they were men of energy and common sense, studious in their habits and resourceful in emergencies. Bacteriology and kindred specialties had not come into vogue in those days, but it is a delight to revert to the skill and wisdom with which disease was combated, and to recall the auxiliary treatment, now too often neglected, that was called into requisition in desperate cases.

It would be invidious to call special attention to any one of these men. Without exception, they were physicians of character and ability who are remembered gratefully and affectionately even now by many families in Concord and neighboring towns. There were Ezra Carter, Charles P. Gage, and Timothy Haynes, three physicians who left a deep impress on this community. Ebenezer G. and James M. Moore, father and son, had the confidence of the people to a remarkable degree, while Drs. Moulton, Robinson, Sargent, Simpson, and Smart were busy men, each with his circle of devoted friends. Dr. Alpheus Morrill was literally worshiped by a very large clientele, while Dr. Oehme was respected for his learning and culture. Dr. Warren was a disciple of the eclectic school, and Dr. Bancroft stood in the front rank of alienists in his day and generation, his life-work being done in connection with the State Asylum for the Insane, which is now being successfully carried on by his son, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft. These men of a former generation have passed away, but they left behind them enduring proof of their abilities and worth.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DENTISTRY.

JAMES O. LYFORD.

Dentistry was a "side line" of the early physicians of Concord, though very few of them attempted anything more than the extraction of aching teeth. Occasionally they may have been consulted by patients as to the adjustment of a set of artificial teeth purchased at the grocery store. As late as 1837 artificial teeth were advertised with groceries and medicines. In the *New Hampshire Patriot* of October 28, that year, is an advertisement of John McDaniel, who sold groceries and medicines, which reads as follows:

Incorruptible enamel teeth, pivot and plate, with various shapes: gold foil, white bronze, copper bronze, silver bronze for sale cheap.

At this date there were dentists in town, and very likely they assisted in adjusting the plates to the mouths of the purchasers. That there were traveling dentists early in the nineteenth century who visited Concord is apparent from advertisements that appear in 1826, when a Dr. Parsons, surgeon dentist from Boston, announces that he will visit Concord for six days, and a little later another surgeon dentist makes a similar announcement. The first dentist to settle in Concord was Dr. Elijah Colby, who was a graduate of the medical college at Hanover in 1823, and the same year began practice as a physician in the East village of Concord. His first patient was Mrs. Ruth Bradley (Eastman) Staniels, mother of Charles E. Staniels, still living at East Concord at an advanced age. Dr. Colby appears to have taken up dentistry as a "side line" to the medical profession. The earliest advertisement of him as a surgeon dentist is in the *New Hampshire Patriot* of October, 1826, where he "informs the public that he continues to set teeth and to perform all necessary operations usually connected with this line of business at his room at Mr. Lang's in the East Village of Concord." It would seem from this that he had practised dentistry for a time, and it may be that he gave particular attention to this profession from the time of his settlement in East Concord in 1823. In June, 1828, an advertisement in the *Statesman* gives notice that Dr. Colby, surgeon dentist, has a room at the Eagle Coffee House during the session of the legislature;

and in October of that year he advertises that he will call on patients. Dr. Colby practised medicine and dentistry in Concord until 1838, when he removed to New Bedford.

Dr. Colby had no rival in the profession except the traveling dentists until the coming of Moses T. Willard about 1834. Dr. Willard had an extensive practice and was without competition for several years. He was afterwards mayor and postmaster of Concord. Who was the next arrival is not clear. In 1845 Dr. D. P. Wilson advertised as a dentist, and the next year Dr. William W. Hurd put his advertisement in the Concord papers. Dr. Hurd was one of the "Mystic Five," a local association formed about this time, which had an annual meeting and dinner for fifty consecutive years without a break and with no death in its membership. In 1847 Dr. William W. Fletcher settled here and remained in active practice until his appointment as fish commissioner in 1874. After this his practice was inactive, and in later years he removed to Philadelphia. The same year that Dr. Fletcher settled in Concord Dr. Henry D. White opened an office in Fisherville, where he remained until into the eighties, when he removed to Concord. In 1849 Dr. Willard took a partner in the person of Dr. F. A. Noyes, who remained in the partnership for about two years, and then went to Boston. In 1850 John W. Little, M. D., has an advertisement as a dentist in the Concord newspapers, in which he gives as his references "those in this city and vicinity for whom I have worked since March, 1843." Except this advertisement there is no record that Dr. Little was in Concord before 1850.

In 1855 Dr. Ezra E. Worthen advertised as a dentist and gave as his reference Dr. Willard, with whom he undoubtedly studied, for in the earliest notice that is found of him as a dentist he gives his residence with Dr. Willard. Three years later Dr. George S. Fife and Dr. Justus Blaisdell advertised as dentists. Dr. Fife announced that he extracted teeth by electricity, and Dr. Blaisdell the next year advertised that he extracted teeth with the aid of electricity or ether, and gave testimonials from the parties who had been operated upon at his hands. Another addition to the profession in 1858 was Dr. David D. Smith of Penacook, who, after practising a few years in that village, removed to Philadelphia, where he became a lecturer and member of the faculty of the Philadelphia Dental college. The latter part of 1859 Dr. Eben G. Cummings opened an office in Phenix block. He graduated from a dental college in 1855, and was the first graduate to practice in New Hampshire. Before this time the dentists of the state studied in some dentist's office, observing his practice. Dr. Cummings came from Lancaster to Concord. As

showing the great expense of dental work when he was in Lancaster, contrasted with the present time, Dr. Cummings says that it then took forty cords of wood to pay for an upper set of teeth, when now two cords would pay for the same thing better done. He was the first dentist in Concord, if not in the state, to use adhesive gold in filling teeth.

In 1861 George A. Young came to Concord and formed a partnership with Dr. Cummings, which lasted for nearly twenty years, when a dissolution took place, and the two have since continued practice separately. Dr. Cummings was active in assisting to organize the first dental association in northern New England,—the Merrimack Valley Dental association,—and Dr. Young was one of the first members admitted after organization. This association afterwards became the New England Dental society, and is now known as the Northeastern Dental association. The Merrimack County Dental society was the outgrowth of this larger organization, and was formed sometime in the sixties after a meeting in the office of Cummings & Young, at which Professor William H. Atkinson, of the New York Dental college, lectured.

In the next twenty years the additions to the profession in this city were Dr. John E. Murphy and Dr. Charles N. Towle, who were in partnership for a brief time in 1867, or until the death of Dr. Murphy; Dr. James H. French, who settled in Penacook in 1876 and died there in 1895; Dr. Oker E. Nettleton, whose stay was brief; Dr. John M. Fletcher and Dr. Edward B. Davis, who opened offices in Concord in 1879. Dr. Davis was the first native of Concord who practised dentistry in this city. Dr. Fletcher began the study of dentistry as early as 1849, but abandoned it because of lack of opportunity, and resumed it a decade later. He practised in Franklin and Bradford before coming to Concord, and has been granted letters patent on several appliances now in use by the profession.

During the last two decades the additions have been Dr. George N. Johnson, Dr. James M. Rowe and four sons,—Eugene A., Edward W., Frank H., and Forrest C.,—Martin E. Young, who died in 1894, Edmund H. Albee, Charles R. Morton, Louis I. Moulton, Arthur L. Parker, John H. Worthen, Charles W. Coolidge, Henry E. Johnson, George E. Rowell, Paul R. Duckworth, Edward S. Cummings, and William A. Young. Some of the foregoing were here but a brief time, while others have become identified with the city's interests. In the nearly eighty years since the first dentist settled in Concord great advance has been made in the work of the profession. Formerly dentistry was a luxury of only the well-to-do. Now the dentist is a necessity in almost every household, and consulted as commonly

as the family physician. The dean of the profession here is Dr. Eben G. Cummings, who has been in practice in this city forty-three years, while closely following him in point of time are Dr. George A. Young, who has been here forty years, and Dr. Charles N. Towle, who has thirty-four years to his credit. For a period of nearly ten years these three were the only dentists in Concord.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HOSPITAL.

(ASYLUM FOR INSANE.)

JOSEPH B. WALKER.

About the year 1830 the condition of the insane of New Hampshire began to awaken a deep interest in the hearts of philanthropic persons in all sections of the state. Among those who manifested an earnest and particular interest in the subject were Dr. Amos Twitchell of Keene, Dr. William Perry of Exeter, Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs and Samuel E. Coues of Portsmouth, Isaac Hill, Nathaniel G. Upham, and Charles H. Peaslee of Concord, Daniel Abbott and Charles J. Fox of Nashua, John P. Hale of Dover, Ira St. Clair of Deerfield, John Conant of Jaffrey, William Plumer of Epping, Miss Catherine Fisk of Keene, together with many others living in different localities in all sections of the state.

There were, at this time, not very far from four hundred insane persons in New Hampshire. Their condition was deplorable, and no effort was being made for its alleviation. Some were confined in private chambers and chained to the walls; some were kept in outhouses, destitute of all means of warming in cold weather; some were shut up in county jails, and some were wandering around at large, oftentimes a menace to themselves and to those they chanced to meet.

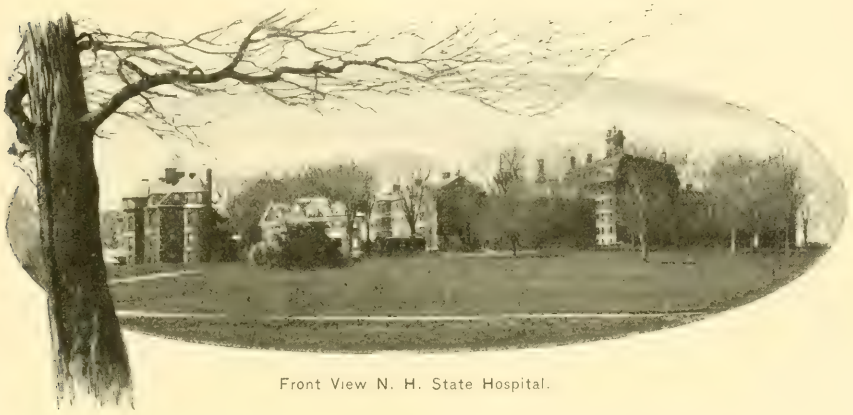
The popular feeling rapidly increased that something should be done for their benefit and upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude of their numbers.

But what, by whom, and in what way? These were questions of difficult solution. As the public interest in the subject deepened, a settled conviction was formed in leading minds that the state should take the initiative in whatever measures might be adopted. Influenced in part, perhaps, by this general sentiment, but feeling deeply the importance of the enterprise, Governor Dinsmore, in his message to the legislature, June, 1832, thus called attention to the condition of the insane:

"I feel no apology need be made, in an age so distinguished for its public and private charities, for calling your attention to a subject which has so much reason and humanity on its side as a measure for the security and recovery of the lunatic or insane. The legislature

of the state has never yet recognized these unfortunate beings as entitled to any special favor from government."

After alluding to the belief once entertained of the incurableness of insanity, he contrasted the enlightened and humane treatment afforded by well-regulated hospitals with that in use throughout the state, and asserted the curableness of the malady in a large percentage of cases, under proper and timely treatment, citing in proof thereof statistics gathered from the reports of some of the best managed institutions in England and the United States, and thereby showing the importance "of having, in some convenient part of the state, a place where patients of this description can be received with as little delay as possible after the commencement of the disease and before improper management shall have aggravated its character and lessened the chances of cure."



Front View N. H. State Hospital.

He also recommended, as a preparatory step, the institution of an inquiry "to ascertain, with as much exactness as practicable, the whole number of insane within the state, distinguishing paupers from others; the number which have been committed to jail within a given time by authority of court, or by their friends or others, without the order or sanction of judicial proceedings; and the length of their respective terms of confinement; and to ascertain, in like manner, the actual or probable amount of costs of court and jailer's fees, and expenses of their support and maintenance in cases of confinement."

In accordance with this recommendation, the governor was requested, by a resolution introduced by Hugh Miller of Peterborough, and passed on the 22d day of June of that year, "to take proper means to ascertain the number of insane persons in the state."

In his message at the opening of the winter session, in November following, Governor Dinsmore, in allusion to this resolution, said:

"I addressed letters of inquiry, containing copies of the resolution, to the selectmen of the several towns in the state, requesting them to furnish me seasonably with the information desired. In one hundred and forty-one towns, being all from which returns have been received, the whole number of insane is one hundred and eighty-nine,—ninety males and ninety-nine females,—one hundred and three of whom are paupers. The whole of those now in confinement is seventy-six, of whom twenty-five are in private houses, thirty-four in poorhouses, seven in cells and cages, six in chains and irons, and four in jail. Of those not now in confinement, many were stated to have been at times secured in private houses, some have been handcuffed, others have been confined in cells, and some in chains and jails."

These plain words of Governor Dinsmore initiated a contest in the legislature between the philanthropists and the conservatives, which was maintained with great earnestness and lasted for as many years as did the American Revolution. The senate and house journals of the period record repeated instances of parliamentary prowess of much interest to persons familiar with legislative contests. It began in 1832. It was not until 1841 that the erection of the first asylum structure was commenced.

In pursuance of the governor's recommendation, a bill was introduced into the house of representatives by Samuel C. Webster of Plymouth, on the 26th day of December of this year, providing "for the establishment of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane." This was read twice and laid upon the table. On the 28th, on motion of Samuel E. Coues of Portsmouth, it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of one hundred and thirty-nine to seventy-eight.

Upon the assembling of the next legislature, in June, 1833, Governor Dinsmore again alluded to the subject in his message, and said, in relation to the establishment of an asylum for the insane:

"Although your predecessors did not feel prepared to sanction the measures recommended, I have never lost the hope of seeing at an early period a zealous co-operation of the several branches of the government, with the friends of suffering humanity, in promoting a charity so plainly recommended by the principles of our religion and by every consideration of justice and philanthropy."

On the 20th day of June of this year, a resolution was introduced in the house of representatives by Arthur Livermore, of Campton, authorizing the appointment of an agent to examine and inspect sundry asylums for the insane and "report a plan for an asylum in this State."

The resolution passed to its third reading, on the 25th day of

June, whereupon, its indefinite postponement being moved by John L. Hadley, of Weare, by a yea and nay vote, its postponement was lost by a vote of fifty-four yeas to one hundred and five nays. The resolution was then passed and sent to the senate, where, a few days afterwards, July 1, 1833, on motion of Cyrus Barton, its further consideration was postponed to the next session of the legislature. A resolution was also passed by the house "that each member of this legislature instruct their respective towns to report by their members at the next session the number of insane, and their wishes in relation to the state building an hospital for the use of the insane"; but on the 4th day of July, this resolution, on motion of Warren Lovell, of Meredith, was also indefinitely postponed by the senate.

On the 26th of June still another resolution was introduced to the house by Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, appropriating ten thousand dollars "for the erection of an insane hospital," the further consideration of which was, on the 3d day of July, on motion of Zenas Clement of Claremont, postponed to the next session of the legislature by a vote of one hundred and eight yeas to eighty-seven nays.

The use of the representatives' hall was granted to Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, for the delivery of a lecture upon the subject of the insane, on the evening of the 2d day of June.

Upon the opening of the session of 1834, Governor Badger warmly urged in his message the importance of taking some measures for alleviating the existing condition of the insane; and on the 11th of June so much of his message as related to the deaf, dumb, and insane was referred to a special committee of the house, consisting of Messrs. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord; John L. Perley, of Meredith; Hugh Bartley, of Londonderry; John Sullivan, of Exeter; William Gordon, of Charlestown; Otis Amidon, of Chesterfield; and Gideon L. Tirrell, of Shelburne.

On the 24th, Mr. Peaslee, for the committee, presented to the house an able report, accompanied by a resolution for an appropriation by the state of the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, for the erection of an asylum for the insane, which, on the 30th of the same month, on motion of John Rogers, of Exeter, was postponed to the next session of the legislature. The resolution "authorizing the appointment of an agent for the inspection of certain asylums for the insane," which was postponed in 1833 to the next session of the legislature, was reported on the 18th to the senate, from the committee on unfinished business; and the same day, on motion of Austin Corbin, of Newport, was indefinitely postponed. Twelve days afterward, however, a resolution introduced

to the house by Jacob Taylor, of Stoddard, was passed, which required the selectmen of the several towns to make return to the secretary of state of the number and condition of the insane in their respective towns and districts. Further evidence of the activity of the friends of the insane is found in the fact that the house granted the use of their hall a second time to Dr. William Perry for the delivery of a lecture upon the condition and wants of the insane of the state.

On the 20th of June of the next year (1835), a resolution was introduced in the house of representatives by Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, "appropriating twenty-five bank shares for an asylum for the insane," which subsequently, on the 25th of June, on motion of John Woodbury, of Salem, was postponed to the next session of the legislature. The next day, however, the house passed a resolution, introduced by Dr. George W. Kittredge, of Newmarket, providing for the appointment of a commission, to consist of one from each county, to ascertain the number and condition of the insane in the several counties of the state, and make report to the next legislature.

At the next session of the legislature (1836), the subject of an asylum for the insane was again brought forward by Governor Hill in his message, and on the 7th day of June a select committee of ten was appointed "on so much of the governor's message as relates to insane persons in this state, the memorials and petitions praying for the establishment of an insane asylum and the statistical returns from the towns of the number and condition of the insane." This committee consisted of Messrs. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord; Luther V. Bell, of Derry; Thatcher Bradford, of Hancock; Augustus Jenkins, of Portsmouth; Benjamin F. Folsom, of Gilford; Benjamin Pettingill, of Salisbury; Cyrus Frost, of Marlborough; James Breck, of Newport; Henry H. Lang, of Bath; and Aaron Potter, of Milan.

To this committee were referred the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the towns of Richmond, Fitzwilliam, Nelson, Winchester, Gilsum, Keene, Exeter, Sullivan, Dover, Roxbury, Portsmouth, and Claremont, besides others of individuals whose residences are not mentioned. At the autumn session, other petitions of like purport were introduced and similarly referred.

On the 15th, Dr. Luther V. Bell, for the committee, made to the house of representatives an able report, whereupon the house postponed the further consideration of the subject to the next session of the legislature. Immediately after, on motion of Joel Eastman, of Conway, the clerk was ordered to procure one thousand printed copies of this report for the use of that body.

Early in the June session of this year, Samuel E. Coues, of Portsmouth, was granted the use of the representatives' hall for the delivery of a lecture upon insanity and the insane. A few days later, on the 15th, a resolution of the previous legislature, appropriating twenty-five bank shares belonging to the state for the erection of an asylum for the insane, was referred to the select committee above mentioned. Upon the same day, John L. Hadley, of Weare, introduced to the house a joint resolution which soon afterwards passed both branches of the legislature, that the governor be requested to issue his precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the question, "Is it expedient for the state to grant an appropriation to build an insane hospital?"

At the opening of the November session (1836), Governor Hill, in his message to the legislature, remarked in relation to the returns made in conformity to this resolution, that "less than one half of the legal voters of the state have expressed any opinion, and the official returns, so far as received, would indicate that the vote had been nearly equal for and against the proposition."

In 1837 neither the message of the governor nor the proceedings of the legislature contains any allusion to the subject of an asylum for the insane. Great financial depression, extending throughout all parts of the country, may possibly have discouraged efforts in this direction, which, under other circumstances, would have been made.

The friends of the enterprise, however, were not disheartened, nor were their efforts abandoned, as they cherished a belief that these must ere long be crowned with success. In this anticipation they were not disappointed. On the 21st of June, 1838, a bill was reported to the house from the select committee, to whom had been referred so much of the governor's message as related to insane persons in this state, and petitions praying for the establishment of an insane asylum. This passed to a third reading, when a motion was made by Reuben Wyman, of Albany, to postpone its further consideration to the next session of the legislature, and "that the secretary of state be required to notify the selectmen of the several towns in this state to insert an article in their warrants for holding the annual March meetings, to take the sense of the qualified voters upon the subject of granting an appropriation for building an asylum." Upon the yeas and nays being called for by Warren Lovell, of Meredith, it was found that the motion did not prevail, the yeas being eighty-five and the nays one hundred and forty-four. The bill was then passed, and in a few days its passage was concurred in by the senate.

Thus, after a severe struggle of six years, during which they encountered a most obstinate opposition, its advocates succeeded in

obtaining for the asylum a charter. The limits of this chapter forbid a further mention of the names of these early and devoted friends, to whose protracted and unwearied efforts the institution owes its existence. But for their efforts in its behalf in the legislature, the pulpit, the lecture room, by the way, and wherever an opportunity offered, its erection might have been much longer delayed than it was. In its success, they afterwards had proof of the correctness of their early foresight of its importance, and in a practical demonstration of its usefulness their reward.

By its charter the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane was constituted a corporation, with power to hold real and personal property in any amount necessary for its maintenance and support, "*Provided*, that its annual income from real and personal estate should not exceed thirty thousand dollars." The institution was placed under the management of a board of twelve trustees, the offices of three of whom should become vacant annually, eight to be chosen by the corporation, and four by a board of visitors, consisting of the governor and council, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives for the time being. Its charter also provided that when the sum of fifteen thousand dollars should be secured to the asylum by individuals, the state should make over to it, in aid of its benevolent aims, thirty shares of New Hampshire bank stock, worth at that time about eighteen thousand dollars.

Six months after the passage of this act, a controversy arose between the corporation representing the subscribers to the voluntary fund, and the board of visitors, representing the state, relative to certain powers of control assumed by the former, and different interpretations of the act were urged. So urgently was this controversy waged that Governor Hill, upon retiring from office in June, 1839, was constrained to call to it the attention of the legislature by a special message. This proved timely. The questions involved were settled shortly after by an act of the legislature, "in amendment to and explanatory of the incorporating act," which provided that "the direction, management, and control of all the property and concerns" of the asylum should be vested in the trustees, without power of interference by the corporation.

When, the next year, serious differences of opinion regarding the location of the asylum were found to exist among the trustees, the legislature thought it best that the institution should be placed entirely under the control of the state, which, in accordance with an act passed by that body in 1840, assumed its sole management through a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the governor and council. Another act, passed the same year, provided that all

contributions by private individuals, previously made, should be refunded to them if claimed within a specified time.

The location of the asylum at some point in the town of Concord was left to the trustees, who, on the 21st day of January, 1841, selected that which it now occupies; the town of Concord having previously voted to give to the asylum the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, provided it should be located within its limits.

Allan Cunningham says, in his Life of Robert Burns, that the storm was abroad when the poet was born, and that "He loved to allude, when he grew up, to this circumstance; and ironically to claim some commiseration for the stormy passions of one ushered into the world by a tempest."

As if the tempests, heretofore mentioned as attending the birth of the asylum, in the legislature, the corporation, and its board of trustees, were not enough, the citizens of Concord raised still another regarding its precise location within their town. The people at the south part of its main village wanted it placed in their section, while those at the North end claimed that a proposed site within theirs was the fittest.

The final contest proved lively but short. The South-enders prevailed, and about one hundred and twenty-one acres of their choice building land were surrendered to the asylum's uses. Great as may have been the chagrin of the North-enders it was, presumably, removed by the subsequent conversion by the city of a nearly equal area, in their section, to the peaceful purpose of a burial-ground for the dead.

A building committee, previously appointed, now entered upon the discharge of their duties and procured the completion in October, 1842, of the front portion of the present center building and the adjoining north and south wings, which afforded accommodations for ninety-six patients. From the trustees' report of 1844 it appears "that the whole amount expended in the erection of the hospital, barn, and out-buildings for the farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one acres, supply of water, furniture, farming tools, stock, and other property was thirty-five thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars and seventy cents," and that of this sum nineteen thousand dollars only had been paid by the state, the balance having been received from contributions by the town, and citizens of Concord, the society of Shakers, and other benevolent individuals, or realized from the board of patients.

According to Dr. D. Hack Tuke, there were in 1883 eighty-nine asylums for the insane in the United States. Among these the New Hampshire asylum ranks in age as the seventeenth.

The older ones were organized as follows, viz.: Williamsburg, Va.,

1773; Frankford, Penn., 1817; McLean, Mass., 1818; Bloomingdale, New York, 1821; Hartford, Conn., 1824; Lexington, Ky., 1824; Columbia, S. C., 1827; Staunton, Va., 1828; Worcester, Mass., 1832; Brattleboro, Vt., 1836; Columbus, Ohio, 1838; Boston Lunatic hospital, Mass., 1839; New York City Lunatic hospital, N. Y., 1839; Augusta, Me., 1840; Nashville, Tenn., 1840; Philadelphia, Penn., 1841; New Hampshire asylum, 1842.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 29th day of October, 1842, under the superintendence of Dr. George Chandler, who, in June following, reported to the trustees the admission of seventy-six patients during the previous seven months. Dr. Chandler remained at the head of the institution for about three years, and to him it was indebted largely for the initiation of a wise routine of management. He was succeeded in 1845 by Dr. Andrew McFarland, afterward superintendent of the Illinois Asylum for the Insane, who discharged the duties of superintendent for about seven years, and resigned in the summer of 1852. In 1849, three years before he retired from his office, the Chandler wing was built.

Dr. McFarland was succeeded by Dr. John E. Tyler, who held the office for a period of about four years and a half. During his superintendency the first portion of the Peaslee building was erected, in 1854; steam fixtures for warming the halls and other parts of the house were introduced in 1855; and, in consequence of increasing applications for admission, the Rumford wing was erected the same year, increasing the limit of accommodations to two hundred and twenty-five patients.

In consequence of impaired health, Dr. Tyler resigned his position as superintendent in 1857, and was succeeded by Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft. His period of service was a long one, extending from 1857 to 1883. It was also an active one, during which no less than seven important buildings were added to those previously provided.

The first of these, in the order of construction, was the Kent building, erected in 1867. This is the corresponding building, on the female side of the asylum, to the Peaslee building, on the male side. It embodied most of the advanced ideas pertaining to the custody of highly excited patients prevailing at the time of its erection, and is still well abreast of those of the present period.

The very greatly-enlarged number of patients in 1868 rendered necessary a new kitchen, bakery, cellar, dining-room for employees, sewing-room and chapel. These wants were all supplied in the present chapel building, which was built this year and designed to meet them.

The ventilation of the old buildings proved more and more defec-

tive as time elapsed and the number of patients increased. In 1869 Dr. Bancroft devised a new system for the halls and rooms in these, and from time to time, as fast as practicable, it was introduced with gratifying success.

The enlargement of the asylum structure on the south brought into very objectionable contiguity the barn and stable of the institution. The necessity for larger structures of this character, better planned and more remotely located, was met in 1871 by their removal and reconstruction upon the sites which they now occupy.

In 1874, the Peaslee building, originally occupying a foremost rank among buildings of this description, was found to have become of insufficient capacity and wanting in some important features, which the experience of the period following its erection had suggested. It was accordingly enlarged to double its original size, and furnished



Twitchell Building.

with such additional conveniences as the most advanced treatment of excited patients required.

Three years later it became apparent that the asylum had outgrown its boiler house and repair shops, and that a new structure to meet these wants had become imperative. After a careful consideration of these and of the most desirable way of providing for them, the present boiler house and workshops were constructed in 1877.

Twice since its erection has the central building of the asylum been enlarged. Its accommodations were first increased in 1860 by an addition of some thirty-six feet upon its west side. The greatly-enlarged number of employees calling ere long for still more room, an additional story was put upon it in 1879. These additions have about doubled its original capacity.

The next addition made to the asylum structure was that of the

Bancroft building. This was suggested partly by the need of additional room on the female side of the asylum, and partly by a desire, on the part of the friends of a somewhat limited class of patients, for more ample accommodations and a more private life than is usually found practicable at state institutions for the insane. To meet this want, the comely structure designated as above was erected in 1882.

After an active service of twenty-five years, in 1882 Dr. Bancroft resigned the superintendency, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, who is still in office. Familiar with all the traditions of the institution, he has administered its affairs on lines largely corresponding thereto.

In 1894, under his immediate supervision, the balance of the asylum group was secured by the erection of the Twitchell building, a companion structure, on the male side, to the one last mentioned on the other; and, like that, designed to afford more elastic accommodations than could be had in the older halls of the asylum. These buildings have not only improved the classification of patients, but have rendered possible the specific treatment of individual cases, formerly afforded only at institutions outside the state.

In 1899 the legislature made to the asylum an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, for the improvement of its warming plant, the erection of a building for the use of female nurses during their intervals of active service, of a new laundry, of a farmhouse, and for certain specific repairs of other buildings. This work is now completed. A new chimney, one hundred and fifty feet high, for the accommodation of the boiler house, has been erected, a new laundry has been built and furnished, the house for female nurses approaches completion, and the other work contemplated by the legislature has been partially executed.

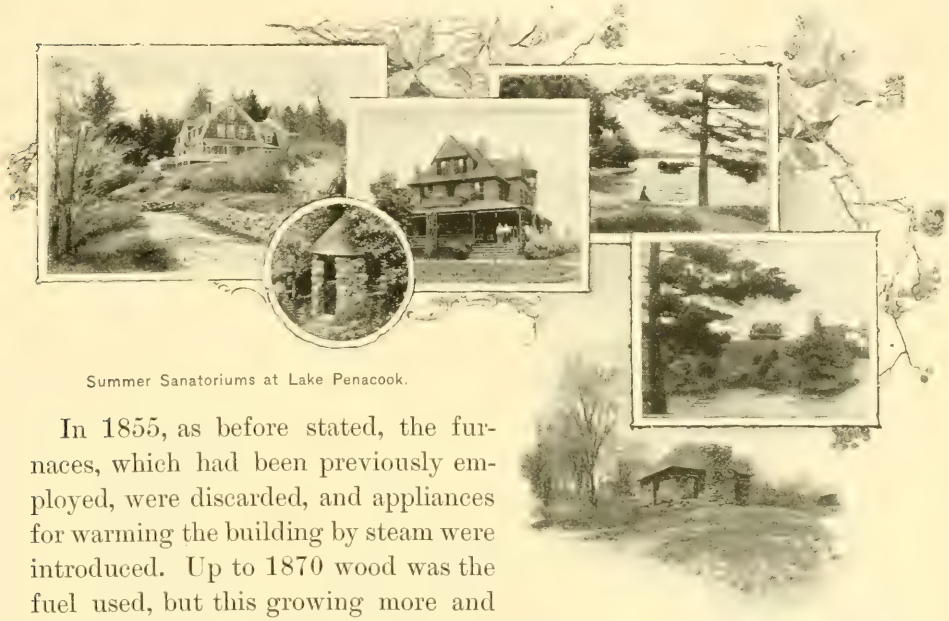
Such has been the growth of the asylum structures up to the present time. Its accommodations have been increased from those at first provided for ninety-six patients to those which can now accommodate four hundred.

The whole amount expended upon these various structures, from first to last, by the state, has been three hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars, or, considering the character of the accommodations afforded, the very low sum of seven hundred seventy-one dollars and twenty-five cents per patient. Whatever the asylum has cost beyond this amount has come from sources other than the state treasury.

It is located in the very heart of the city of Concord, upon a tract of ground highly improved, of about one hundred and twenty-five acres. Some twenty acres of this are occupied by its various build-

ings and adjacent grounds; the remainder by the pond, farming areas, groves, avenues, and paths. In addition to this tract, the asylum owns a pasture of fifty acres, about half a mile distant, and near Long pond, land to the amount of fifty-three acres more.

One of the greatest boons enjoyed by the institution is that of an unlimited supply of purest water. This is secured to the institution by a well sunk by Dr. J. P. Bancroft upon the premises in 1880, which has a diameter of fifty feet and a depth of fifteen. From it is daily taken a supply of about sixty thousand gallons.



Summer Sanatoriums at Lake Penacook.

In 1855, as before stated, the furnaces, which had been previously employed, were discarded, and appliances for warming the building by steam were introduced. Up to 1870 wood was the fuel used, but this growing more and more dear in price, and its supply more and more uncertain, gave way to coal; and for the last thirty years the steam for heating, washing, cooking, etc., has been made by this.

The land at Long pond, before mentioned, lies upon the west side of the pond, and has a shore line of about two hundred and fifty rods. It is sheltered from cold winds by a lofty range of hills which rise behind it. Every year, from May to November, about twenty patients of each sex occupy it as a sanatorium. It possesses attractive landscape features, having a varied surface, partly open and partly covered with forest. Two brooks of clear water traverse it in deep, wooded valleys. Roads, walks, and secluded paths lead over it in various directions and invite to life and exercise in the open air.

Here, upon a commanding spot, a comely house was erected in 1890, which affords accommodations to about twenty female patients. Distant from this some forty or fifty rods, some seven years later, another was built for the use of an equal number of male patients.

When occupied, both are in charge of able superintendents and receive daily visits from a medical officer from the asylum.

To these houses and grounds an abundant supply of pure water flows by gravity from a spring belonging to the asylum.

This sanatorium has proved to be a very valuable curative agency of the institution. The patients visit it with delight and leave it with regret.

In addition to these buildings at the sanatorium, mention should be made of the neat cottages on the asylum grounds occupied by the gardener and the machinist. Both these men are permanent employees and necessarily reside near to their work. Allusion should also be made to the well-planned and well-constructed farm buildings. These are important, inasmuch as the asylum raises its own milk, most of its vegetables, and all of its pork. Few farms in the state, if any, are better managed or more remunerative. The market value of farm and garden products raised in 1897 was thirteen thousand nine hundred twenty dollars and thirty-one cents.

It is an interesting fact in its history that devoted friends of the insane have ever watched the progress of the asylum and made liberal contributions to its permanent funds. It has been deemed just and proper to put on record here the names of these generous patrons.

Before its opening even, in 1837, Miss Catherine Fisk of Keene, a lady of high culture and benevolent impulses, bequeathed to it a legacy of nearly six thousand dollars, charged with certain temporary annuities, since terminated. By the terms of her will this bequest was not to be paid to the asylum until the expiration of fifty years from the time of her decease. It has since (1887) been received. Held by the state as trustee, it now amounts to twenty-six thousand three hundred seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents.

In 1846, and at subsequent times, the state, as trustee for the asylum, received in partial payments from the estate of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead, a legacy amounting to six thousand seven hundred forty-three dollars and forty-nine cents, the interest of which is annually paid by the state treasurer to the asylum.

Again, in 1847, Samuel Bell, of Chester, made to the asylum a generous donation of money, to be expended in the purchase of books for the use of such patients as might be benefited by their perusal. With this some two hundred and fifty volumes of standard works, well suited to the purpose intended, were procured. These formed the nucleus about which the present asylum library has grown up. The important additions since made have resulted from numerous smaller and later gifts. This collection of books, now containing over two thousand volumes, is of great value as a remedial agency in

the treatment of large numbers of convalescent and mildly affected patients.

Two years afterwards, in 1849, the institution received as a contribution to its fund the sum of two hundred dollars from John Williams of Hanover.

Abiel Chandler, of Walpole, the founder of the Chandler Scientific school at Hanover, who died in 1851, bequeathed to the asylum two legacies,—one of six hundred dollars, charged with the life estate of a niece, and another of one thousand dollars, and at the same time made the institution his residuary legatee. The several sums, paid to its treasurer and financial agent from time to time by his executors, amounted to twenty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-one dollars and fifteen cents. This fund, which bears the name of its donor, has been fixed by the trustees at thirty thousand dollars. Increased by the addition to it of interest, it now stands upon the books of the institution at that amount.

The Countess of Rumford, who died at Concord in December, 1852, was also a benefactress of the asylum. Feeling a deep interest in this and other benevolent institutions in her native state and elsewhere, at her decease she left to such a very large proportion of her estate. To her kindness the asylum is indebted for a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars, which was paid to its treasurer in 1853.

Mrs. Mary Danforth, of Boscawen, who also died in 1852, after making other specific bequests, left to the asylum the residuum of her estate. From this, the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents was realized by the institution.

One of the early trustees of the asylum was William Plumer, of Londonderry, who ever manifested a deep concern for its welfare. It was found after his decease that, retaining this interest to the last, he had left to it a legacy of five hundred dollars, which was paid to its treasurer in 1863.

Still another benefactress of the asylum was Mrs. Peggy Fuller, of Francestown, from whose estate it received, in 1862–'63, the sum of eighteen hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-two cents.

In 1862 the institution received from the executors of the will of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter, a lady of great excellence of character, a legacy of five thousand dollars, the annual income of which is, by her direction, given to indigent patients, to assist them in paying the necessary expenses of their support, and is the first bequest ever received by the asylum to which any particular direction has been attached by the donor. Some five years later the sum of two hundred and two dollars and ten cents was paid to the asylum by his executors, as a legacy of Horace Hall, of Charlestown.

The largest bequest ever made to the asylum was the munificent one of Moody Kent, who died in 1866. Having watched its progress with great interest for a long series of years, he left to it, at his decease, the residue of his property, after the payment of numerous legacies to relatives and friends. From his estate the institution received about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (one hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars), which sum, increased by a small addition derived from accrued interest, now constitutes the present Kent fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Reverend Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth, who, for about thirteen years, had held the office of president of the board of trustees, left at his decease, in March, 1868, as an evidence of his deep interest in the asylum, a bequest of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the institution at the close of the life of Mrs. Burroughs.

Isaac Adams, of Sandwich, after having served the institution for several years with signal ability as one of its trustees, upon retiring from the board, in 1868, accompanied his resignation with the liberal gift of one thousand dollars, requesting that the interest might be expended in affording means of indoor recreation to male patients so situated as to be deprived of it in the open air. The income of this fund, which now amounts to three thousand dollars, is used as the foundation of active measures to secure the important result suggested by its donor.

In 1872 John Conant, of Jaffrey, the constructing agent of the first asylum buildings, for many years a member of its board of trustees, and for six years its president, gave expression to a deep interest long entertained for the institution by a generous donation of six thousand dollars, as an addition to its permanent funds.

The third on the list of female patrons of the institution stands the name of Miss Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth, who died in 1872 and left to it a legacy of twenty thousand dollars as a proof of her deep interest in its welfare and in that of the unfortunate class to whom it ministers.

Isaac Spalding, of Nashua, for many years a member of the board of its trustees, and from 1868 to 1875 its president, died the latter year, leaving to the asylum a legacy of ten thousand dollars as his contribution to its permanent funds.

In 1883 the asylum received a legacy of one thousand dollars from the estate of Miss H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth. In 1885, another of one hundred dollars was received from the estate of Mrs. Rhoda C. Piper, of Hanover, and, in 1886, still another of five hundred, from that of Mrs. Betsey S. Smith, of New Ipswich.

In 1891 Mrs. Abigail B. Walker, a lifelong resident of Concord, died, leaving to the asylum a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars. Two years later it received from the estate of Abial A. Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a bequest of five thousand dollars, conditioned upon the support for life of an aged patient in whose welfare he had long manifested a deep interest. The last permanent fund received by the institution was a small one of two hundred dollars received from the sale of a spring on Rum hill, in Concord, whose use had been long superseded by water from another source.

These funds, twenty in number, amounted on the first day of October, 1899, to three hundred and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents. Their annual income, amounting to not far from fifteen thousand dollars, is mostly devoted to the aid of indigent patients and the procuring of such remedial agencies as the needs of the asylum, from time to time, require.

The settled purpose of the trustees as to each of these funds and to every other which may hereafter be given to the asylum, amounting to one hundred dollars or over, unless otherwise ordered by the donor, is to maintain the principal thereof intact, and so to expend the income, from time to time accruing, as the greatest good of the patients and of the asylum shall suggest. The following vote of the trustees, regulating their purpose in this regard, presents more in detail the rules by which they are governed:

"All funds amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time, in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients."

Mention has been made of some of the asylum's earliest friends. Very prominent among them were Miss Catharine Fisk and Charles H. Peaslee.

The former was the principal of a young ladies' school in Keene, and a woman of large heart and good sense, who died in 1837. Foreseeing that success would, sooner or later, crown the efforts being made for the benefit of an unfortunate class of persons for whose sufferings she felt a deep sympathy, she left her entire estate, temporarily charged with certain annuities, to the first hospital for the insane which should be established in New Hampshire. Hers

was the first bequest made to the asylum, and now constitutes, with a single exception, its largest permanent fund.

During the protracted efforts put forth in the legislature by the friends of the insane to induce the state to co-operate with benevolent individuals who were ready to aid in measures to promote their welfare, General Peaslee stood most prominent, *primus inter pares*, in the circle of his associates. At no less than five successive sessions of the legislature he did his utmost to secure the establishment of an asylum by the state at which this unfortunate class of its citizens might receive the care of which they were in desperate need.

Indeed, never since its establishment, sixty years ago, has the asylum been in want of devoted and influential friends. Upon the roll of these are found the names of some of the foremost men of the state: of ex-President Pierce; of ex-Governors Hill, Steele, Berry, and Goodwin; of Amos Twitchell, William Perry, Carlton P. Frost, and George B. Twitchell, all eminent in and without New Hampshire as members of the medical profession; of Ichabod Bartlett, Charles H. Atherton, Josiah Quincy, John P. Hale, William Plumer, George B. Upham, George W. Haven, Samuel E. Coues, Charles Burroughs, Isaac Spalding, Dexter Richards, and of many others equally worthy of mention.

In order to elevate the *morale* and increase the efficiency of the attendant force in the wards, a school for the instruction of nurses in service at the asylum was established in 1888, which has since graduated ten classes. Its course of study extends through two years, and is accompanied by examinations and illustrated by lectures by the faculty of the school. Certificates of graduation, signed by officers of the asylum, are awarded to such members of the school as have satisfactorily passed the prescribed examination at the close of the course.

During the session of the legislature in 1897, a question was raised in the house of representatives as to the ownership of the asylum, and it was referred to the committee on the judiciary. This committee subsequently reported that:

> There is no doubt in the mind of the committee that by the terms of this act and the subsequent action of the trustees thereunder, the property and all interests of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane became invested in the state as completely and irrevocably as though the original charter had created a state asylum.

At its next session (1899) the legislature submitted to the supreme court similar inquiries, in the form of definite interrogatories, to which the court made reply, in part, as follows:

1. Who owns the real estate in Concord occupied by the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and is the title a fee-simple, simple, or charged with a trust?

Answer. The nominal title to the property is in the corporation known as the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and the state, being the only member of the corporation, is the real owner.

The asylum has accommodations for about four hundred patients, and in constant residence about one third of all the insane in the state.

It has been in operation about sixty years, being one of the older institutions of the kind in the United States. Up to the close of its last financial year (September 30, 1902) it had treated seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three patients, of which number two thousand five hundred and fifty-five, or thirty-three per cent., had been discharged as recovered.

Its curative agencies have always been maintained abreast of the best of the time being, and to this fact is due, in a large degree, the high rank which it enjoys among the kindred institutions of this country. This is also due in some measure to the fact that it has met a want felt long before its organization, and which must forever exist.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE MARGARET PILLSBURY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

JAMES O. LYFORD.

To the zeal and energy of Dr. Shadrach C. Morrill is due the establishment of the first hospital of Concord, which was the first general hospital of the state. He went among his friends and secured pledges of money before active steps were taken to organize the hospital association, and when the nucleus of a sufficient sum had been promised, the first meeting was called of citizens interested in the subject. This was held July 3, 1884; and at a subsequent meeting the following associates were organized under the general laws:

Shadrach C. Morrill, Samuel C. Eastman, Granville P. Conn, Parsons B. Cogswell, Charles R. Walker, John A. White, Franklin Low, Francis L. Abbot, Mrs. Mary Stearns, Henry Bedinger, George Cook, Oliver Pillsbury, Joseph C. A. Hill, Julia Wallace-Russell, Waldo A. Russell, William Abbott, Rufus P. Staniels, Jesse P. Bancroft, Joseph B. Walker, and Henry J. Crippen.

These associates were known as the Hospital association, and they chose the following officers and trustees: President, Oliver Pillsbury; clerk, Francis L. Abbot; treasurer, William F. Thayer; trustees, for one year, Henry J. Crippen, Parsons B. Cogswell, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Schütz; for two years, John A. White, Joseph C. A. Hill, Mrs. Frances C. Stevens; for three years, Samuel C. Eastman, Mrs. Mary Stearns, Mrs. Lydia F. Lund.

A committee was appointed to select a suitable location. This committee fixed upon the Bowers house, situated at the corner of Allison and Turnpike streets, and such location was ratified by the trustees. A lease of the premises was taken for the term of two years from October 1, 1884, with an option of buying at any time during the lease for the sum of six thousand dollars. Necessary alterations were made, and on October 20 the hospital was opened. Before the first report of the hospital, January 27, 1885, nine patients were admitted for treatment, of which number four were surgical cases. The permanent employees of the hospital at this date were the matron, a nurse, and one domestic. The contributions up to the time of the first report were three thousand ninety dollars and seventy-four cents, nearly all of which were in response to the

personal appeals of Dr. Morrill. The first medical staff was organized from among the physicians interested in the project, as follows:

Attending physicians: Granville P. Conn, Moses W. Russell, Ferdinand A. Stillings, Charles R. Walker, Shadrach C. Morrill, Albert H. Crosby.

Assistants: George Cook, Herbert C. Cummings, Dennis E. Sullivan, Henry M. French, Albion P. Chesley, Thomas Hiland.

Consulting physicians: Jesse P. Bancroft, William G. Carter, Charles P. Gage, Edward E. Graves, Julia Wallace-Russell.

The services of the medical staff have from the first been gratuitous, and it is not too much to say that no part of their professional work has been more conscientiously performed. The calendar year is divided into quarters, to each of which is assigned a surgeon and a physician, whose duty it is to visit the hospital daily. The associate staff has since been enlarged by the appointment of physicians from no less than twenty towns of the state whose nearest hospital facilities are the capital of the state. The trustees also have a visiting committee, whose term of service is two months for each member.

During the first full year of the hospital, from January, 1885, to January, 1886, the city government made an appropriation for the support of two free beds. This appropriation was nine hundred dollars, which was continued for the following year, and then increased to one thousand two hundred dollars, to be continued at that sum until 1892, when it was further increased to two thousand dollars, which has been the annual appropriation since.

The first endowments of the hospital were those of Benjamin F. Caldwell, Mrs. Jane A. Eames, and Mrs. Julia A. Whitcher; and subsequent gifts and bequests by Mrs. Pillsbury and others have increased the permanent funds to sixty-two thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and thirty-four cents. Donation parties were started in October, 1885, and have continued since that time; and the annual gifts have been of money, clothing, household articles, and provisions. A large assistance is given to the hospital each year through these donations in which the entire community shows an active interest. The first gifts of surgical instruments and hospital apparatus were made by Dr. Albert H. Crosby, Dr. Hiram B. Tebbetts, Dr. Moses W. Russell, Dr. Sargent by his daughter, and Mrs. Frances K. Lane, the latter in memory of her husband, Dr. Charles I. Lane.

For several years John H. Lamprey freely supplied the hospital with vegetables, and Edward J. Knee gave his services every Sunday to indigent patients in need of tonsorial work.

Among the most praiseworthy of the endowments of the hospital is that of the children's free bed. This was suggested by Mrs. Frances C. Stevens, one of the trustees, and has grown by the self-denying gifts of children and their friends, and collections taken in Sunday-schools, until three thousand four hundred seventy-four dollars and sixteen cents of the necessary five thousand dollars have been obtained.

It was evident from the start that the hospital must find a permanent location, and an appeal was made early in 1885 for funds with which to buy the land and building then occupied. Not meeting with immediate response, the trustees in October, 1886,—the lease having expired,—took the necessary risk and bought the property, giving their personal note for the purchase. Extensive alterations and repairs were necessary, and these were undertaken in confidence that the public spirit of the people of Concord would make good the outlay of the trustees. For seven years it was a hard struggle to maintain the hospital, for its excellent work taxed its capacity, and constant appeals had to be made to the liberality of our citizens. Often the trustees incurred obligations with no surety that funds would be available to meet them, but they never wavered in faith that the hospital had come to stay and expand in its sphere of beneficence.

The year 1890 opened with a most gratifying announcement to the citizens of Concord. At that time the hospital had cost twelve thousand dollars, of which seven thousand dollars had been paid from contributions, leaving a debt of five thousand dollars. There was necessity for immediate enlargement, and the trustees were considering the question of a new site and new buildings. The problem was solved by a former resident of Concord, George A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis. The history of his beneficence is this:

Mr. Pillsbury was on a visit to the state of his birth. Fortune had smiled upon him, and he determined to administer in part upon his own estate. To Sutton, his birthplace, he had given a monument to commemorate its heroic dead in the war between the states. To Warner, the town of his early manhood, he had given a public library building, and he came to Concord, for many years his home, to bestow upon her some benefaction. He had in mind a most worthy charity, and his intentions were confided to some of his Concord friends. Among these was the late John M. Hill, who had become interested in the hospital through a patient of Dr. Ferdinand A. Stillings, who had been there for treatment, and whom Mr. Hill frequently visited. It was Mr. Hill's statement of Concord's needs and the confidence Mr. Pillsbury had in him that led the latter after full correspondence with Dr. Conn to change the object of his benefi-

cence. It was after the details had been worked out with Dr. Conn that Mr. Pillsbury made public his generous intentions.

The site for the new building was selected by Mr. Pillsbury, and the plans were made under his direction after consultation with the trustees. Mr. Pillsbury's generosity grew with his consideration of the project, and the building when completed had cost nearly double his original intent. Ground was broken in September, 1890, and the building was completed and furnished for occupancy December 15, 1891, when the transfer of patients thereto was made. It was pronounced when completed the "best hospital building of its size in



Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital.

New England." The furnishings were the undertaking of the citizens of Concord; and these and subsequent additions are the fruits of their contributions.

The dedication occurred on Monday afternoon, October 5, 1891, Samuel C. Eastman, president of the Hospital association, presiding. The presentation of the deed and keys of the building was made by Mr. Pillsbury in behalf of himself and his wife, after whom the hospital was named, to which response was made by Mr. Eastman. Speeches were made by Mayor Clapp, Governor Tuttle, U. S. Senator William E. Chandler, and Dr. Granville P. Conn. In the evening a reception and banquet were given to Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury by the citizens of Concord, at the Eagle Hotel. For more than an hour a

line of representative men and women surged through the parlors of the hotel to pay their respects to the benefactors of the city. At the banquet grace was said by the Very Reverend John E. Barry, and at the post-prandial exercises Dr. Ferdinand A. Stillings acted as toastmaster. Responses to toasts were made by Governor Tuttle, Dr. Shadrach C. Morrill, John M. Hill, Joseph C. A. Hill, Reverend Daniel C. Roberts, Dr. Charles R. Walker, and Henry J. Crippen.

The new hospital has been a stimulus to the interest of our citizens in its beneficent work. Constant improvements have been made, the corps of attendants has been enlarged, and the extent of its usefulness increased. It has prompted Concord physicians to adopt for its use the latest appliances for the alleviation of the sick and the latest methods of surgical treatment. Dr. Ferdinand A. Stillings spent a winter in Philadelphia studying the details of aseptic surgical work, and on his return supplied the hospital with the necessary materials and instituted drills among the nurses to familiarize them with aseptic work. At the Concord hospital the first successful abdominal operation, with perfect aseptic detail, ever performed in the state, was done by Dr. Stillings. Previous to this, practically all abdominal cases were sent to Lowell or Boston for treatment, or surgeons were called from those places or more distant points to perform such operations. Patients now come from all parts of the state to the Concord hospital for surgical treatment.

An incident of recent occurrence, showing the interest of the people of Concord in the hospital, is worth relating. The charitable work of the hospital has been a great tax upon its resources. Compulsory payments have not been exacted of any of its indigent patients, and at times the expenses have exceeded the income. At the close of the year 1899 the trustees found themselves with a debt of two thousand dollars incurred in a former year. Relief from this debt was essential to progressive work. Among suggestions made for raising funds was that of holding a charity ball. This met with favor, and the first endeavor to its financial success was the offer of the city hackmen to give their services. This example became contagious, and the actual expense of the ball was merely nominal. A check came from Mrs. Margaret S. Pillsbury for five hundred dollars toward the enterprise. The ball was held on February 20, 1900, and was a great social as well as financial success. The profits were over one thousand seven hundred dollars,—including Mrs. Pillsbury's gift,—and the balance of the debt was paid by the voluntary contributions of citizens.

In 1889 a training-school for nurses was established, with Miss Harriet Sutherland as superintendent,—an adjunct to the hospital most serviceable to the community and highly appreciated by our people.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital from its opening, October 20, 1884, to the close of the year 1902, is three thousand two hundred and twenty-five, of whom two thousand nine hundred and eighteen have been discharged, two hundred and eighty-five have died, and twenty-two remain. Of the deaths that have occurred at the hospital, nearly eighty per cent. have been from chronic diseases and injuries requiring surgical treatment,—phthisis or consumption, taking the lead in chronic disease, and railway accidents causing most of the deaths by reason of casualty. Many cases of railway injuries are brought here because Concord is a railway center.

Of all its public institutions the city has reason to be proud of its hospital and its work. What it has done and is doing are sufficient reasons for continued liberality and bequests for its benefit.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

JAMES O. LYFORD.

The first hospital for women and children in New Hampshire is the one established in Concord in 1896 under the auspices of the Woman's Hospital Aid association. It owes its founding and success to Dr. Julia Wallace-Russell of Concord, the dean of the women's medical profession in New Hampshire. The first consideration given to the subject grew out of the lack of facilities for the treatment, in hospitals in New Hampshire, of indigent women and children who wished to be under the care of women physicians. If one of Dr. Russell's patients were taken to the hospital here or elsewhere in the state the case had to be surrendered to the regularly attending physicians, unless the patient had means to pay for special medical attendance. The nearest woman's hospital was at Boston. The need of such a public institution was constantly brought home to Dr. Russell in her practice, which reached all parts of the state, but it seemed an almost impossible task when first considered. The earliest proposition looking to this end was that a plea be made to raise funds to aid the needy in our own state hospitals; that is, to have a fund to pay their board so that they could have attendance by their own sex. Dr. Russell reluctantly consented to adopt the chain-letter plan, and in this way to learn the sentiment of the women. One of the recipients of this chain letter, a New Hampshire woman residing in another state, was moved to learn more of the undertaking from Dr. Wallace-Russell. The outcome of that visit was a proposition for immediate incorporation, with a view to a bequest which this philanthropic woman promised to make. This was early in September, 1895, and on the 12th of that month "The Woman's Hospital Aid Association" was incorporated under the general laws of New Hampshire, with Mrs. Louisa F. Richards of Newport, Miss Mary Ann Downing of Concord, Mrs. Caroline R. Thyng of Laconia, Dr. Ellen A. Wallace of Manchester, and Dr. Julia Wallace-Russell of Concord as incorporators.

The object of the association as set forth in its articles of incorporation is "To establish and maintain hospitals and homes and otherwise aid and assist worthy and dependent women and children who

wish to be under the care of women physicians and attendants." Steps were at once taken to raise funds for the founding of such a hospital in Concord. Such immediate success attended the efforts of the promoters that within a year the trustees felt justified in erecting or purchasing such a building. Among those interested in the enterprise was Mrs. Vasta M. Abbott, residing at No. 66 South street, who contemplated surrendering her home for this purpose and donating it to the association. Before the papers could be made, she was stricken with a fatal illness and her benevolent design was not carried out. The location, however, was considered so desirable by the trustees that they purchased the estate September 23, 1896, at an expense of seven thousand dollars. Funds in the treasury enabled them to pay in cash five thousand dollars, and they gave a mortgage for the remainder of the purchase price. Some immediate changes had to be made in the house; but with friends contributing to the furnishing of it, it was ready for occupancy October 10, 1896, and on that day the first patient was admitted. The hospital was comfortably filled from almost the start, and January 1, 1897, all the beds were occupied. Applications continued to increase until it was seen that the building must be enlarged. A meeting of the trustees was called for May 10, 1897, to see what action must be taken to make the hospital more commodious and more convenient. Even thus early, the Woman's Hospital Aid association had paid all bills for repairs and furnishing. At the same time, aid had not been refused to any who sought relief in the institution,—a marvelous record for a hospital without endowment. It was voted to enlarge the building, and the work of remodeling was begun the last of May. Over nine thousand dollars were thus expended, and by August the hospital was again reopened for patients.



N. H. Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.

The income of the hospital, aside from the charges collected of its paying patients, is derived from general contributions, specific gifts and bequests, the payments for membership in the association and the income from such gifts and bequests as are donated to specific funds. The payment of one hundred dollars constitutes a patron member, of whom there are eleven; twenty-five dollars, a life member, of whom there are forty-two; ten dollars, a memorial member, of whom there are twenty-eight; and the payment of one dollar annually, an annual member, of whom there are one hundred.

The hospital had been in operation six years on the first day of

September, 1902, and during that period had cared for five hundred and forty-two different patients. They have come mainly from all parts of New Hampshire, though some have been received from other New England states.

A training-school for nurses was started October 1, 1897, and is under the instruction of Miss Esther Dart. The course is two years, and embraces personal instruction and lectures by Concord physicians. There have been eight graduates of the school.

This account would not be complete without a brief reference to Dr. Julia Wallace-Russell. It is nearly a quarter of a century since she opened her office in Concord. She was one of the first women physicians in New Hampshire, and one of the first two to be admitted to the New Hampshire Medical society. Her coming was at the solicitation of the late Dr. Albert H. Crosby, and she was personally welcomed to the profession by Dr. Granville P. Conn. It was with many misgivings that she settled in her native state, but in her long, successful career she has received most courteous treatment from physicians of the other sex. She has been visiting physician at both the Margaret Pillsbury hospital and the state hospital, and at both institutions she has delivered annual courses of lectures before the nurses' training-school. If she had done nothing more than to found the woman's hospital, her coming would have been a welcome addition to the citizenship of Concord, but her private benefactions have kept pace with her public work, and she has given cheer to many a household. Her successful practice and teachings for the benefit of her sex have placed her as a leader among the medical profession.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BENCH AND BAR.

CHARLES R. CORNING.

There is little save tradition in the early history of Concord's bench and bar. Even after the eighteenth century was far advanced there can be found only the most meager of annals and anecdotes and official records. It was not until Concord had become a promising commercial center that the rise of that professional calling which has had so much to do with the development and progress of the town is seen. While Concord remained a part of Rockingham county it had slight influence in the legal profession; the courts were held at Portsmouth and Exeter, places as far away in point of time as Lancaster and Colebrook are to-day. And yet Concord had both a representative on the bench and a well-known lawyer at the bar as early as the Revolution. Timothy Walker, Jr., has the distinction of having been Concord's first judge, and contemporaneous with him was Peter Green, Concord's first lawyer. These two men were leaders in their time, and well known throughout the state. Timothy Walker, Jr., only son of Timothy Walker, Concord's first minister, was born in Concord, or Rumford as it was then called, in June, 1737. Graduating at Harvard in 1756, he at once began the study of theology, was ordained, and preached for several years.

When the Revolution broke upon New Hampshire Mr. Walker was in trade at the North end, but this he relinquished, and espousing the patriot cause devoted his energies to the service of his country. Few received higher honors or deserved them more than Timothy Walker, Jr. Untiring in the discharge of duty, he was, during the course of the war, a soldier, a financier, a member of provincial congresses, a delegate to the congress at Philadelphia, one of the Committee of Safety, three times a member of our constitutional conventions, a paymaster in the army, and finally a judge of the court of common pleas for his county. This office he held from 1777 to 1809. To enumerate the offices held during his long life would be to describe the civil government of the state, for so wide was his acquaintance and so well established his ability that not only his townsmen but his friends in other sections kept his name constantly before the people. As a citizen

of Concord his name is held in the highest esteem, for he was distinctively a pillar of society. It was owing to his persuasions that the legislature began holding sessions in Concord, and his life was spared long enough to see his native town the settled capital of the state. Socially, as well as politically, Judge Walker was the leader of his time; his interest in local matters was all-absorbing, and his activity embraced banking, town affairs, musical associations, bridge building, a public library, in fact everything tending to promote the welfare of Concord and its inhabitants. Dwelling on the paternal acres, his love of farming was advantageously shown, and in the ancient house built by his father he departed this life in May, 1822.

Whatever distinction belongs to primacy at the bar must be accorded to Peter Green, a native of Worcester, Mass. His birth is given as of 1746. After studying in the office of Samuel Livermore in Londonderry, Mr. Green came to Concord in 1767, and here he passed his life. Peter Green was no ordinary man, and his impression upon the community was deep and long sustained. His career was interesting in its varied phases, and it might not be difficult to construct out of anecdotes and incidents connected with this man a character both picturesque and original. It is on record that during the Revolution his conservatism was mistaken for disloyalty, and he became a prisoner of state. Mobs surrounded his house, and Sons of Liberty left the marks of stones on its shutters. Suspicions in those times quickly suggested action; and the Concord town-meeting, in March, 1777, voted that the parish have no dealings with Peter Green until he give satisfaction of his loyalty, and it further voted to request the courts to disbar him. In all probability Green's offense started in some indiscretion of speech, and passing from mouth to mouth was perverted and magnified until the rankness of treason clung to him. Yet in 1776 the name of Peter Green was fourth on the Association Test.

During the remainder of his life was a leader in social and public affairs; he set the fashion, and rode about in that vehicle of aristocracy, a chaise, and he led the subscription towards erecting a building for the general court, putting down a fifth of the whole amount. His residence stood upon what is now the state house park, and there he entertained his townsmen and distinguished visitors. In 1785 and 1786 he represented Concord in the legislature; in 1787, 1789, and 1790 he was a state senator, and in 1788 he sat in the council. He died in Concord the 27th of March, 1798.

While Concord was by no means a promising field for lawyers during the eighteenth century, and its roll of attorneys is brief, yet there came to the village several students who studied here and made their

mark in later years. The influence of Peter Green was evidently stimulating; for in his office, at different times, were his brothers Nathaniel, Gardner, and Samuel. Then in 1783 there settled in Concord one of the famous Livermore family, Edward St. Loe, and soon after came his brother Arthur. Both became judges. Their stay in Concord was not long, only a few years. Among the students in Mr. Livermore's office was Arthur Rogers, son of the celebrated Robert Rogers, the ranger. In 1793 Rogers opened an office here only to be closed in a year or two.

Earlier than any lawyer save Peter Green was Stephen Scales, a son of James Scales, an old resident of Concord. Mr. Scales practised here in 1770 and 1771, when he took up his residence in Massachusetts.

Another eighteenth century lawyer was Charles Walker, son of Judge Timothy, Jr., born in Concord, 1765, was graduated from Harvard in 1789, and began practice in his native town a few years later. Mr. Walker was Concord's second postmaster in 1801, and from 1806 to 1808 he served as solicitor of Rockingham county.

The judicial system at this period was far from exact, the laws were loosely administered, the people distrusted both bench and bar, litigation was prodigiously expensive and shamefully prolonged. In some instances the judges were taken from farms and non-professional employments, and in but few cases were the places filled with men learned in the law. Up to 1813 the condition of our courts was a burning shame to our intelligence. Three different courts held sway. There was the county court, known as the court of general sessions of the peace, composed of all the justices of the peace in the county. Until 1789 this tribunal held four terms each year, and it was not unusual to behold from twenty to forty unlettered and self-satisfied *quasi* jurists sitting in banc. After that year this aggregation of mischief and misinformation was curtailed as to its sessions, but not as to its absurd membership. Then there came the inferior court of common pleas for each county, consisting of a chief justice and four associates. This court had jurisdiction of civil actions when the damages did not exceed twenty pounds and when the title of land was not in question. Lastly came the superior court of judicature, consisting of a chief and four associates, whose salaries were respectively one thousand five hundred dollars and one thousand two hundred dollars. From time to time certain changes were made in these courts, but no real reform was attempted. Jeremiah Smith, one of the purest of men and a most accomplished lawyer, was chief justice, but so prejudiced were the people respecting the judiciary that the recommendations so often urged by him were a long time unheeded.

In 1813 a political upheaval remodeled the bench, and three years later another upheaval remodeled it again. The legislature now took the subject in hand, and succeeded in partly re-establishing the rusty old system and in partly creating a new one. Nobody pretended to be satisfied, but it so happened that about that time William Plumer was governor, and few public men had a better appreciation than he had of what the judiciary should be or a higher or more independent method of selecting judges. With the establishment of the judiciary in 1816, really begins the bench and bar history of Concord. The superior court of judicature was constituted thus: Chief justice, William M. Richardson; associates, Samuel Bell and Levi Woodbury; while the court of common pleas consisted of two chief justices and twelve associates.

In 1816 there practised in Concord seven attorneys, to wit: Samuel Green, Charles Walker, Moody Kent, Samuel A. Kimball, William Pickering, Samuel Fletcher, and Thomas W. Thompson. This was a distinguished set of men to find in a town without a judge or a court house, and a full day's journey from the county records. The first of these, Samuel Green, was born in Concord the 7th of March, 1770, attended Phillips academy, Andover, entered college, but soon left and began the study of law in the office of his brother, the redoubtable Peter, and was admitted to practice in 1793. He made law his calling, and with three terms in the legislature, —1806, 1807, and 1808,—he was done with politics. His industry seemed better adapted for others than for himself, for in his own affairs there were lacking sagacity and prudence, and he remained far from rich. Among his property was a large estate, with a commodious dwelling, situated on Pleasant Street hill, part of which is now occupied by the Home for the Aged.

In 1819, when Judge Bell left the superior bench to become governor, one of his first official acts was to appoint Mr. Green as his successor. Twenty-one years later Judge Green having reached the age of seventy years, retired, followed by the sincere and profound respect of his associates and the public. In 1832 Judge Green moved to Hopkinton, and at the end of his term on the bench went to Washington, where he received a clerkship under the government, and there he died, the 22d of March, 1852.

Moody Kent was long a familiar name, not only in Concord, but throughout New Hampshire. He was born in Newbury, Mass., the 22d of April, 1779, was graduated at Harvard, 1801, and eight years later came to Concord. Well-to-do by inheritance, a genius for accumulation attended him and he died the wealthiest lawyer at the Concord bar. His professional career extended through more than a score

of years, his clients were numerous, and his cases well conducted. Wealth was his goddess, and few men ever wooed her more persistently. Unmarried, with scant expenses, he could almost hear his money grow. Retiring from practice in the early forties, he passed the remainder of his days in looking after his numerous investments, which reached a quarter of a million dollars at the time of his death in 1866. Among his bequests was a splendid legacy of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Asylum for the Insane.

Samuel Ayer Kimball was Concord born, his birthday being the 3d of March, 1782. He was an alumnus of Dartmouth, 1806, and began practice in Concord about 1816. He served as deputy secretary of state, 1813, 1814, and 1815, was clerk of the senate, and in 1832 a member of the house. Professionally he was not a leader, his business was rather with estates than at *nisi prius*. His death occurred the 16th of October, 1858.

William Pickering, whose name appears among Concord attorneys at this period, can hardly be classed as such, inasmuch as he came here first as private secretary to Governor Langdon, becoming subsequently deputy secretary, and from 1816 to 1829 treasurer of the state. However, he was a welcome addition to the society of the town, and his name was long held in affectionate remembrance after his departure to Greenland, which was ever after his home.

Among the strong individualities then, and for years after, at the bar was Samuel Fletcher. He was essentially a man of business, and withal a stout churchman. Born in Plymouth the 31st of July, 1785, graduating at Dartmouth, 1810, he studied in Concord with Samuel Green, and began practice in 1815. His was a full and busy life, never brilliant nor imposing, yet consistent and methodical, inviting confidence and satisfying expectation. An earnest member of the Congregational church, he was a founder of the present South society and continued until the end of his days a leader in its affairs and a militant Christian on all occasions. Many were the stories told of his lofty bearing and *ex-cathedra* manner, his autocracy, and his notions of church primacy. He was legal adviser to the Theocracy of his time. He was also editor of a religious newspaper called *The Concord Observer*, and from 1842 to 1850 he resided in Andover, Mass., as treasurer of the theological seminary and of Phillips academy. Politically, two terms in the legislature satisfied him, and thereafter he took merely a passing interest in affairs of state, though in town matters he was one of the leaders. He died the 28th of October, 1858.

In Thomas W. Thompson Concord had a leader in more ways than one. Born in Boston the 10th of March, 1766, a graduate of

Harvard in 1786, he began his professional life in the neighboring town of Salisbury in 1794. He soon had a large practice, limited by no means to his town and county, but extending over the state. Political honors came to him, and after a term as solicitor of Hillsborough county, he was chosen to congress in 1805. In 1807–'08 he represented Salisbury in the legislature, then he served as state treasurer, removing to Concord in 1809. From that year to his death, in 1821, he made his home in this town. Thrice he was in the legislature from Concord and was speaker 1812–'13. In 1814 he was chosen a senator in congress for three years to fill out an unexpired term. His interest in Dartmouth was shown in his long trusteeship of twenty years, and more signally shown by his opposition to the famous university scheme. Educated, agreeable, a man of the world, shrewd, cautious, and saving, Mr. Thompson exerted a deep influence in the community, and may well be described as one of Concord's most famous citizens.

At the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century the increasing population, the growth of commercial relations, and the accumulation of wealth, not only in Concord but in the neighboring towns, called for the formation of a new county. Inconvenience had become injustice, and the subject could no longer be postponed. But the opposition to the movement was stubborn and prolonged. Hillsborough and Rockingham counties were affected, and from them arose the most strenuous efforts to thwart the plans of those asking for the new political division. During the legislative session of 1821, the county debate let forth a flood of speeches, but without success, as the bill was indefinitely postponed. At this period of the contest it was proposed to call the new county Kearsarge, but by the following year Merrimack had superseded it, and so a suggestive and attractive name was lost.

Isaac Hill was a state senator, and to his exertions a good share of the final victory is attributable; although in the house of representatives Ezekiel Webster championed the measure in speeches of exceeding logic and persuasiveness. At length, after successive defeats, the bill passed in the June session of 1823, the vote in the house standing one hundred and ten yeas, eighty nays, and in the senate, nine yeas to three nays. Politically, the Merrimack county question had important results, for it was a factor in electing Levi Woodbury governor over the regular nominee of the party, and this in turn led to the appointment of John Harris of Hopkinton as Judge Woodbury's successor on the superior bench. Thus it happened that the new county had two of the three judges of the state's highest court, Samuel Green being already a member. The elevation of

Judge Harris made a vacancy in the probate judgeship which Governor Woodbury filled by the appointment of Samuel Morril of Concord.

Besides the names already mentioned as comprising the bar of Concord, the roll of attorneys in 1823 included the following names: Amos A. Parker, George Kent, Richard Bartlett, and William C. Thompson. Mr. Parker was an editor rather than a lawyer, and as such he was identified with Concord only a short time; he soon went elsewhere, and at the time of his death had nearly reached the age of one hundred years. George Kent, son of William A. Kent, a distinguished citizen, was born in Concord the 4th of May, 1796, was graduated at Dartmouth, 1814, and opened an office here where he continued practice for a number of years. For twenty years he was cashier of the Concord bank (the lower bank), but reverses came, and about 1840 Mr. Kent took up his residence in Boston. Socially he was a leader, and his house was noted for its refined hospitality. In another chapter of this history will be found an account of the mob that visited his house in quest of George Thompson and John G. Whittier, the abolitionists. Richard Bartlett was a native of Pembroke, was graduated at Dartmouth, and began practising his profession in Concord in 1818. He was known as a scholar and antiquarian rather than as a member of the bar, and he left no lasting mark on the legal annals of his time. William C. Thompson, son of Thomas W., was a well educated man, a lawyer of attainments, and a citizen of sterling worth, but his sojourn here was brief, and Plymouth gained what Concord lost.

During the summer of 1823 there appeared this notice in the *Patriot*:

> The Justices of the Superior Court will meet at the State House on Wednesday, 20th. August, for the purpose of fixing the limits of the jail yard at Hopkinton.
>
> (Signed) WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON.
> SAMUEL GREEN.

This may seem strange, but it must be borne in mind that at that time Hopkinton was an important place, its population was rising two thousand four hundred, only a few hundred less than Concord, the courts had sat there, and so had several sessions of the legislature. The influence of the town was strong, and competed with Concord for the new county capitol. Although Concord was made the shire town, the jail was kept in Hopkinton until 1852. Following the precedent of the state house location, the legislature affixed to the act creating Merrimack county a condition that there should be erected and furnished in Concord without expense to the county,

previous to August 1, 1823, a suitable building to the acceptance of the justices of the superior court of judicature for the accommodation of the court, and this condition was faithfully carried out by the town and by private contributions. The town house was remodeled and enlarged, and on the second day of January, 1824, was opened for the first session of the court. It was indeed an occasion marking the beginning of the brilliant and interesting annals of Concord's legal and judicial history. The three justices of the superior court were present, attorneys from every county save Coös sat within the bar, while the public seats were filled with spectators representing the social and business life of Concord and its vicinity. The first term continued some time. Cases were transferred from the Rockingham and Hillsborough dockets to the number of ninety-eight; while the entries of new actions reached three hundred and seventy-four. Several prisoners were sentenced to the state prison, and the grand jury found thirteen indictments. The first case tried seems to have been that of Runnels *vs.* Bullen. This was a Concord case, involving certain water rights on Turkey river, and had been before the court several times. Samuel Fletcher appeared for the plaintiff, and Richard Bartlett for the defendant.

In August the court met again, when the docket was enlarged by more than three hundred new entries. A contemporary newspaper, the *Register*, had this to say of the court: "The summer term happens at a busy time of year and the crowds are less, but we are satisfied that Concord is destined to become the great legal thoroughfare of the state. The central situation of the place, the easy and frequent communication with it, its vicinity to the residences of the Judges, are favorable circumstances. Here also resort, in attendance upon the Court, the most distinguished counselors from our other counties, and one in particular from a sister state whose powers of argument and force and elegance of diction already place him in the first order of forensic orators in her great Capitol." This had reference to Daniel Webster, who in those days was a not infrequent visitor at the Merrimack county bar.

In the meanwhile the court of sessions, of which, at this time, the chief was Hall Burgin of Allenstown, and the associates were Israel Kelley of Salisbury, and Peter Wadleigh of Northfield, met at Concord. Its first term, held in October, 1823, was enlivened by the eloquence of Ezekiel Webster, and the logic of Horace Chase, opposing counsel in a celebrated highway case. Mr. Webster spoke for three hours with "sound argument, wit, and humor," holding and delighting the large audience in attendance.

In April, 1825, the court of common pleas, with Arthur Liver-

more as chief, and Timothy Farrar, Jr., and Josiah Butler, associates, began its first Merrimack sitting. Its sessions were held on the last Tuesday of October and the second Tuesday of April, but on this occasion it adjourned after a term of one day, although not until one hundred and twenty-six new entries graced its docket, and John George had been appointed crier.

The probate court of this period had Samuel Morril of Concord as judge, and Henry B. Chase of Warner, register. This court was ambulatory in its movements, holding regular terms in Concord, Salisbury, Pembroke, Hopkinton, Loudon, and Warner.

The first trial in Merrimack county in which a deep public interest was manifested was the Roger E. Perkins will case, as it was called. It arose by an appeal from the probate court, and came on for hearing at the January term, 1826. Mr. Perkins was one of the richest men in the county, and his estate was a large one for that day. The coming trial had been talked over among the people, and the occasion reminded one of a holiday. Not only the cause but the distinguished array of attorneys retained in its management served to attract to Concord an unusual number of visitors. The public and private accommodations of "the street" were well tested, for the people kept coming and going until the last word was said. The remodeled, yet pinched and inconvenient, town house and court house in one was often filled to overflowing, and those that secured front seats were objects of envy. Chief Justice Richardson held the term, and Richard H. Ayer was sheriff. Of this official, who was a prominent man in the community, a comical anecdote is related which illustrates the sharp political rivalries of the period. "When Governor Woodbury appointed Mr. Ayer sheriff," exclaimed a Federalist, "the pigs squealed in Boscawen Plain." "Precisely," responded a fellow partisan, "there is always sympathy among the brethren."

For the first time in the annals of the court the ladies of Concord were invited to seats within the bar, where, no doubt, their presence inspired the professional gentlemen to unwonted exertions.

The array of counsel embraced the leading lawyers in the state, and among them was one whose fame was nation wide, for on the side of the executors was Jeremiah Mason, and associated with him was Ezekiel Webster, then in the plenitude of his remarkable powers. Opposing them were George Sullivan, the attorney-general, Moody Kent, and Richard Bartlett. The contest lasted a week, during which more than fifty witnesses were called. The closing arguments of Mason and Sullivan, who spoke three hours each, were remarkable for force and beauty, and prolonged were the traditions and reminiscences of their well-remembered efforts. For some rea-

son Sullivan had the public on his side, and he made a lively impression on his hearers. Mason was not a popular speaker, his strength lay in another direction, but Sullivan's "elegance of person and dress, logical skill and weight of personal character, combined with his charming diction and elocution, rendered him the most attractive advocate of his time in the state." It only remains to say that the end of all this preparation and intellectual treat was the disagreement of the jury.

Three years after this celebrated case was heard, a sudden and tragic visitation of death fell upon one of the prominent actors in that trial, carrying with it private affliction and public sorrow. It was the death of Ezekiel Webster. The court of common pleas was in session, and the bar and public seats were filled with lawyers and spectators. The forenoon had been occupied in examining witnesses, and Mr. Webster was in his happiest mood. During the noonday recess he strolled up and down Main street with a friend, and soon after passed into the court-room. He had spoken half an hour with all his accustomed force and effect when he suddenly stopped and sank to the floor. Every assistance was at hand, even medical gentlemen being present, but Mr. Webster was dead. So startling was this solemn scene as to overcome the court and bar and the spectators. Tenderly the body was placed in a carriage, and with the judges, the lawyers, and the public walking behind, was borne to the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Mary Ann Stickney, where the deceased made his home while attending court. This sad occurrence took place on Friday, the 10th of April, 1829. The next morning Charles H. Atherton rose in court and spoke feelingly upon the sad event. Resolutions were adopted, and the court, owing to Mr. Webster's numerous engagements, came to an end, though not before the judge, with the lawyers and many citizens, marched to the meeting-house, where Dr. Bouton offered the consolations of prayer and appropriate words.

Not long after this tragic event the court became the scene of the first murder trial held in Concord. In some respects this case and that of LePage, forty years later, have many points in common. Pembroke was the scene of both tragedies, women were the victims in both crimes, and each murderer had two trials. In June, 1833, Abraham Prescott, a young man working as a farmer, killed Mrs. Sally Cochran by striking her with stones and beating her with a stick or club. Prescott was at once arrested and lodged in Hopkinton jail. At the September term of common pleas, 1833, an indictment was found charging him with wilful murder, to which he plead not guilty. The court assigned Prescott eminent counsel in Ichabod

Bartlett and Charles H. Peaslee. An adjournment was had to the spring term, and again to the fall term, when the case was called for trial Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1834. So great was the public interest and so small the court-room as to cause the sessions to be held in the Old North meeting-house. Besides two judges of the common pleas, two judges of the superior bench were also necessary, so the tribunal on this occasion consisted of Chief Justice Richardson with Judge Joel Parker, both of the superior court, and Judges Wadleigh and Whittemore of the common pleas. The state was represented by George Sullivan, the attorney-general, and John Whipple, the county solicitor. There was no question as to the killing, that was admitted, but the defense relied on the insanity of the prisoner. Among the witnesses for the prisoner were Dr. Rufus Wyman, of the Charlestown asylum, and Dr. George Parkman,[1] of Boston, both testifying strongly as to facts pertaining to diseases of the mind. Thursday brought the arguments, and the next day the charge, after which the jury retiring remained out all night, coming in on Saturday morning with their verdict of guilty.

This finding was duly set aside by the superior court and a new trial ordered. The second trial began on Tuesday, the 8th of September, 1835, before Judges Parker and Upham of the superior bench, and Wadleigh and Whittemore of the common pleas. There was no change in the array of counsel, nor was the testimony different from that offered before. Besides the eminent medical witnesses seen on the former trial were Drs. Woodward, Cutter, and Perry, all leaders in their profession. Ichabod Bartlett exceeded his former performance, and spoke to the jury for more than four hours. Judge Parker delivered the charge, and on the evening of Friday the jury went out to consider their verdict. The next morning the foreman announced the fatal words, and a few days later, Prescott, indifferent, stupid, and listless, was brought into court, and Judge Upham sentenced him to death. The date set for the execution was the 23d of December, 1835. Among the legal profession, and to a certain extent among the thoughtful men in the community, there arose grave doubts as to the justice of this verdict. Public sentiment, however, lacked organization, and the law took its course. There appears to have been a strong prejudice against Prescott, and an insatiable desire for retribution; so the well-meaning efforts of calm and even-tempered men were aspersed and ridiculed as maudlin sentimentality. So deeply, however, had these doubts influenced the judges that the chief justice and his associates, on the 15th of December, only a few days prior to the day of execution, wrote a strong and humane peti-

[1] Murdered by Professor Webster, 1849.

tion requesting the governor to respite the prisoner until the meeting of the next legislature, when that body could inquire into the facts and do justice to the case. Governor Badger, moved by a petition so unusual and dignified, respited the death sentence until Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1836. This was the least he could do in the face of a judicial opinion that the death penalty would not tend to promote justice, but the governor lacked courage to withstand public passion. His council, however, made short work of judicial sentimentality and public interference with the vested rights of the people to witness a hanging, and voted that the sheriff do his duty. As illustrating the state of the public mind on the Prescott reprieve, there were burned in effigy in Epsom figures purporting to represent Governor Badger and Isaac Hill, who had also interested himself in the matter. A concourse of people faced the severe cold and the biting winds, and covered the hillsides surrounding the rude gallows on the morning of the appointed day when the wretched and mentally guiltless youth expiated his deed of blood.

Another of Concord's famous trials was the libel suit of State *vs.* Parker, heard in common pleas at the March term, 1838. It was, in fact, a case having its rise in the heated political rivalries of the time; and as such it divided the town on party lines and engendered an enmity and friction which lasted for several years. The prominence of the parties, both then and subsequently, added interest to the proceeding and gave to it an extensive publicity. The indictment charged the respondent with falsely and maliciously composing, making and publishing a certain false, scandalous, and defamatory libel in an affidavit sworn to before Samuel Fletcher, accusing one Barton of having voted twice at the annual town-meeting held in Concord a few weeks before.

Caleb Parker, the respondent, was at that time in the employ of Lewis Downing as a coach builder, while Cyrus Barton, the party aggrieved, was a leading citizen, a democratic politician, and withal the editor of the *New Hampshire Patriot.*

The court-room was closely packed with eager spectators, and even the space reserved for members of the bar was occupied by prominent citizens, by witnesses, and by excited and hot-tempered partisans of both sides. The presiding judge was Nathaniel G. Upham, with Benjamin Wadleigh and Aaron Whittemore as associates. For the state appeared Charles F. Gove, the attorney-general, and Charles H. Peaslee, and for the respondent were Ira Perley and Ichabod Bartlett.

The occasion brought forth the commanding resources and abilities of both sides, and the case was tried with a sparkle and thoroughness

long remembered. Through it all ran the thread of politics, giving to every phase more or less bias, according to the party predilections of jurymen and witnesses.

After a trial lasting three days and affording a rare exhibition of wit and learning, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged. The matter stood as before the trial, although so bitter had been the feelings aroused by the contest that society was divided, and harsh epithets were bandied round for some time to come.

The year 1839 was marked by the retirement of Judge Green, after a long and conscientious service on the bench. The high standing of this judge, together with the deep esteem in which the community held him, combined to give the occasion public significance. On the 22d of September the court-room was filled with professional men and ladies and gentlemen attracted by friendly sentiments towards the retiring official. Here it was that Franklin Pierce, who had become a resident of Concord a year before, charmed the audience with his eloquence as he laid his chaplet wreaths at the foot of the aged judge.

Concord had now reached a period in the history of the legal profession when its bar stood pre-eminent, and gave brilliant promises for the years to come. In 1840 the Concord bar had the following attorneys: Samuel A. Kimball, Samuel Fletcher, and George Kent, already mentioned; John Whipple, Ira Perley, Franklin Pierce, Charles H. Peaslee, Hamilton Hutchins, George Minot, Asa Fowler, Ephraim Eaton, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Stephen C. Badger, Arthur Fletcher, and Nathaniel Dearborn. For a town of scarcely five thousand inhabitants this was certainly a distinguished and unusual array of professional talent, embracing, as it proved, a president of the United States, a chief justice, and an associate justice of the supreme court.

Besides these members of the bar Concord had on the superior bench at this period a learned jurist in Nathaniel G. Upham. Judge Upham was born in Deerfield the 8th of January, 1801, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, and came to Concord in 1829. In 1833 he became a judge of the superior court, remaining on the bench ten years, during which he proved his deep learning and sagacity. From the beginning Judge Upham was a leading citizen,—his aid was always prompt in local affairs, his judgment safe, and his execution thorough. How powerful his support was remains to this day one of the refreshing memories of the great state house contest of 1864. For twenty-three years Judge Upham was the managing force in the direction of the Concord railroad; as superintendent and president his best years were devoted to the novel and complex prob-

lems of that corporation. Until the Civil War he was a leader of the Democracy, and it was largely through his skill that the presidential nomination of Franklin Pierce was brought about. Recognizing his abilities, Mr. Pierce appointed the judge as commissioner on the part of the United States to proceed to London for the purpose of composing certain international claims, a mission he conducted with success. Again ten years later President Lincoln made him umpire of a commission created to adjust differences between our citizens and the Republic of New Grenada. As orator on various occasions Judge Upham took high rank, his eulogy on Lafayette and his address on "Rebellion, Slavery, and Peace," being among his best-known efforts. In all things touching the welfare of Concord, no citizen exceeded Judge Upham; his long life was a success, and at his death, in 1869, Concord lost one of its strongest sons. Park street owes its origin to Judge Upham, for in 1831 he built a brick residence (now occupied by his grandson, Dr. Charles R. Walker), and soon after was successful in extending the street through to Main.

John Whipple's native place was Hamilton, Mass., his birthday being the 21st of January, 1789. Graduating at Dartmouth in 1812 he practised law in several towns, finally settling in Concord in 1833. At no period did he attempt an extensive practice at the bar; his inclinations led to advice and consultation and to business matters. He was register of deeds, secretary of the New England Fire Insurance company, and police justice. Politically Mr. Whipple was prominent. He served one term as county solicitor, and so became prosecuting attorney in the two Prescott murder trials. Mr. Whipple was a social man whose house was bright with hospitality, and often among its guests might be seen Salmon P. Chase, whose sister was Mr. Whipple's first wife. Mr. Whipple died the 28th of August, 1857.

If intellect and attainments were measured, Ira Perley deserves a volume to himself, for in these gifts he occupied an unique position. Born in Boxford, Mass., the 9th of November, 1799, and graduating at Dartmouth in 1822, Mr. Perley came to Concord in 1836. His motto might have been "First among peers," for he never knew what it was to come in second. At college, at the bar, and on the bench he was leader by right of mental superiority. His advent at the Concord bar conferred lasting distinction and brought to the town both repute and honor. "He handled questions of jurisprudence with the ease of a master. He had no need in ordinary cases to refer to books; his familiarity with principles gave him the key to most of the problems that came before him. He talked law out of the

abundance of his knowledge. His printed decisions are models. In point of manner and matter, of style and substance, they are unsurpassed in the judicial reports. By the common consent of the profession Judge Perley takes rank with the great jurists of the land, the Marshalls, the Kents, the Parsons." He was a remarkably wide reader, his mind exploring all subjects. Latin, Greek, French, and Italian were his constant companions. His memory was as strong as his mind was acquisitive, and he once surprised his students with a dissertation on trotting horses, giving their pedigree and records, yet no man knew less about horses practically than he. In the words of Sadi, the Persian poet, he reaped a golden ear of corn from every harvest. In 1850 he first went on the bench of the superior court, remaining two years. Five years later under the political reorganization Judge Perley was made chief justice of the supreme judicial court, holding that position until 1859, when he resigned. In 1864 he was again appointed chief justice, continuing as such until 1869 when he reached the age of constitutional retirement. In the truest sense he was a law-giver,—that was his province. At trial terms his manner was not happy, for his temper was quick and easily irritated. Stupidity and rascality sent him into a rage, making the surroundings anything but cheerful. His power of tongue-stinging was phenomenal, and the victims of his wrath had something to remember the rest of their lives. But Judge Perley knew his weakness, and sometimes it caused him profound sorrow. Not always, however, as this anecdote shows. A miserly landlord, after stating his case, told the judge how he had compelled the tenant to pay the same account twice, and chuckling at his shrewdness asked the judge his opinion. "My opinion is that you are a damned rascal, and my fee is five dollars," replied the irate attorney. Judge Perley possessed a social side of great attractiveness, was a fine story-teller, and in his younger days was good at a convivial song. Whist was one of his dearest pastimes, and in it he was a master hand. Those who knew the judge recollect his short stature, his long coat, and in cold weather his fur cap and woolen mittens, his thoughtful gait with bowed head and shaggy eyebrows shading twinkling gray eyes, his abrupt salutation, his originality all his own. Popular, as men go, he was not; but he was deeply respected for his probity and his sterling citizenship, while his mental attainments commanded the profoundest admiration. For many years he resided on the south corner of Spring and Cambridge streets, surrounded by books and every comfort and watched over by his devoted daughters. In this house he died the 26th of February, 1874.

When Franklin Pierce came to Concord in 1838 he brought a

reputation for professional skill and political preferment singularly his own. He was already known as a public speaker of commanding talents both at the bar and on the stump, and this distinction he steadily increased. As a lawyer of the Perley class Mr. Pierce was not a leader, his forte was at *nisi prius* or trials of fact, but whatever he lacked in erudition and application he supplied by most advantageous partnerships, first with Asa Fowler, then with Josiah Minot. As a public man his rise was remarkable, for by the time he joined the Merrimack bar, at the age of thirty-four, he had been twice speaker of the house of representatives, twice elected to congress, and was serving his second year as a senator of the United States.

The presence of such a lawyer could but attract attention, while his prominence as a townsman made the name of Concord a household word throughout the country. In 1842 Mr. Pierce resigned his seat in the national senate, and for the next ten years devoted all his talents to his profession. But the party organization was by no means content with his retirement, for within that decade he was strongly besought by President Polk to accept the attorney-generalship, Governor Steele offered him the place in the senate made vacant by the resignation of Levi Woodbury, and shortly after the Democratic convention tempted him with the governorship. In 1847, however, Mr. Pierce abandoned his law cases on receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, and sailed for Mexico. On his return to Concord there was a grand reception, a sword was presented by the legislature, and various honors were conferred on the popular general. Mr. Pierce presided over the constitutional convention of 1850 with exceeding grace and competency, winning for himself a wide popularity.

After his term as president expired Mr. Pierce lived a life of comfortable ease, giving up his practice, yet remaining in touch with his brothers at the bar and keeping close watch over the public questions of the day. In company with his wife the ex-president passed three years in European travels, returning home in 1860. Three years later Mrs. Pierce, a lady of the deepest refinement and sensibilities, died, leaving her husband the sole survivor of the family, the three children having preceded her to the tomb. At the time of his nomination as president Mr. Pierce lived in the house now standing on the south corner of Main and Thorndike streets, now occupied by Mrs. Augustus Woodbury, but after Mrs. Pierce's decease he changed his residence to the Williams mansion on South Main street, where he died. His law office in 1840, while in partnership with Asa Fowler, was in the Merrimack county bank building, now the property of the New Hampshire Historical society. He afterwards moved as business changed to an office on Park street.

Mr. Pierce could not escape from the bitterness aroused by the Civil War; his relations with Southern statesmen had been too long and intimate for that, and yet so uniform was his courtesy towards his fellow-men as to disarm much of the harshness incident to that period. He is remembered for his kind nature, his generosity in local concerns, and his bounty to those in distress. Fond of riding horseback, his figure was a familiar one on our streets as he rode his beautiful animal, a picture of consummate grace. To young people he was unfailing in attention; and often as he passed along he paused to speak to his youthful friends, to comment, perhaps, on their sports or to wish them a happy hour. His probity was beyond question: he was ambitious without being avaricious, and his long and eventful career enabled him to accumulate an estate of only moderate size, the whole amounting to seventy thousand dollars. He died on the 9th of October, 1869, and was interred in the Minot plot of the old cemetery.

Another of these brilliant brothers of the bar was Charles H. Peaslee. Mr. Peaslee was born in that well-known nursery of lawyers, Gilmanton, on the 6th of February, 1804. Like so many of his contemporaries he was an alumnus of Dartmouth, 1824. Soon after leaving college he took up his residence in Concord, remaining here until about the outbreak of the Civil War. As an advocate Mr. Peaslee will be remembered, for in that branch of his calling few were his equals. As a student he did not excel, yet want of preparation could not be charged against him. The methods prevalent in those days were peculiarly congenial to his disposition, his social amenities making him a welcome companion on all occasions. Genial, kindly, and affable, his claim to popularity was not disputed. It will be recollected that Mr. Peaslee was junior counsel in the Prescott trials, where he added largely to his reputation as a graceful and eloquent advocate. In politics he was a moving force, and held high rank among the leaders of the dominant Democracy. Thrice Mr. Peaslee represented Concord in the legislature, 1833–'36, and signalized his service by strenuous efforts to establish an asylum for the insane. Unsuccessful at first, he never lessened his labors, but traveled over the state addressing audiences on that subject until the object was accomplished. He was really a founder of the asylum, and properly enough served as a trustee from its opening to the day of his death. In military affairs he manifested an active interest, and in 1839 he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of New Hampshire. Party services, like his, bore fruition in an election to congress, his term embracing the years 1847–'53. When his friend Franklin Pierce became president, the collectorship

of Boston was bestowed on Mr. Peaslee, and four years later, when another succeeded him, he removed from Concord to Portsmouth, which thereafter became his home. His death took place in 1866, while on a visit to Minnesota.

Hamilton Hutchins was born in Concord the 10th of July, 1805, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827. His studies for the bar were well directed, and on his admission in 1830 he began practice in his native town. He was well read, but preferred the quiet of his office to the tempests of the court-room, so his fame as a lawyer has long since become lost. He stood well in a critical community, and won a good clientage by the care and disposition of his cases. He died in Concord, the 6th of April, 1851.

Another lawyer of that period was Ephraim Eaton. He was born in Candia the 13th of September, 1808, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1833, studied with Samuel Fletcher and began practice in Concord. Here he remained until 1853, a diligent, painstaking practitioner, with a fair amount of business, yet he seems to have left no permanent record on the annals of the bar. After leaving Concord to take up his residence in Troy, N. Y., Mr. Eaton acquired fame as an inventor and wealth as a member of the firm of Gilbert & Eaton.

In Nathaniel P. Rogers the world lost a fine lawyer and gained a sweet reformer. While Mr. Rogers's career in Concord was almost wholly unconnected with the practice of law, he came here with a professional reputation promising the most brilliant achievements. His tastes were distinctively of a literary kind, his reading was wide and constant, and his writings displayed a wit and mellowness both charming and rare.

He, too, was a Dartmouth graduate, of the class of 1816, and his first years at the bar were passed in Plymouth, his native town. In 1838 he left a good practice and came to Concord as editor of the *Herald of Freedom*. From then to the day of his death in October, 1846, Mr. Rogers gave his all to the cause of anti-slavery and kindred movements. His disposition was bright, and despite his advocacy of unpopular measures he was esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He died here and was buried in the old cemetery, his last request being observed, which was that no stone should mark his grave so long as slavery existed in his country.

Stephen C. Badger, who was in practice at this period, was born in Warner, the 12th of April, 1797, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1823, and moved to Concord in 1834. For several years he served as clerk of courts for Merrimack county, and in 1857 he became special police justice of Concord, holding the position until the age limit. Mr. Badger was more inclined to civil engineering than to pleading,

and in that calling he became noted. He was the father of Benjamin E. Badger, a subsequent police justice of this city. Judge Badger, the elder, died the 29th of October, 1872.

Arthur Fletcher, who was admitted in 1840, enjoyed the distinction of being, unlike the rest of his brothers at the bar, a graduate of Yale. His birthplace was Bridgewater, and his birthday the 1st of October, 1811. Graduating at Yale in 1836, he studied law with his uncle, Samuel Fletcher, and opened an office in Concord, where he lived the rest of his days. Although an excellent lawyer Mr. Fletcher devoted his talents to business, particularly to banking, and while in touch with his profession, he was not closely connected with it. He died the 19th of February, 1885.

Just as these men came upon the scene a genius greater, perhaps, than any of them was leaving it. The celebrated Philip Carrigain, after a long career spent for the most part in Concord, was watching the sands of life as they ran out of the glass. Born in Concord the 20th of February, 1772, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1794, he studied with Arthur Livermore and began practice in his native town. Unquestionably a man of talents and of exceeding urbanity of address, his nimble wit and ready acquisition of knowledge led him to neglect opportunity until the years rose as a barrier to his success. He was a gentleman and respected as such, and if his success in life was small he kept his honor to the end. "No political, agricultural, or social gathering was complete without his presence. A toast, a speech, and a poem were always ready in his prolific brain. He complimented the ladies, flattered the farmers, and won the plaudits of all." In 1805–'08 he was secretary of state and afterwards clerk of the senate. But it was as a map-maker that later generations know him. The legislature engaged him to make a state map, which he succeeded in doing, and for many years it remained the best of the kind in existence. Few of our citizens have left so rich a crop of bright sayings, quick repartee, and pertinent puns as Philip Carrigain; his humorous nature and quaint habits distinguishing him from his fellows, made him a sort of fountain and origin of wit and mirthful sayings. He died here on the 16th of March, 1842.

No man could have been a better complement to another than Asa Fowler was to Franklin Pierce. Nor could two men have differed from each other more than these partners differed. In nearly every mental and physical characteristic they were widely apart. What Pierce lacked Fowler supplied, yet the balance of indebtedness was by no means ill divided. The former was quick in thought and gracious in action, the latter was cautiously slow and self-centered; the one gained clients by attraction, the other kept

them by services thoroughly performed. Pierce loved the forum, with its action and passions; Fowler preferred the quiet of his office. To one the details of business were annoying; to the other they were stimulating, so while one partner was dazzling bench and bar with his brilliancy, the other partner was silently acquiring knowledge.

Asa Fowler was born in Pembroke the 23d of February, 1811, and, graduating at Dartmouth in 1833, began practising in Concord four years later. He had lived here three years prior to that time as a student with Charles H. Peaslee, no bad start for a young lawyer, and in less than two years after beginning practice he formed his connection with Mr. Pierce. This firm lasted six years, and became recognized for its strength and ability everywhere throughout the state. In after years Mr. Fowler had associated with him as partners William E. Chandler and John Y. Mugridge, but generally he was alone in his legal work. From the beginning of his career political matters interested him, and he soon became a recognized leader of his party. His first office was that of clerk of the senate, from 1835 to 1841. He was a member of the coalition legislature of 1845, which elected John P. Hale to the senate, and he was also in the same body in 1847 and 1848. Again in 1871 he was a member and the next year he was chosen speaker. Appointed United States commissioner in 1846, he continued as such until his death.

One of the results of the political overturn in 1855 was the creation of a new court called the supreme judicial court, consisting of a chief and four associates, and to this bench Mr. Fowler was appointed. Concord was certainly well represented in judicial honors, for at one time three members of the Concord bar were judges of that court: Ira Perley as chief, with Ira A. Eastman and Asa Fowler as associates. Judge Fowler brought to his new position an unceasing application for work, combined with a patient investigation of detail such as few judges ever surpassed. To him hard and unremitting toil was a part of his nature; nothing in the shape of entanglement or perplexities ever disturbed him; he was, all things considered, a machine of infinite capacity. For more than five years, or until February, 1861, Judge Fowler remained on the bench, contributing fully his share to the labors of the court, shunning nothing, and giving his best to his duties. Soon after his resignation he proceeded to Washington as one of New Hampshire's delegates to the famous but fruitless peace convention. During the period of the Civil War Judge Fowler served as solicitor of Merrimack county, retiring at the end of his five years' term. Through all these years of official duties, no man could be busier than he was; his business interests were many,—railroads, banking, and manufacturing claimed

his attention, and subsequently contributed greatly to his wealth. In local affairs he was foremost; in educational matters he was a leader, serving many years as one of the board of education; in social life no one took deeper or wider interest than Judge Fowler. Blessed with unfailing strength, midnight studies in his library were as stimulants to the drudgery of his professional life. He was an all-embracing reader of books, and his shelves were crowded with the best in literature. He was a wonderfully methodical worker, exceedingly painstaking in all he did, very neat and very concise. As a drawer of legal documents and as a framer of important legislative measures, he stood without a rival. For forty years he diligently followed his profession, then settling his affairs aright he passed the remainder of his days in extensive travel. For many years Judge Fowler lived in the Governor Gilmore house, so-called, which in later times has become the property of S. Mary's school. His death occurred the 26th of April, 1885, while on a journey to California.

To maintain a bar so numerous and able as that of Concord involved considerable litigation. But people seemed to love fighting in those days. At the March term of the common pleas, in 1840, four hundred and twenty new actions were entered, three hundred and eighty-four continued, and of all these four only were state cases. One of the distinctive features of society seemed to be its suability. Lawsuits were brought for the most trifling causes, and damages were laid in fabulous amounts. One of the jokes of the period was founded in this very practice, and represents a half-impecunious fellow asking for a small loan from the bank, responding when questioned as to his assets that he was certainly worth more than the loan, for he had been sued the day before with damages laid at five thousand dollars. Litigation increased so rapidly even in Merrimack county, that there were three hundred and thirty-six new entries and about the same number of continuances entered on the September docket of 1843. In a mass of litigation almost entirely civil in its character, a criminal trial became an interesting event. Such a trial was the arraignment of one John Putnam for arson. This was at the March term, 1841. The public interest was thoroughly aroused; crowds flocked to the dingy little court-room, filling the seats and overflowing into the space reserved for the lawyers. On the bench sat Judge Woods, with the customary pair of county judges. These functionaries served as the butt of much ridicule, some calling them flower-pot judges, but they were part of the judicial dignity of the period, and the smaller their services, the greater seemed their dignity and solemn wisdom. The whole trial was a treat of the

highest kind. It was a combat of leaders, a battle-royal of the bar. For the prisoner, were Franklin Pierce, then in the prime of his powers, and Ira Perley, already an athlete of learning. For the state appeared Charles F. Gove, the attorney-general, and Moses Norris, the county solicitor. To have found four lawyers combining among them more attributes of professional distinction would have been difficult,—Pierce with his eloquence, Perley with his knowledge, Gove with his passionate earnestness and skill as a cross-examiner, and Norris with his wealth of precedents and instant application of them. No wonder that the crowd lingered during the recesses, and ate its luncheon on the benches, nor surprising that it reluctantly moved off at nightfall. Trials like this were the amusements of the time, and the court-room was the theater. At last the final arguments were made, leaving in their train countless impressions and recollections that gradually passed into town legends. Fate, however, was against the accused, the jury came in with a verdict of guilty, and Judge Woods at once sentenced him to life imprisonment with fifteen days' solitary confinement.

Another trial about that time was that of State *vs.* John Renton. This was distinctively a local case, and owing to its singular surroundings attracted great attention. It was really a step taken judicially towards the reformation of town customs and personal behavior. Public holidays along about the middle of the nineteenth century, and even down to the seventies, were often celebrated in Concord with untoward hilarity. The spirit of license was abroad, upsetting the peace, invading private rights, and jarring deeply on the circumspect reputation of the citizens. The coming to town of strangers on such occasions may have had something to do with the atmosphere of disturbance; for local jealousies were easily aroused and fights were frequent, still the root of the disorderly practice was peculiarly of home growth. For several years prior to 1842, the scenes enacted on the Fourth of July shocked the sense of decency and kindled a lively sentiment of repression among the people. In 1841, the night of the Fourth was but little less than an orgy of unbridled noise and destruction. The mob of wild spirits held full control, making the night one to be remembered. The selectmen and constables, while doing their utmost to control the tumult, were met with jeers and defiance, and the rioters held full sway. The state house yard was a favorite spot for the display of disorder, and there the crowd was always the largest. Bonfires were set, horns blown, guns discharged, and all kinds of performances indulged in. No species of private property which could by any use contribute to their glee escaped the sharp eyes of the ringleaders. Old wagons,

coach bodies, out-houses, wood-piles, tar-barrels, all were levied upon to feed the great bonfire. At last the town took action. The March meeting of 1842 voted to repress any further violence of the Fourth of July order, but those who were in the game only smiled and made faces. Both sides now waited for the signal. It came with the promptness of fate. No sooner had night fallen over the nation's holiday than the repressed excitement broke forth. It outdid all former disturbances, and came near to an out-and-out riot. The state house yard was a mass of flames, while from the glare fire-balls were thrown into the street and on to the neighboring roofs, endangering everything within reach. In the meanwhile, the authorities were doing their best, all to no purpose. The violence increased by its indulgence, going so far as to seize upon a small dwelling-house and feeding it to the fire in piecemeal. Beautiful maples, the pride of the people and the property of the state, were singed and ruined by the rioters; nothing stayed the wild fury of the night but the weariness of the actors. But retribution was at hand, for, during the next few days, constables were busy serving warrants on the law-breakers. Many were arrested, identified, and ordered for trial, and among them was John Renton. His case was probably a flagrant one and merited punishment, but a riot of this type was not the work of any one man.

The people, however, were in earnest, notwithstanding the social position of many of the culprits, Renton in particular being a member of a well-known family. The trial took place at the October term, before Judge Gilchrist. Again all Concord turned courtward to listen to the proceedings. The trial was a contested one from beginning to end, for Renton's counsel, Bartlett and Peaslee, were in their element. The jury, however, found a verdict of guilty, which was overturned two years later by the superior court. The Renton riot trial was one of Concord's celebrated cases, and while it did not wholly stop the trouble, it had much to do with diminishing it.

All was not serene between the political leaders Isaac Hill and Franklin Pierce during the decade 1840–'50, and there is one case on record in which their rivalries were introduced into a court of law. John Fellows had sued Governor Hill for labor performed, the damages being laid at thirty dollars, and the trial came on before Judge Gove, in common pleas. Pierce and Fowler were for Fellows and Sylvester Dana for Hill. Just as the trial was opening, Mr. Pierce, holding in his hand a copy of Hill's *Patriot*, called the attention of the court to a certain editorial it contained, and proceeded to read it.

There was instant objection, which was overruled, and the reading went on. The article certainly came perilously near contempt. It was written in the virile style so characteristic of Mr. Hill, and lashed Pierce and everybody connected with the case. The tone towards Mr. Pierce was spiteful and bitter, and the whole wound up by calling the plaintiff a scoundrel. Judge Gove, while recognizing the gross improprieties of the publication, endeavored to compromise the incident, but without avail. Mr. Hill had his say in open court, which called down upon himself the reprimand of the judge, the sarcastic comments of counsel, and the passionate reflections of a certain rival newspaper of the time. The trial, however, was so personal in its nature as to furnish food for town consumption for many a month until other matters diverted public attention.

During this fourth decade of Concord's legal history business had increased to such an extent that enlarged accommodations had become necessary for carrying on county affairs. The old court house built in 1790 for town purposes had, notwithstanding the alterations of 1823, become altogether too small and inconvenient for the purposes of the court and bar. Moreover, the insecurity of the building was a constant danger to the public records, for not only was the edifice constructed wholly of wood, but its uses as a place for promiscuous meetings and diverting entertainments were not calculated to enhance its safety. In fact to such a medley of strange uses had the ancient structure been subjected that it was popularly referred to as the Noah's Ark. Therefore in 1843 the county convention voted to raise twenty-five hundred dollars for a brick building with fire-proof safes for the occupancy of the register of deeds and the register of probate. The following year saw the work finished and the building opened for business. The old court house described elsewhere in this history stood at the north of the new building, the latter occupying a site a little, perhaps, in front of the present city hall. It was broadside to Main street, with a door in the center, and was reached by a winding gravel walk. It was two stories in height, devoid of beauty, and primitively severe in all respects. This structure withstood the critical taste of Concord about ten years, when it was blotted from sight by demolishing it and using its bricks in constructing the inner walls of the present city hall and county building.

That this attempt at county architecture was not looked upon as a creation of beauty or utility seems evident from this criticism in the *Patriot:*

"The new County building is a little narrow, contracted concern about the size of our farmers' common corn houses, stuck into the street about half its length in front of the old Court house, and look-

ing as though it might be a picker to a factory or an advanced guard house to some old barracks."

Now that the new building had been completed, it was voted to repair the old court house, consequently after the manner of fixing a sieve, the roof was patched, a piazza added, the conical cupola was enlarged, and the edifice both inside and out treated to several coats of fresh paint. But after all had been done no one pretended to be satisfied, the judges criticised, the suitors and their lawyers stormed at its primitiveness, while the public snarled at the sum of money thrown away on the ancient "Ark."

Each year added to the unpopularity of these county make-shifts until 1854, when the leading men of the county and the city met to take measures looking to the erection of a structure that would afford adequate accommodations and at the same time be an ornament to the town. The result was the selection of a commission consisting of Judges Whittemore and Woodbury, on the part of the county, with Richard Bradley, Nathaniel B. Baker, John Abbot, Josiah Minot, and Joseph B. Walker on the part of the city, under whose direction the work was at once begun. Additional land belonging to the Deacon Hall and the Captain Nathan Stickney estates was bought, the record building torn down, while the two dwelling-houses standing on the lot, together with the historic but much derided court house and town house, were sold at auction. One of those dwellings, surmounted by a cupola, is now standing in Fosterville; but the old hall of justice, after fetching three hundred and ten dollars, was moved to the rear of Stickney block and subsequently destroyed by fire.

The corner-stone of the present city and county building was laid on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th of May, 1855, although at that time the foundations were all in and the first floor temporarily covered over. The exercises were conducted by Blazing Star Lodge of Free Masons, assisted by the city government and distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Governor Baker and Mayor Clement, who made appropriate addresses. Two years, however, were to elapse before architect Joshua Foster was ready to turn over the building to its owners, for it was not until January, 1857, that everything was ready for occupancy. City hall was formally opened on the twenty-first of that month by a concert given by the music pupils of Morey and Davis, at which speeches were made by Richard Bradley, General Low, and Colonel William Kent. The court-room was inaugurated at a term of common pleas presided over by Judge Jonathan E. Sargent, and the *Statesman*, in its issue of the 10th of January, contains this reference to the event:

"An adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas was commenced yesterday (Tuesday, the 6th), and in the new, spacious, and every way suitable apartment in the Court House just completed. The hall, where justice is henceforth to be dispensed within and for the County of Merrimack, is in keeping with its wealth, intelligence, and population. The Court room is properly and economically fitted for its intended uses. It is prepared for lighting with gas. Court rooms are prepared with more special reference to the convenience of judges, lawyers, jurors, witnesses and parties, and in this case the spectators will be a sort of 'Sabbath days journey' from bench and witness stand. Much of the furniture was transferred from the Court room in the 'Ark.'"

A decade had made few changes in the character and personality of the Concord bar, scarcely a name had disappeared since the year 1840; the only changes found in 1850 were the names of half a score of new attorneys, of whom not a few were destined to attain a high rank and confer still greater repute on Concord. In 1850 there were twenty practising lawyers, the recent acquisitions being Calvin Ainsworth, Sylvester Dana, Josiah Minot, John H. George, Lyman D. Stevens, George G. Fogg, Henry A. Bellows, A. Herbert Bellows, Henry P. Rolfe, William H. Bartlett, and Samuel M. Wheeler. Out of that number the future was to select a chief justice, two associate justices, a foreign minister, two police justices, a mayor, a speaker of the house, and two United States district attorneys.

At that time three courts comprised the judiciary of the state,—the superior court of judicature, the court of common pleas, and the court of county justices. This system was then nearing its end, having failed to meet the requirements of the people in the routine and despatch of business. With the exception of County Judge Jacob A. Potter, Concord at this time had no representative on the bench. But in 1852 Ira Perley became a judge, and from that day to the present, Concord has had one or more of its lawyers on the supreme court.

Calvin Ainsworth was born in Littleton, the 22d of August, 1807, received a fair education, and formed a partnership with Ira Perley in 1842. From 1845 to 1850 Mr. Ainsworth was register of probate, and in 1852 he was one of the commission to revise the laws. His associates were Ralph Metcalf and Samuel H. Ayer, and together they completed their labors in a year's time, giving to our legal literature "The Compiled Statutes." It was, however, as a business man rather than as a lawyer that Mr. Ainsworth was known and remembered, though it may be recorded of him that he achieved the distinction of serving as Concord's first police justice, his term embracing the inaugural years of the city organization, 1853–'54. In the latter

year he left Concord and sought a home in Wisconsin, where he became prominent in civil affairs. His death occurred at Madison, the 7th of July, 1873.

Josiah Minot, after a few years' practice in Bristol, took up his residence in Concord in 1844. Henceforth, for nearly half a century, he occupied a foremost place among the lawyers of his time; he was emphatically a lawyer to the lawyers, a source whence was derived many a successful brief and plan, and many a legal victory. In business, too, his shrewd, forestalling mind commanded almost unfailing success. He was born in Bristol the 17th of September, 1819. After graduation at Dartmouth, in 1837 he studied law with two eminent masters of the profession,—John J. Gilchrist and Samuel D. Bell, both chief justices. On coming to Concord, Mr. Minot at once went into partnership with Franklin Pierce, thus forming a firm of commingled genius and talent. This alliance continued until 1852, when the senior partner became president-elect of the Republic, and the junior went on the bench as a circuit judge. Three years in all comprised his judicial career, for in 1855 President Pierce—feeling, perhaps, the want of Mr. Minot's sound counsel—appointed him United States commissioner of pensions, with residence at Washington. Publicity was poison to Judge Minot; he shunned a show as he would a pestilence; self-effacement was a passion with him. His experience on the bench was incompatible to his nature, and so was practice before courts and juries and spectators; he sought to avoid them all. He actually eliminated himself from professional activity, so far as the public knew it, yet behind the scenes he maintained the closest of relations with both bench and bar. Beyond all others that have practised at the Concord bar, Judge Minot, while a man of the closet, was the astutest legal manager of his day. His mental operations were dazzlingly rapid, penetrating the intricacies of every entanglement, and clearing away obscurities as by intuition. His services were constantly in demand. In the railroad questions of the period he took an active part; in important business concerns he was a factor, sometimes as umpire, sometimes as originator. Banking was peculiarly to his taste, and in its pursuit he gained a wide reputation for financial skill and wisdom. Timid he certainly was, and conservative as well; he was never the man to clear the wilderness, but following the pioneers he discovered opportunities, and put himself in their way. Eminently successful in worldly affairs, he accumulated a large property.

No estimate of Judge Minot would be complete unless reference is made to the deep influence he exercised over his associates. Always surrounded by men of exceeding ability, some of them headstrong

and aggressive, he nevertheless was their master mind. He bent them to his way of looking at things, and indoctrinated them with his views. Constitutionally retiring, society scarcely knew him, nor was his manner calculated to attract young men. His influence died with him, for he exercised it wholly among his contemporaries. In 1870 was formed the partnership of Minot, Tappan & Mugridge, whose personal and professional elements were certainly most distinguished. This was Judge Minot's last law connection; although, when Colonel Tappan retired from the firm, the judge continued for several years with Mr. Mugridge. Many were the anecdotes told of Judge Minot illustrative of his wit and humor, one of which was highly relished by members of the fraternity. It was this: A big, boastful, and somewhat impecunious attorney boasting of his attainments once said to the judge: "Judge, what do you say to our going into business together; I will furnish brains while you furnish the capital?" Quickly drawing a copper cent from his pocket, the judge replied, "All right, you cover that." For several years preceding his death physical infirmities compelled his abstinence from business, yet his intellect remained clear almost to the end. He died on the 14th of December, 1891.

As a lawyer of rare mental gifts, and as a man of remarkable attainments, William H. Bartlett afforded a conspicuous example. It is no exaggeration to say of Judge Bartlett that, with the possible exception of Ira Perley, he was intellectually the peer of any man known to the annals of Concord. He was a leader in college, at the bar, and on the bench. His life was a brief one, yet long enough to establish his fame. Born in Salisbury the 20th of August, 1827, he was graduated at Dartmouth twenty years later, the head man of his class. He at once came to Concord and studied law with Ira Perley and Henry A. Bellows, and at the time of his decease both these eminent lawyers were his associates on the bench. Beginning practice in 1851, he soon attracted the choicest clients,—not only in the county but elsewhere. In 1853–'54 he served Concord as city solicitor, this being his one elective office. As an advocate he was not happy, for jury trials were not to his taste. But in the field of pure law and logic he was, indeed, pre-eminent. And so in 1861 when Asa Fowler resigned from the supreme court professional pride and public opinion alike pointed to Mr. Bartlett as his successor. From 1861 to 1867 Judge Bartlett illumined a bench already bright in accomplishments, and demonstrated beyond question that he possessed a judicial genius of the rarest kind. And yet disease was upon him, gradually stealing away his strength but never touching his splendid intellect. Six years comprised his judicial career, a

period full of brilliant achievements and judicial victories. During this time his relations with his associates were most agreeable, while to the lawyers and to the public he endeared himself as few had ever done. Socially Judge Bartlett was one of the most charming of men, and an hour in his company was a treasured memory in after years. His active mind did not stop at law, it explored the realms of literature and was laden with riches. He died on the 24th of September, 1867, at his home on Pleasant street.

While the name of George G. Fogg appears as a practising attorney he really came to Concord as a journalist, for such was his calling, and in it he achieved reputation and success.

One of the most amiable and companionable lawyers at the bar was Abel Herbert Bellows. He was a member of the well-known family of that name, and his advantages were of the best. Born in London, England (where his parents were then on a visit), on the 28th of May, 1821, he was graduated at Harvard in 1842. Supplementing his course at the Harvard Law school with diligent study in the office of Frederick Vose of Walpole, Mr. Bellows came to Concord about the year 1850 and became a partner of his kinsman, Henry A. Bellows. He was distinctively a social leader,—a position merited by his fine education, his comfortable estate, and his knowledge of the amenities of life. In the organization of the celebrated Governor's Horse Guards, no one did more to make the organization a splendid success than Colonel Bellows. After leaving Concord he took up his residence in Walpole, representing that town twice in the legislature. He died at Boston on the 23d of March, 1889.

The record of the period would be incomplete without mention of a distinguished townsman who, while not giving his whole attention to law, was yet a member of the bar and a public leader as well. Nathaniel B. Baker was one of Concord's favored sons, and although his career in New Hampshire was a brief one, it challenged comparison for brilliancy and promise. Born in Henniker the 29th of September, 1818, a student at Dartmouth, and a graduate at Harvard in 1839, he began studying law with Pierce and Fowler, finishing with Charles H. Peaslee in 1842. Given an inclination to politics, personal association with party leaders was sure to bear results, so Mr. Baker became a proficient disciple of his instructors and an early aspirant for public honors. He did not have long to wait, for in 1850 Concord sent him to the legislature, where he was chosen speaker, and a more genial and a better-versed speaker New Hampshire had not known. The election of 1851 was a great surprise; for with three candidates for governor in the field—Dinsmoor, Sawyer,

and Atwood—the vote was considerably confused, leaving the election to the legislature. Concord, at that time, was entitled to seven representatives; yet so fierce was the contest that one only was elected, and that was Mr. Baker. Again he graced the speaker's chair. Few men were more companionable, and no man was more popular, hence his name remained prominently before the people. Political conditions, however, were beginning to change, and it so happened that the final change clustered about Mr. Baker. In 1854 the Democrats nominated him for governor, and he was elected. The next year he was renominated; and while no Democrat could have run better, victory was impossible, and in June, 1855, he returned to private life, followed by the good wishes of the public. The same year he took his departure for a home in the West, but his genius for popularity attended him. Iowa was as glad to welcome such a man as New Hampshire was sorry to lose him; and he was once more in public life as a member of the legislature, and during the Civil War as adjutant-general, discharging his duties to the utmost, and winning a name to be remembered in the state of his adoption. Governor Baker died in Des Moines the 12th of September, 1876.

From 1847 to 1853 Samuel M. Wheeler practised his profession in what is now Penacook. While Mr. Wheeler's fame is really the possession of Dover—where he went from Concord, and where, after a distinguished career, he died—he was a member of the local bar, and even then gave promise of future achievements. In 1869 and 1870 he was speaker of the house. He died at Dover the 21st of January, 1886.

A well-known attorney, whose active career, beginning about 1850, continued for many years, was Henry P. Rolfe. Boscawen was his native place, his birthday being the 13th of February, 1821. Teaching school, as so many lawyers have done, he prepared himself for college. His class at Dartmouth was that of 1848. Studying law with Asa Fowler, he was admitted to practice in 1851. He soon formed a partnership with Anson S. Marshall, a college classmate, with whom he remained until 1859. Mr. Rolfe was prominent in party affairs, and as a Democrat represented his ward in the legislature of 1853. The Civil War, however, changed his political sentiments, causing him to enter zealously into the Republican party, where he remained the rest of his days. In 1863–'64 he again was in the legislature, where he took a leading part and an important one in those turbulent and almost revolutionary sessions. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States district attorney, and for five years he discharged the duties of his office. After this time he was gradually withdrawing from practice when a savage injury ended

his professional relations completely. Agriculture was always his delight, and he tilled his few acres with exceeding pleasure. He died on the 29th of May, 1898.

By the time Henry A. Bellows came to Concord his repute as a successful lawyer had preceded him. For more than twenty years he was a leader at the Grafton bar, then comprising a remarkable number of able lawyers, and this leadership he at once assumed in the wider field about Concord. Born at Rockingham, Vt., the 25th of October, 1803, his education was wholly that of the preparatory academies. He began practice at Littleton in 1828, coming to Concord in 1850. While his activity at the Concord bar continued but nine years, his engagements were many, his cases important, and his emoluments satisfying. He was a peer among gentlemen, a deeply conscientious man, without guile, abounding in good deeds and clean thoughts. Brilliant he was not, nor was he dramatic or severe. Courtesy was a part of his being, yet he sacrificed no right of his clients. Those who knew him best used to criticise his imperturbable prolixity in the conduct of his cases. To hurry him was impossible, for he regarded time as an ally and moved accordingly. An amusing story illustrates his peculiarities. He was cross-examining a witness on handwriting, the genuineness of which was in dispute. The name beginning with the letter A, Mr. Bellows asked a string of questions all pertaining to the various shades and slants of the letter, how the pen was held and the fingers applied with their touches and pressure, the formation of its curves, its termination, and its relativity to the following mark; in fact, a score of questions was asked. Then he went to the next letter in the same manner. After half an hour of this method the presiding judge, growing nervous, exclaimed,—"Brother Bellows, don't you think that this line of examination has gone far enough?" "Perhaps so, your honor," responded the bland lawyer; "if it has, we will now take up the next letter."

The Free Soil movement appealed strongly to Mr. Bellows, and he became a Republican, representing Ward five in the legislatures of 1856 and 1857. Like Asa Fowler, he was skilful in framing legislative bills, and his services were in constant demand. In 1859 he became an associate justice of the recently created supreme judicial court, and thenceforth to his decease the bench was his place of labor. Judge Bellows, while holding conservative views on jurisprudence, was free from dogmas; he revered common law and strove to keep it undefiled. Startling originality was foreign to his nature,—he preferred the lights of well-considered precedents. Deeply read in law, his varied and extensive practice, close investigations, and robust common-sense qualified him admirably for his new position. More-

over, his mind was well balanced, his disposition sweet, and his manner conciliatory. Complete and perfect justice was always his aim; prejudice had no standing in the forum of his conscience. Socially, the judge was a great favorite, popular alike with old and young. His lameness and his white hair alone marked his years, for his clear and rosy face and sprightliness of wit attended him to the grave. In religious sentiments a liberal, he was, like his distinguished relative, the Reverend Henry W. Bellows, a lifelong and prominent member of the Unitarian denomination. On the retirement of Chief Justice Perley in 1869, Governor Stearns at once appointed Judge Bellows to the vacancy, and there he remained an exemplar of goodness and wisdom and an honor to his state until his sudden death in March, 1873. During nearly all his residence in this city Judge Bellows lived on the corner of Pleasant and State streets, now the site of Fowler block.

During the decade following 1850, Concord became the residence of two eminent jurists, already on the bench, one occupying the position of United States district judge for New Hampshire, the other that of associate justice of the supreme judicial court,—Matthew Harvey and Ira A. Eastman. Both had been prominent in the politics of the state. Both had been speakers of the house and members of congress, and Mr. Harvey had been governor. Matthew Harvey was a native of Sutton, his birthday being the 21st of June, 1781. After graduation at Dartmouth, in 1806, he began practice in Hopkinton. He soon acquired a wide clientage, for in those days Hopkinton was a place of considerable importance, the courts sitting there and sometimes the legislature. He early became interested in politics, and preferment followed rapidly. In his own words he gives an epitome of his career: "In 1814 I was chosen representative to the legislature and continued for seven years successively, the last three of which I was speaker. During the last year I was elected to congress, and served four years. When I returned home I had been elected to the state senate, and so continued three years, being president all that time; then chosen councilor two years, and then in 1830 elected governor of the state. During that year I received the appointment of judge of the United States district court from President Jackson, and have held that office to the present time [1864]—a period of fifty years of officeholding, not omitting a day."

His record was certainly remarkable, and probably unparalleled in New Hampshire. His career in one respect was without precedent, for he was the only governor of New Hampshire who ever resigned his office to be succeeded by the president of the senate. Judge Harvey remained on the federal bench thirty-six years, again making for himself a record of judicial tenure almost unsurpassed.

He failed in nothing, though he was not a brilliant man nor a very deep lawyer, but he possessed a stout understanding, a solid character, and a genuine interest in his work. Altogether, his career reflected the greatest credit on his profession. Judge Harvey also deserves mention for his efforts while governor to abolish imprisonment for debt and for certain other measures of prison reform. His private life was charming, and his residence was often the scene of hospitality. His nature was kindly, his generosity free, and his public spirit pronounced. He came to Concord in 1850, and lived at the time of his death, in 1866, on North State street near Court.

Ira A. Eastman, although a resident of Concord only a few years, never lost his interest in the city and its people, and in the last years of his life, notwithstanding he lived at Manchester, few lawyers were seen more frequently on our streets than Judge Eastman. Born in Gilmanton on the 1st of January, 1809, graduating at Dartmouth twenty years later, he began practice in his native town. In respect to office-holding, Mr. Eastman had much the same record as Judge Harvey. There was scarcely a year from 1834 to his leaving the bench in 1859, when he was not in some public position. Representative, speaker, register of probate, and congressman were among his honors. His judicial temperament was recognized, so in 1844 he became a circuit judge, holding that place for five years, when he was promoted to the superior court. Of this tribunal and its successor, known as the supreme judicial court, Judge Eastman continued a member until 1859, when he resigned and returned to active practice. In 1853 he moved to this city, making his home here until about the time of his leaving the bench, when he took up his residence in Manchester. The judge was a very courteous man, dignified yet simple, easy of intercourse and conciliatory in disposition. During his service on the bench he was certainly industrious, for no judge wrote a greater number of well considered and more researchful opinions than he. He died on the 21st of March, 1881.

Along in the early fifties a trial took place in Concord full of interesting incidents and personal settings that attracted large audiences and furnished a lively theme for current talk. It was the case of Spinster A. *vs.* Mr. and Mrs. X., for slander. The proceedings lasted a week, during which more than a score of witnesses, nearly all of whom were females, were called upon to testify. This of itself imparted an unusual liveliness, which resulted in more or less bitter recrimination. Judge George Y. Sawyer, a jurist of remarkable attainments, held the term and contributed largely to controlling the passions and moderating the sharp testimony of that class of

witnesses. The case had been so thoroughly talked over by those interested that the entire population of Loudon, the home of the parties, was arrayed either on one side or the other, thus making the court-room seem like a beehive, despite the menaces of the sheriffs. Moreover, the positiveness and self-assertion of the witnesses often bordered on contempt of court, for many of them were distinguished for well-seasoned impertinence and unrestrained loquacity. These traits showed forth on the least provocation, and once let loose all but defied suppression. The rules of evidence were cast aside, for neither judge nor counsel could stem the flood of irrelevant opinions and hearsay testimony that swept over the trial. Sometimes the judge, the counsel, and the witness were all speaking at the same moment; again, the witness would finish her say regardless of the combined protest of judge and counsel.

Among the amusing peculiarities brought out was the precise and self-satisfied way the witnesses had of promptly seating themselves as soon as sworn, as if each had come to make a day of it. The lawyers connected with the case served to add interest to the proceedings, for Franklin Pierce and Charles H. Butters had charge of the plaintiff's side, while Henry A. Bellows and Calvin Ainsworth appeared for the defendants. General Pierce, upon whose head was so soon to fall the highest of civil honors, was the central figure in this little drama of the courts. He was a few days past the age of forty-seven, a handsome, engaging man, then in the fulness of his powers, the unrivaled leader of the New Hampshire bar. The circumstances of the case appealed strongly to his sense of gallantry and justice, and he threw himself without reserve into the prosecution of his client's cause. It was precisely the kind of contest to bring out his professional resources and to mould before the eyes of the jury the figure of a woman suffering from spite and wrong. For a full week he and his client sat side by side as if separation might invite harm. In the newspapers of the time Miss A. was thus described: "She is of slight figure, dark hair, sharp features, attired in good taste, with dark cloak and dress; she wears a fitch tippet and cuffs to match, a black silk bonnet and dark veil. It was remarked that she alone of all her sex remained in the court-room during the final arguments, and that her presence within the bar doubtless spurred her counsel to unusual devotion in his close to the jury. However that might have been, the twelve men were profoundly impressed with something, for it did not take long to render a verdict in her favor amounting to eight hundred and eight dollars and thirty-four cents, which, according to one of the jurymen, represented the quotient of twelve different scenes of healing balm."

At the breaking out of the Civil War, the state register gave the names of thirty-four attorneys then practising their profession in Concord. Of this number no fewer than eleven were at the bar in 1850. Among the new names were: Anson S. Marshall, William L. Foster, John Y. Mugridge, Lyman T. Flint, William E. Chandler, Napoleon B. Bryant, Hamilton E. Perkins, Benjamin E. Badger, Samuel G. Lane, Jonas D. Sleeper, Jonathan Kittredge, Charles P. Sanborn, Samuel C. Eastman, Benjamin T. Hutchins, and Edward C. D. Kittredge. The last two spent but a brief time at this bar, and soon moved elsewhere.

As in 1850, so in 1860 the future held many distinctions in store for the new members of the Concord bar. A United States senator and secretary of the navy, four speakers of the house, one United States district attorney, a president of the senate, two judges of our highest court, a probate judge, a police justice, and two state reporters comprised the list of honors.

During the fifties Concord was ably represented on the benches of the higher courts by such eminent lawyers as Perley, Fowler, Eastman, Bellows, and Minot, with Bartlett soon to follow. Hamilton E. Perkins became judge of probate, and meanwhile Calvin Ainsworth, Josiah Stevens, John Whipple, and David Pillsbury filled the position of police justice. Three state reporters—William L. Foster, George G. Fogg, and William E. Chandler—divided the decade among them.

Lyman T. Flint was born in Williamstown, Vt., the 29th of September, 1817, and was graduated at Dartmouth, 1842. In 1850 he moved to Concord, which was his residence ever after. Mr. Flint was a man of learning, and a careful lawyer. About the early seventies he became county solicitor, and being a man of conscience and entertaining strong convictions respecting the liquor laws, he did his utmost to enforce them. No official ever worked harder, and with less result. Public sentiment had not reached the plane of to-day, and a resolute official met with chilling response. To look back to those days is to see Mr. Flint a man ahead of his time working to bring about the impossible. Several years before his decease he withdrew from practice, and retired to a farm near St. Paul's School, where he died on the 14th of April, 1876.

From the nature of his office as judge of probate, few lawyers were better known, not only in Concord, but throughout the county, than Hamilton E. Perkins. Born in Hopkinton the 23d of November, 1806, educated at Phillips (Exeter) and at the famous military school at Norwich, Mr. Perkins studied law with Matthew Harvey and Samuel Fletcher, and also at the Harvard Law school, beginning practice in his native town. In 1853 he moved to Concord, and

here he died. In July, 1856, Mr. Perkins was appointed judge of probate and held the position until 1871. He came into office by means of a political overturning, and by the same means he went out. Judge Perkins evinced no ambition to practise law,—the details and drudgery were alike alien to his nature,—so he passed his years in more agreeable pursuits, and in social intercourse with his fellowmen. His death occurred the 6th of January, 1886.

The attractions of Concord as a residence for judges was shown in the case of Jonathan Kittredge, who at once moved here on his appointment as chief justice of common pleas in 1855. He was a native of Canterbury, his birthday being the 17th of July, 1793. After graduation at Dartmouth, 1813, he began professional life in New York city. A few years later he opened an office in Canaan, where he continued practice until his elevation to the bench. In politics he was more than a local leader, for his successive terms in the legislature gave him a wide acquaintanceship. In 1855 the judicial system of New Hampshire was completely changed, two courts being established, the supreme judicial and the common pleas, and of the latter Mr. Kittredge became chief. His career, however, on the bench was comparatively brief, for four years after receiving his commission the court was legislated out of existence. Judge Kittredge was a man of strong will, of energy and forth-putting, brusque, yet not harsh, a man of convictions with the courage of assertion. As a lawyer he ranked well; he bestowed research on his work and gave his best to his clients. As a judge his opinions carried weight, for they were the results of investigation and logical application of the law. He died on the 8th of April, 1864.

As strong a lawyer and as noteworthy a citizen as Concord ever produced was John H. George. He was a native of Concord, his birthplace being in the house now occupied by his son and daughter. The date of his birth was the 20th of November, 1824. Having in his youth many advantages, for his father was long a leading man of the town, Mr. George received a good start in life, and in 1840 entered Dartmouth. He did not, however, graduate with his class, but the college conferred the usual degree in after years. At once beginning the study of law under the more than friendly direction of Franklin Pierce, he was equipped for practice in 1846. But the young student had studied something besides law; he had absorbed political lore as well, and he speedily became a politician and lawyer of remarkable force and originality. Thenceforth to the close of his career Colonel George mingled law and politics as few of his contemporaries had ever done, or ever could do, and strangely, too, this divided devotion in no wise impaired his great success as a lawyer.

His professional advancement was rapid from the beginning; clients sought him, and he soon had his pick of the best and most desirable. It would not be unfair to attribute some of his success to his close association with General Pierce, yet so strong was his personality, and so compelling his nature, that a large clientage must have been his in any event. He was well fitted for success in any field of professional or public endeavor, for he was endowed with a strong mind, great health, and vigorous activity. In 1847, 1848, and 1850, he was clerk of the senate, and from 1850 to 1855 solicitor of Merrimack county. During this period Colonel George received the appointment of United States district attorney at the hands of his friend in the White House, and held the office until the Buchanan administration named Anson S. Marshall as his successor. These comprised all his public offices. Firmly impressed with the tenets of the Democratic party, the vast upheaval of war times never changed his fealty; and so, with superior qualifications for public service, he lived and died a private citizen. Party nominations were accorded him when success was beyond his reach, but when party rewards were distributed not one fell to him.

Among his townsmen and throughout the state he was rated at his worth and highly appreciated. But enemies he made, and he generally kept them. Strenuous in all he did or said—and no man in his generation did or said more things—he sometimes hit too hard for forgiveness, yet he was not an unwilling forgiver himself. It was in the way he did things that he showed his title to be called an original and sturdy personality. He welcomed contention, and there was no fight not to his liking. In the court-room, on the platform, or before a committee, his style and manner were the same; there was no acting, no apologies, nothing but a strong and impulsive nature fighting for victory. He was masterful in having his own way and detesting compromises, and his way was, in his judgment, the only way. Sometimes he caused scenes in court-rooms, especially by his anger provoking method of examining witnesses, or by his exuberance of statements to counsel and jurymen. His presence in a trial was the signal for a crowd of spectators, and he rarely disappointed expectations. His audacity and pugnacity were peculiarly his own, and he exhibited them with vehement picturesqueness on all occasions. With a frankness always prominent his speeches were replete with the plainest of words, no matter what the occasion might be. He never trimmed his sails or changed his course, but kept straight on to the desired end. What he lacked in discretion he made up in earnestness; therefore he was often at his best in assault. The prudence of defense did not always come natural to him; he preferred the bold and

aggressive tactics of unrestricted attack. But his knowledge of humanity was so deep, and his professional resources so ready, that some of his best results, after all, came from his defense in criminal cases. A student he never was, books never appealed to him, yet long practice had made him a power before any tribunal. He was adroit in his methods and convincing himself of his cause, he used every endeavor to convince others.

In railroad matters he was an authority, so in 1867, when he assumed the legal business of the Boston & Lowell system, he was already an accomplished corporation lawyer. In the great railroad litigations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire he bore a foremost part, being considered by all a consummate master of the subject. Another trait he possessed was sociability, for a more hospitable man never lived in Concord. His home was always open, and his guests comprised the distinguished men of the day. Fond of his farm, he spent his means freely in flocks and herds, which he considered the best of his belongings. In Concord affairs Colonel George manifested the deepest interest; in the public schools he had a pride; in all things having for an end the welfare of his native place he never, to the close of his life, turned an averted face. Sometimes indiscreet and often exasperating, yet he so balanced his conduct as to continue on good terms with his fellow-citizens, who recognized his warm heart and companionable disposition.

During his career he delivered many addresses comprising various topics, and he never failed to instruct and enlighten. When the 5th of February, 1888, came, and men learned that Colonel George was no more, not one but felt that Concord had lost a loyal son and a pillar of strength.

Another lawyer of this period, prominent and popular, was Anson S. Marshall. With Mr. Mugridge and Colonel George he was in almost constant antagonism, for among them were divided nearly all the important litigations of the time. Mr. Marshall was born in Lyme the 3d of December, 1822, and was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1848. For three years he taught school in Fitchburg, studying law in the meanwhile, and then coming to Concord entered the office of Pierce & Minot. There he learned both law and practice, and practical politics as well. In 1852 Mr. Marshall formed a partnership with Henry P. Rolfe, and eleven years later associating with himself William M. Chase, the well-known firm of Marshall & Chase was formed, which continued up to the day of Mr. Marshall's death. To this office business was attracted in ever-increasing volume until the firm became one of the leading law partnerships in the state.

Following his strong bent for politics Mr. Marshall gained a prominent place in Democratic councils, and retained it through life. Elective office under existing conditions was beyond his reach, his only position of that kind being the clerkship of the house of representatives in 1854, but in 1858 President Buchanan appointed him United States district attorney, and he held the place until the coming in of the Lincoln administration. In the grave questions arising out of the Civil War he manifested a deep and active interest, and frequently spoke in the exciting campaigns. But with all his activity in public affairs, he never suffered his professional career to be impaired in the least. Law was always his first consideration. He practised rather more than he studied law, yet his careful preparation of cases was admirable. Attentive to the details of facts, his presentation to the court and jury was of a high order of excellence. As a lawyer he was noted for skilful and searching examination of witnesses, and for strong and persuasive advocacy. His readiness of speech combined with lightness of touch and stinging sarcasm made his addresses very taking with jurymen as well as popular with audiences.

Mr. Marshall possessed an active and acquisitive mind singularly enriched with the love of literature which was generously shown in speeches and social intercourse. As a citizen he was held in esteem by all classes, making friends by his sympathetic and attractive personality. For many years he was clerk of the Concord Railroad, and took an active part in the opening contests of the protracted railroad fight that once convulsed the state. Love of nature and a warm appreciation of her beauties were among his salient characteristics, and few knew better than he the picturesque charms surrounding his adopted city. Indeed, it was this very love of the delights of outing that led him to his untimely end. Accompanied by Mrs. Marshall and his young son, now Anson S. Marshall, of this city, he sought the delightful shores of Long pond on the 4th of July, 1874. Unseen by Mr. Marshall, a militia company had encamped not far away, and some of the men began firing at a target. Hearing shots whistle above his head, Mr. Marshall rose to his feet to investigate, when a rifle ball penetrated his abdomen. A few hours later, in the early morning of the following day, he died in the little house then standing at the head of the lake.

One of the most distinguished looking as well as one of the best general practitioners of the period extending from 1860 to the time of his death in 1884 was John Y. Mugridge. Nature had been gracious in bestowing upon him a noble figure and a dignified deportment, together with a generous disposition quickly sympathetic

to suffering and injustice. His wit and humor were as constitutional as his attractive personality. No lawyer was more popular among his associates nor was any citizen more esteemed than Mr. Mugridge.

He was born in Meredith the 15th of April, 1832, and received an academy education. He became a resident of Concord in 1853, and entered the office of Asa Fowler as a student, but he had previously studied for some time with the most famous legal wit of his day, Colonel Whipple of Laconia. Mr. Mugridge was admitted to practice in 1854. Although the bar at that time was distinguished by strong lawyers, he soon gained a standing and passed rapidly onward to success. From 1861–'68 he was city solicitor, and the experience he received during that turbulent period of Concord's history was of signal advantage in his profession. While manifesting but slight personal interest in politics, it was inevitable that a man of Mr. Mugridge's ability and acquaintance should hold office; accordingly he served in the legislatures of 1862, 1863, and 1875, and in the senates of 1868 and 1869, being president the last year. Law, especially the trials of cases, was distinctively his passion, and therein he certainly excelled.

For many years Mr. Mugridge was unquestionably the foremost trial lawyer in New Hampshire, engaging in more contested jury cases than any of his contemporaries. He was a great cross-examiner and a remarkably effective advocate. As a learned lawyer his place was not high, for he was not a reader of books beyond those of a professional nature. But he never appeared superficial in what he did: he knew by instinct what to say and what to conceal. No lawyer had more students around him than he had, and one year the number rose to seven. He always had a welcome for them all: a joke if possible, or some pertinent story to illustrate their shortcomings or peculiarities. The consequence of this was a bond of fealty between him and the young members of the bar, who at the first sign of trouble immediately sought his advice or retained his services. In the matter of his partnerships he was fortunate, for both Josiah Minot and Colonel Tappan were strengthening influences in the way of complementing his own abilities and capacity. Mr. Mugridge was a hard worker, testing his vitality on all occasions, and keeping nothing for himself. Negligent of holidays and averse to vacations, he toiled on, unsuspecting his limitations, until the quick, unyielding summons overtook him. With a suddenness altogether shocking to his associates and the public, his last hours were upon him, entailing barely a week of suffering when he passed away. His death occurred the 14th of April, 1884, in the midst of a busy term of

court in which his services had been retained on one side or the other of more than half the cases.

In the remarkably equipped firm of George, Foster & Sanborn, the junior partner was endowed with mental abilities that in no degree suffered in comparison with the acquirements of his seniors. Charles P. Sanborn was a born lawyer. His mental operations were of bewildering rapidity, his logical assimilation of law and facts was precise, and his oral presentation of his case to court or jury was most admirable. With a mental vision exceedingly clear, he made things clear to others, leaving nobody in doubt as to his meaning. Mr. Sanborn was born at Concord the 12th of September, 1834. Entering Yale in 1852, he remained three years, thus losing the distinction of being graduated in one of the most illustrious college classes on record,—Yale, 1856.

Mr. Sanborn then began the study of law with Henry A. Bellows, who afterwards became his father-in-law, and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He at once joined the firm composed of John H. George and William L. Foster, and was soon engaged in large practice. In 1867 Colonel George accepted the solicitorship of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and two years later Mr. Foster went on the supreme bench, thus ending the partnership. Thereafter alone or in company with Warren Clark, Mr. Sanborn continued his practice until failing health a few years before his death compelled his retirement. Political preferment seemed natural in his case, and it was his own disinclination that stood between him and high honors. In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the legislature, and again in 1875 and 1876, when he served as speaker of the house. As a presiding officer Mr. Sanborn achieved wide reputation, and proved to all his peculiar aptitude for public affairs. For several successive terms he was elected city solicitor, and it was during this service that he took a prominent part in the Lapage murder trials.

Having been a teacher in his youth, Mr. Sanborn's interest in public education was always lively; he viewed the subject in a broad and intelligent manner, was quick to discern the needs of the schools and generous in suggesting changes and improvements. In 1874, and for several years subsequently, he was a member of the board of education. Two specimens of his legal literary skill remain in the codification of the city ordinances, and in a revised and substantially new edition of the "Justice and Sheriff." Wanderings in the country and excursions for flowers and minerals were greatly to his taste, for his knowledge of nature was deep and accurate. Although Mr. Sanborn was a most genial and companionable man, his intimacies were not numerous; he had none of the heartiness often as-

cribed to self-advertisement, nor did he court popular favor. Polite and quiet in his social intercourse he went through life avoiding friction, keeping friendships, so when the end came sincere grief surrounded his bier. His death occurred the 3d of June, 1889.

Another lawyer of this later period, popular as he was unobtrusive, was Warren Clark. Born in Hopkinton the 29th of March, 1837, and receiving an academy education, Mr. Clark passed several years in teaching. While a student at Norwich Military school he had shown an unusual aptitude in its curriculum, and had become a proficient student of military science. This predilection exercising a strong influence over him, showed itself in the opening days of the Civil War.

His knowledge was recognized and his services sought by the military authorities of the state to aid in the organization of the early regiments. As a drill-master he achieved success, and contributed largely to the discipline and soldierly bearing of the companies under his charge. Admitted to the bar in 1862, he began practice in Henniker, remaining there until 1870, when he moved to Concord, and soon formed a partnership with Charles P. Sanborn. Here his practice was largely of the office kind, but his abilities were of a substantial order that attracted clients and made friends. In 1874 he received from Governor Weston the appointment of judge of probate for Merrimack county, his predecessor being Asa P. Cate. While holding this position only two years Judge Clark impressed both the bar and the public with the stability of his character, his good sense, and his equipoise of disposition. Politics alone compelled his retirement. Mr. Clark always manifested a great interest in the public schools, serving several terms as a member of the board of education, and for a time acting as superintendent of Union district. In 1888 President Cleveland made him postmaster of Concord, an office he held until the Harrison administration found his successor two years later.

Judge Clark was a modest man, who preferred calm and amity in his professional and every-day life; a kindly man, too, in all his relations, an admirable story-teller with mimic powers wonderfully developed, a delightful companion, the soul of integrity. He died on the 22d of November, 1891.

After receiving the appointment of chief justice of the supreme court, Judge Sargent left Wentworth, which had been his home for many years, and took up his residence in Concord. From 1873 to his death, seventeen years later, Judge Sargent was one of Concord's foremost citizens. He was born in New London the 23d of October, 1816, and, preparing for college at the Hopkinton and the Kimball

academies, entered Dartmouth with the class of 1840. After teaching school and studying law in Virginia and Maryland, he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1842.

Soon returning to New Hampshire he first began practice in Canaan, but in 1847 moved to Wentworth, which was his residence until he came to Concord. For ten years he served as solicitor of Grafton county, and in 1851, 1852, and 1853 he was a member of the house of representatives, and speaker of that body the last year. In 1854 he was chosen a state senator, and in June was made president of the senate. Early in April of the following year he was appointed a justice of the old court of common pleas, holding the office until the summer of that year, when the court gave way to a new tribunal bearing the same name. To this bench Judge Sargent was at once assigned, and there he continued for four years. Again a change in the judicial system took place, the common pleas was abolished, and an additional justice added to the supreme court. The new judgeship was conferred on Judge Sargent, and he remained as an associate justice until 1873, when he succeeded Chief Justice Bellows. In the summer of 1874 a radical change in the judiciary was made which resulted in establishing two courts whereby Chief Justice Sargent and nearly all his associates again became members of the bar. A review of Judge Sargent's career while on the bench shows him to have been a hard-working and most painstaking judge, one that loved labor for its own sake and always did more than his share in holding terms and writing opinions. Three hundred published opinions, extending through seventeen volumes of reports, attest the diligence of his work and the thoroughness of his researches. Unwilling to bear the shock of leisure, he returned to active practice by forming a partnership with William M. Chase. In 1876 Judge Sargent was a member of the constitutional convention, and the next year became chairman of the commission to revise the General Statutes. He now gave up law and became engaged in banking, being a director of the State Capital bank, and president of the Loan and Trust Savings bank.

Judge Sargent possessed many tastes in common with his fellowmen; he was a decidedly social and affable man, easy of approach and conciliatory in disposition. In historical matters he manifested an intelligent activity, and delivered several addresses before the New Hampshire Historical society, of which he was president in 1888 and 1889. His death took place at his residence on the corner of School and Merrimack streets the 9th of January, 1890.

Among the celebrated trials in the sixties was the suit of Frost *vs.* Concord. It was a claim for personal injuries sustained by an

alleged defect in the highway, and was one of many similar cases then pending against the city. About that time an epidemic of such suits set in, which if successful threatened to bankrupt the city treasury, for at one term no fewer than ten highway suits were on the docket. And so it happened that this particular case marshaled to its trial distinguished counsel and an interested public. The first trial took place at an adjourned term in 1863, Chief Justice Bell presiding. George, Foster, and Sanborn were for the plaintiff, with John P. Hale and City Solicitor Mugridge for the defense,—names so well known as to arouse great expectations. Colonel George was at his best, sparing neither himself nor others in his professional exertions, and the same was true of the distinguished United States senator, who held a brief for Concord. Colonel George, however, was peculiarly in his element, for much prestige depended on the issue, and, moreover, he was thoroughly impressed with his client's wrongs. The plaintiff certainly made out a case well calculated to excite sympathy, for his injuries appeared to have left him deaf, dumb, and paralyzed. This being the contention, his counsel constructed an almost impregnable case which the jury must have believed, for they gave him a verdict of two thousand five hundred dollars.

But the end was not yet. Frost sued out a writ of review, and the second trial as compared to the first was as a battle to a mere skirmish. The public was now thoroughly aroused, for the suspicion of shamming advanced by the defense took strong hold of many who had watched the proceedings. The second trial began in January, 1866, before Judge Sargent. The counsel were the same as before excepting Colonel Tappan, who took the place of Mr. Hale who had been appointed minister to Spain. This trial lasted seventeen days; scores of witnesses went on the stand, including many surgeons who testified for and against the plaintiff, thus adding confusion and perplexity to the contest. The principal witness for the city was Dr. Timothy Haynes, a surgeon of wide experience and tenacious opinions, whose testimony was based on his belief that the plaintiff was feigning his ills. Between Dr. Haynes and Colonel George there was a state of outspoken hostility arising out of another case which, added to the doctor's opinions on the witness stand, aroused in the colonel a ferocity of cross-examination rarely listened to in a court of justice. Those who heard it were always at a loss to express adequately the sensations they felt during that passionate encounter. Eloquent were the closing arguments of Colonel George and Colonel Tappan (who spoke all day), and great was the relief when the end was reached. How desperate the battle had been, and how uncertain its results, was shown in the deliberations of the jury.

For twenty-six hours they remained shut in their little apartment, discussing their verdict, which they finally found in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, which was practically the amount found at the former trial. About the time of the Frost case Colonel George had himself brought suit against Concord involving the Legal Tender Acts, and this proceeding, together with the willing and earnest espousal of so many highway cases, somewhat impaired his popularity for the time being, and in a degree diverted business from his firm.

During the seventies the supreme court room underwent certain changes and remodelings having for an end some improvement or convenience, but so rigid and set were the original plans that the innovations did not become permanent. Once, Judge Doe undertook to improve the appearance of its interior arrangement by moving the huge box-like jury seats and unsightly bench, but the result did not invite repetition. Once, Judge Isaac W. Smith came near asking the grand jury to declare the court accommodations a public nuisance, and more than once Attorney-General Tappan, on recovering his breath after climbing the long stairs, gave vent to most uncomplimentary remarks respecting the building and its manifold defects. Built with an eye to massiveness rather than to utility or beauty, the court house has always been a source of complaint and regret; and to-day Concord alone of all the shire towns furnishes for its seat of justice the most ill-favored architectural anachronism in all New Hampshire. Once, however, the great barn-like court-room came within a hair's breadth of being the cause of a tragedy whose horror would have shocked the country. Spacious as it is, and inviting to crowds, the room on that occasion packed to the window-sills was all too small for those seeking entrance. It was the occasion of a celebrated trial involving the paternity of an infant. Attracted by the raciness and pungency of the proceedings, great crowds sought the court house. Never before had the oldest sheriffs seen crowds like these, and never in their experience had their efforts for order been so unavailing. Men, women, and young people as soon as the doors were opened filled the room to overflowing, and once wedged in their places there they remained until adjournment. Those unable to gain admittance surged at the doors and crowded the stairways and halls. The case was called for trial before Judge Sargent at an adjourned term held in January, 1870. Anson S. Marshall and William M. Chase appeared for the prosecution, and Mason W. Tappan and John Y. Mugridge for the respondent. Had the case been an ordinary one the fame of the attorneys might have called forth a large audience, but being so seasoned with scandal and curiosity the trial became almost a public demonstration.

The trial was opened on the 20th, and five days later the arguments began. Rarely had so many human beings squeezed themselves into like space as on the occasion of those last arguments. Every seat was occupied, benches and chairs were brought in, yet the eager throng pushed forward towards the actors until the bar enclosure was a living mass, and even the bench itself was invaded. It was about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, when Colonel Tappan was in the full flow of his eloquent address, that several sharp cracks suddenly startled the hushed assemblage. Simultaneously came the sensation of the floor sinking gradually beneath their feet, a fearful instant of breath-taking horror. Everything depended on quick authority, for a stampede might precipitate the crowd to the floor below, and fortunately, John Connell, city marshal, recognizing the peril, called out in stentorian voice to the excited crowd to move quietly out of the room. Examination showed that only the promptness of command and its quick obedience saved Concord from a black day of tragedy. The trial was adjourned to the city hall, and ended by a disagreement of the jury. In the meanwhile the court-room floor was strengthened by iron rods, which remain to this day as grim reminders of that averted horror.

While singularly free from atrocious homicides, Concord has been more than once the scene of famous murder trials. The peculiar atrocity of the Lapage case made it a rare one in the annals of crime, and attracted wide attention. The butchery of the victim, her youth, the neighborhood, the cunning concealment of the murderer, the false arrests, the prevailing suspicions, the strange apprehension of the ignorant wood-chopper, the uncertainty of official action, and finally the perplexing circumstances of convincing proof, gave to the case a mystery and interest equaled only by the horror of its perpetration.

The case of State against Lapage, the murderer of Josie Langmaid of Pembroke, was called for trial on Tuesday, the 4th of January, 1876, before a special term of the circuit court held in the city hall. In view of the expected attendance, it was deemed expedient to hold the court in this place rather than to tempt the structural uncertainties of the room above; consequently the judges' bench and the jury seats were constructed on the Main street side of the hall, the rest of the space being arranged for the spectators. The court was composed of Chief Justice Foster and Associate Justice Edward D. Rand; the prosecuting attorneys were Lewis W. Clark, attorney-general, William W. Flanders, county solicitor, and Charles P. Sanborn, while guarding the interests of the prisoner were Samuel B. Page and William T. Norris. High Sheriff Edward Judkins made proclamation, followed by a prayer by Reverend Everett L. Conger. Interpreters were

appointed, and the accused, an ignorant French-Canadian wood-chopper, rose and plead not guilty. Aside from the curiosity generally attending murder cases, this case presented elements of peculiar interest, both to the profession and to the public. It was at once seen that the evidence for the state must be almost wholly circumstantial, and furthermore that the facts connecting Lapage with the crime must be created by evidence purely scientific. There was no doubt that the state had a most difficult task before it; for, notwithstanding popular prejudice against the prisoner, there might be many a slip between surmise and proof absolute. Reasonable doubt, like the ghost in the play, stalked constantly up and down that court-room until the last word was said. For six days the state kept introducing its witnesses, and it was upon some of these that the really absorbing interest and fascination of the whole case centered. For the first time in New Hampshire a man's life depended on the scientific revelations of the microscope. Dark and suspicious spots were found on the clothing and boots of the prisoner, and upon the determination as to whether the stains were those of human blood rested largely the state's contention. This feature of the case had been thoroughly prepared by eminent experts, who made repeated experiments and tests for the enlightenment of the jury. Those called for the state were S. Dana Hayes, Dr. Horace P. Chase, and Dr. Joshua B. Treadwell, while for the defense was Dr. Babcock, all of Boston. With blackboards and charts these gentlemen exhibited their delicate tests, and showed by magnified sketches the all-important differences in measurement between human blood and the blood of numerous animals. Nothing more engrossingly interesting had ever been seen in a court of justice than that extraordinary elucidation of the wonders of microscopic science.

Moreover, the case was remarkable as introducing a witness whose testimony was in conflict with the time-honored rule of incompetency, and from whom it was sought to show the peculiar propensities of the prisoner for committing crimes similar to the one on trial. Lawyers shrugged their shoulders at this perilous departure from precedent, but laymen saw in it the much desired motive necessary for the conviction of the human fiend. The arguments by the attorney-general and Mr. Norris having been concluded, the chief justice charged the jury and the case was in their hands. In two hours the tolling of the court house bell announced that the verdict was ready, and by half-past two in the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th, amidst the appalling stillness of an overflowing crowd, the foreman pronounced the word "guilty as charged." Judge Rand then sentenced Lapage to death, performing his duty in a short

address marked by sublimity of thought and felicity of expression, characteristics peculiar to Judge Rand, and the words were immediately translated into French so that the doomed man might learn his fate. The trial was ended, but not so the case, for within a twelvemonth the superior court gave the guilty wretch another chance for his life by setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial.

This second trial, while repeating much of the former proceedings, was on the whole more interesting, both in manner and thoroughness; and its result, carefully arrived at, satisfied every one that full justice had been done. The personal part of the tribunal had undergone almost a complete change, for in the meanwhile a new judicial system had been established, and with it came changes that introduced new actors.

Supreme Court Justices Allen and Stanley presided, Mason W. Tappan was attorney-general, and with him was Charles P. Sanborn, city solicitor, while for the prisoner were Samuel B. Page, William T. and Herbert F. Norris, and Daniel B. Donovan. Frank S. Dodge was high sheriff, and Adam S. Ballantine, of Northfield, foreman of the jury. Again the city hall was the scene of trial, and, as formerly, the crowd tested its capacity to the utmost. The police arrangements were admirable, and the proceedings were marked with order and dignified silence. The trial began on Monday, the 26th of February, 1877, and on Wednesday, the 7th of March, the evidence was completed. William T. Norris made a strong argument for Lapage, occupying nearly three hours, when the court adjourned for the day. The next morning people gathered as early as 7 o'clock, and two hours later, when the attorney-general rose to speak, city hall held a mass of men and women such as had never before assembled within its walls. For five hours this eloquent man spoke, more than once bringing tears to unwilling eyes; overcoming his hearers with the pathos of his feelings, then stirring in the softest hearts the stern sentiments of just retribution. Fair towards the wretched man in the dock, but unflinching in his duty, Colonel Tappan made that day one of the great addresses of his varied and eventful career.

The charge to the jury, delivered by Judge Stanley, consumed two hours, after which, attended by sheriffs, carrying wearing apparel and other objects in evidence to be used in their deliberations, the twelve men marched solemnly to their room to make up their verdict. It was then a little past 6 o'clock, yet the audience, unwilling to leave the court-room, remained in their places as if confident of a speedy result.

Public anticipations proved correct, for barely an hour had passed

when the jangling bell in the dome summoned the judges and counsel to hear the verdict. Lapage was not far away, for since his first trial he had occupied a cell in the old state prison, and thither he had been taken as soon as the jury retired. In a few moments he was brought into court and placed in the dock. Meanwhile the jury, led by the foreman, filed in and took their accustomed seats. Dimly lighted and oppressively still, the great room seemed set for some tragedy involving human life, and solemn indeed sounded the voice of the clerk as he called on the jury for their verdict. Judge Aaron W. Sawyer, who had taken the place of Judge Allen, who retired owing to illness, then delivered as strange an address as was ever listened to in a court of justice, a doctrinal appeal for the future life of the murderer, not a word of which conveyed the slightest idea to the blank and brutal mind of the convicted murderer. Nor, indeed, could the interpreter himself translate into comprehensible language the strangely misplaced utterances of the judge. A year later Sheriff Dodge and his deputies carried out the sentence of the outraged law, and the atrocious crime passed into the annals of history. The public, although satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, felt relieved when it was known that the murderer, a few hours before his execution, had fully confessed his fearful crime and asked forgiveness.

Among the lawyers of Concord noted for business ability was Edgar H. Woodman. Possessed of a positive genius for a business life, with great application and perseverence, Mr. Woodman gained a reputation somewhat unusual in the annals of the bar. His birthplace was Gilmanton, and his birthday the 6th of May, 1847. He prepared for college, but preferring a commercial career he studied to that end, when a serious injury from a shot-gun wound compelled an entire change in his plans. He turned to law, and began its study in the office of Minot, Tappan & Mugridge. In 1873 he was admitted to practice, when a position with the treasurer of the Northern Railroad then located at Boston was offered and accepted.

There he remained awhile, and then returned to Concord as treasurer of the Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad. In rapid succession offices of trust and financial responsibility were conferred upon him—directorships, treasurerships, trusteeships—until his name seemed a part of nearly every interest in and around Concord. His integrity was as certain as his peculiar ability was pronounced, and every one trusted him. He had a passion for labor, which he performed in systematic excellence, giving the same degree of care to the smallest of his tasks as to the greatest, and arranging every detail with methodical accuracy. He had become at the time of his

death a man literally overwhelmed with the multiplicity of his burdens, yet he kept taking on more.

His business was largely of the legal-commercial kind, involving at times immense interests, with ramifications extending in all directions. In the midst of it, the Republicans elected him mayor of Concord for the terms embracing 1883–'87. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1879, and of the constitutional convention in 1889. In all he did he strived for perfection, and his success was in every respect deserved. In social life he found much pleasure, for he was always a popular guest. He died, after a short illness, on the 21st of March, 1892.

Luther S. Morrill was a native of Concord, which was his residence to the day of his death, the 18th of March, 1892. Born on the 13th of July, 1844, and educated in the public schools, he entered Dartmouth, graduating in 1865. He studied law with John Y. Mugridge, and it was through the influence of that gentleman that Mr. Morrill was appointed clerk of the court in 1869, soon after his admission to the bar. This office he held for thirteen years, when he resigned and began practice. In the legislative sessions of 1869 and 1870 he was assistant clerk of the house, and in 1872 and 1873 clerk of the senate. In the famous session of 1887 he was a member of the legislature from Ward four. During the last years of his life Mr. Morrill became actively interested in the management of certain insurance companies recently organized under the well-known valued policy law, and as president, director, and executive manager of various corporations, he gave his time, and withdrew gradually from his profession.

For seventeen years prior to his death, Concord was the residence of Charles R. Morrison. He came here from Manchester, whither he had gone on resigning from the army in 1864. Bath, famous in its day as the home of many distinguished lawyers, was his birthplace, his birthday being the 22d of January, 1819. He studied with Goodall & Woods of that town, remaining there until 1845, when he moved to Haverhill. In 1851 Mr. Morrison was appointed to the circuit court, holding a judgeship until the court was abolished four years later. On the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Morrison became adjutant of the Eleventh New Hampshire, and proved himself a sterling and courageous officer. In two respects his career was distinctive, namely, in his military experience and in his legal literary achievements. A great worker, possessed of strong will power, he did everything strenuously. His legal publications entitle him to a respectable place among professional authors. Among them are the "Digest," "Town Officer," "Probate Directory," "School Laws," and "Proofs of Christ's Resurrection." He was careful, painstaking, and accurate,

and his works have withstood the tests of time and criticism. His death occurred at Concord on the 15th of September, 1893.

Arthur W. Silsby, Concord's fourth judge of probate, was born here on the 28th of August, 1851. He attended the city schools, graduating from the high school and entering Phillips (Exeter) to fit for college. Impaired health, however, caused him to give up the plan of further education, and turning to a professional career he entered the office of Minot, Tappan & Mugridge. Admitted to the bar in 1877 he began practice in the office of this last-named lawyer, the well-known firm having, meanwhile, been dissolved. He continued his connection with this office until Mr. Mugridge's decease in 1884. In September, 1883, Governor Hale appointed Mr. Silsby judge of probate, as successor of Nehemiah Butler, who had recently deceased. Judge Silsby held this important position until his death, on the 6th of May, 1899. In the discharge of the duties involved in that responsible office, Judge Silsby achieved well-earned success. During his long tenure he saw the business of this branch of jurisprudence gradually increase in importance and volume until at the time of his death the Merrimack court stood second only to Hillsborough. Judge Silsby was careful and conservative, he tried no experiments and encouraged no departure from time-honored practice and precedent.

William L. Foster, at the time of his death, in August, 1897, had been a resident of Concord for nearly half a century. His native town was Westminster, Vt., where he was born the 1st of June, 1823. Good old Revolutionary stock was his heritance, for both grandfather and great-grandfather bore arms in the war. His youth was passed in Keene, where his father had moved, and it was in the office of Levi Chamberlain that he began the study of law. In 1845 he was graduated from Harvard Law school, and at once began practice in Keene. Mr. Foster soon gained the favorable attention of the public both in a professional and political way, and his advancement was rapid. In early life a Democrat, he won party honors, and was regarded as one of the coming leaders. From 1849 to 1853 he served as clerk of the senate, and at the same time became a colonel on the staff of Governor Dinsmoor. Nor did his honors cease with these offices, for in 1850 his friend, Governor Dinsmoor, recognizing his qualifications, appointed him state law reporter. His term lasted six years, during which were issued volumes 18, 19, 21–31 inclusive, the last known as Foster's reports. This work was done with rare intelligence and care, and remains a memorial to his industry.

In 1853 Mr. Foster moved to Concord, and formed a partnership

with John H. George. Among his gifts was a chaste and persuasive manner of public speaking, a calm eloquence that attracted and charmed his hearers. In the Democratic convention of 1852 Mr. Foster roused the enthusiasm of the members by his eloquent and fascinating presentation of Franklin Pierce as candidate for the presidency, a performance that established his standing as an orator and added to his fame. Frequently during his life, when called upon to address the people, Mr. Foster showed that time had not robbed him of that finished and captivating style of speaking which marked his early manhood. In the occasional address he was at his best, and his services were in popular demand. Among his addresses was one delivered at the dedication of Blossom Hill cemetery, which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. His quiet manner and calm, dignified air were admirably suited to his gentle words, for his methods were those of the scholar orator.

The practice of the firm was large and profitable, Mr. Foster acting as a complement to Colonel George, the two combining mental and personal qualities of a very remarkable kind. In 1867, when the latter became counsel for the Lowell Railroad, Mr. Foster took as partner Charles P. Sanborn, but this relation was of short duration, ending in 1869. In October of that year Governor Stearns appointed Mr. Foster an associate justice of the supreme judicial court, an act that elicited the heartiest commendation. It was soon evident that the bench was peculiarly the place for such a man, for in addition to his accomplishments as a lawyer were his remarkable qualities as a trier of causes. It was in holding terms that his gentleness and culture made friends of all who practised before him. His popularity has become proverbial in the annals of the bench and bar. One of the results of the political overturn in 1874 was the creation of a new judicial system comprising two separate courts, one the superior court, the other the circuit court, each composed of a chief and two justices. To the chiefship of the circuit court Governor Weston appointed Judge Foster.

In 1876 the Republicans coming into power abolished the dual courts and created the supreme court consisting of a chief justice and five associates.[1]

In October, Governor Cheney commissioned Judge Foster as one of the associate justices, thus conferring upon him the rare distinction of holding a judgeship in three of the state's highest courts in as many years. From this last appointment until his resignation in July, 1881, Judge Foster did much of his best judicial work and added largely to his reputation. His labors in banc may be found in the

[1] Abolished 1901.

reports from forty-nine to sixty inclusive, and embrace two hundred and forty-three opinions, covering more than seven hundred pages. But his labors as a *nisi prius* justice are attested by a remarkable record of sixty-one trial terms, made up of two thousand two hundred and forty-nine days, during which there were three hundred and ninety-six jury trials, including nine murder cases of the first degree. He retired after a service of twelve years, and returning to the bar was soon in full favor of clientage. It was during these years that Judge Foster achieved a most gratifying success, for he had the best of clients and the most lucrative cases, and he was enabled to arrange his work as he pleased. At no period was his practice larger than at the time of his decease, when it extended throughout New Hampshire, and was particularly large in the United States courts. But Judge Foster was much more than a learned lawyer, he was a man of deep cultivation in art and literature. The love of good books was lifelong with him, and their influence had much to do in shaping his career. To a gentle disposition and exquisite urbanity were joined rich culture and literary appreciations of a high order, thus making him a well-finished man, and withal an exceedingly agreeable one. He was an assiduous reader, and possessed the faculty of intelligent assimilation, which made his conversation bright and interesting. Politically, Judge Foster was not ambitious; his political services were confined to terms in the legislatures of 1862 and 1863, yet he manifested an active interest in his party, and during the Civil War period spoke frequently on the stump. For the greater part of his life he held the office of a commissioner of the United States. Always a hard and painstaking worker, he seemed never to rest, yet he seemed never to be pushed or perplexed with his tasks; things went smoothly in his hands, for his splendidly balanced disposition softened the wear of work. Good health attended him until almost the end; for his vacations he sought summer idleness at the seashore, and at Rye, amid the charms of the ocean, he passed away on the 13th of August, 1897.

Concord was honored in the early eighties when Alonzo P. Carpenter, recently appointed an associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Judge Foster, became a resident of the city. Here he resided until his decease in 1898. Taking but slight personal interest in public affairs, devoting himself wholly to his judicial duties, Judge Carpenter, unlike other Concord judges, did not leave a deep impress on matters pertaining to the community. His birthplace was Waterford, Vt., and his birthday the 28th of January, 1829. Fitting for college at St. Johnsbury academy, he entered Williams and was graduated in 1849. Forty years later his alma mater con-

ferred upon her distinguished son the degree of LL. D. A similar honor was conferred on Judge Carpenter in 1896 by Dartmouth. He studied law with Chief Justice Woods at Bath, and with Ira Goodall, also of Bath, and was admitted to practice in 1853. Bath continued to be his residence during the whole of his professional life. From the day of his beginning practice to the day in 1881 when he accepted the judgeship at the hands of Governor Charles H. Bell, Mr. Carpenter occupied a foremost rank, not only at the Grafton bar, and throughout the state, but in Vermont and in the federal courts.

The vacancy on the supreme court caused by the retirement of Judge Foster was at once offered to Mr. Carpenter, with the unanimous concurrence of the bar. Soon after his appointment the Judge removed to Concord, having purchased the residence formerly owned by John H. Pearson on North Main street, which was to be his home to the day of his death. Judge Carpenter now devoted himself wholly to his new duties, and quickly took undisputed rank among New Hampshire's greatest judges. Endowed with remarkable talents, and possessed of untiring energy and power of application, his judicial labors bore the richest fruits. Learned as he was in the law, Judge Carpenter was also learned in literature and science; he loved study for its own sake, and was a scholar always. Socially he was a welcome guest, who contributed generously from the riches of his mind; and among those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance he shone as a conversationalist of rarest qualities. It was with singular fitness that the highest honor in the profession at last fell to him and accompanied him to the grave. It was the chief justiceship. On the decease of Chief Justice Doe, Governor Busiel, on the 1st of April, 1896, appointed Judge Carpenter as successor to that eminent jurist. Chief Justice Carpenter sustained fully the traditions of that high office, and added one more brilliant name to the honored list of the state's chief justices. His death occurred on the 21st of May, 1898.

The first city solicitor was William H. Bartlett, who subsequently attained high distinction at the bar and on the bench. His term comprised the years 1853 and 1854. Lyman D. Stevens succeeded Mr. Bartlett, holding the office in 1855 and 1856. Then came William E. Chandler for the two years 1857 and 1858. Napoleon B. Bryant served during the year 1859, and was followed by Lyman T. Flint, who continued one year, 1860. Then John Y. Mugridge entered upon a tenure, embracing the years 1861–'68. Mr. Flint was again chosen for the years 1869 and 1870. Charles P. Sanborn came next with a term covering the years 1871 to 1880, and was

succeeded by Robert A. Ray, 1880–'84. Henry W. Stevens held the office 1885–'86, his successor being Harry G. Sargent, whose term continued until 1901, when he was chosen mayor. Edmund S. Cook became Mr. Sargent's successor.

With the change in local affairs from town to city came the establishment of a police court. The first justice was Calvin Ainsworth, 1853–'54. His successor was Josiah Stevens, who held the office from 1854 to 1856. Mr. Stevens was a well-to-do citizen, a type of the old-fashioned justice who made up in common-sense what he lacked in professional learning. John Whipple was next in line, his tenure lasting about a year, his successor qualifying in June, 1857.

David Pillsbury was the next police justice. Although his residence in Concord had not been a long one, his prominence in militia affairs and his professional learning made his appointment acceptable to the public. General Pillsbury was born in Raymond the 17th of February, 1802, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827. Beginning practice at Chester and representing that town in the legislatures of 1842 and 1844, he lived there until 1854, when he moved to Concord. His practice was not large, but he was a careful lawyer and good counselor. His local fame rests on the reputation he made as an officer of the militia, in which he reached the highest rank, that of major-general. His term as police justice extended from June, 1857, to his death. He died at Concord, the 25th of May, 1862.

Sylvester Dana was the next appointee, his term beginning in June, 1862, and continuing until the constitutional limitation in October, 1886. Judge Dana is a well-preserved and active man, one who takes an interest in current matters, and who retains in remarkable degree the mental alertness and native wit of his middle age. Born in Orford in October, 1816, graduating at Dartmouth in the class of 1839, he began the study of law with Pierce & Fowler, and continued the study at the Harvard Law school. Judge Dana has lived in Concord nearly all his life, and has long been the Nestor of the bar.

Benjamin E. Badger followed Judge Dana in official succession, receiving his appointment in 1886. His term expired in 1901.

The present police justice is George M. Fletcher, appointed by Governor Jordan in December, 1901.

At the beginning of the twentieth century Concord has good reason to take pride in the high reputation of her bar. While the standing and attainments of Concord lawyers have been recognized for many years, there has never been a time when their strength and leadership was more generally conceded throughout the state than during the

period from 1890 to 1900. At the beginning of the twentieth century the membership of the Concord bar was as follows:

Ex-Judge Sylvester Dana, whose active professional life began in the forties; Lyman D. Stevens, only a few years the junior of Judge Dana; Samuel C. Eastman, whose name appears among those in practice in the sixties; Benjamin E. Badger; Frank S. Streeter; John M. Mitchell; Reuben E. Walker, who in 1901 was appointed to the bench of the supreme court; Harry G. Sargent; Henry W. Stevens; Edward G. Leach; Nathaniel E. Martin; John H. Albin; Edward C. Niles; Henry F. Hollis; Allen Hollis; DeWitt C. Howe; Edmund S. Cook; William H. Sawyer; Joseph S. Matthews; Fremont E. Shurtleff; Samuel G. Lane; Harry R. Hood; Benjamin W. Couch; Anson S. Marshall; Charles R. Corning; George M. Fletcher; William A. Foster; Arthur P. Morrill; Edward K. Woodworth; Archer F. Lowe; David F. Dudley; Charles N. Hall; Frederick T. Woodman; Rufus H. Baker; James H. Morris; William A. J. Giles; Cornelius E. Clifford; Harry J. Brown; Fred E. Gould; Fred C. Demond; Walter D. Hardy; Thomas H. Madigan, Jr.; Napoleon B. Hale.

The judiciary system of the state as established in 1876 underwent a radical remodeling by the legislature of 1901. In place of the supreme court of seven judges, the new act established two courts, the supreme court and the superior court, each court composed of a chief and four associate justices. This change, while encountering some opposition, was very generally urged by the bar and welcomed by the public. Concord was again honored by the appointment of William M. Chase and Reuben E. Walker as justices of the supreme court.

Judge Chase had already attained distinction by his services on the bench of the old supreme court, to which he was appointed by Governor Tuttle in 1891. The town of Canaan, renowned throughout New Hampshire as the birthplace of judges, counts William M. Chase among her sons, his birthday occurring the 28th of December, 1837. Fitting for college at Kimball Union academy, Meriden, and at the academy in Canaan, he entered the scientific department at Dartmouth in 1856, and was graduated two years later with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Chase at once began his professional studies in the office of Anson S. Marshall and was admitted to the bar in 1862. The following year the partnership of Marshall & Chase was formed, which continued until the death of the senior member in 1874. This firm became one of the most widely known in the state.

Soon after Mr. Marshall's death Mr. Chase entered into partner-

ship with Jonathan E. Sargent, who had then but recently retired from the chief justiceship of the supreme judicial court. Five years afterwards, Judge Sargent having withdrawn from practice, Mr. Chase and Frank S. Streeter entered into a partnership which continued until Mr. Chase's appointment to the bench.

Concord's other justice of the supreme court, Reuben E. Walker, is a native of Lowell, Mass., his birthday being the 15th of February, 1851. During his youth his parents became residents of Warner, and in the schools of that town he received his elementary education. He prepared for college at the New London Literary and Scientific institute and entered Brown university, from which he was graduated in 1875. Mr. Walker then came to Concord and entered the office of Sargent & Chase. Three years later, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in company with Robert A. Ray. Mr. Walker served one term as solicitor of Merrimack county, was a member of the legislature of 1895 from Ward six, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1902. After the partnership of Ray & Walker was dissolved Mr. Walker became a partner of the firm of Streeter, Walker & Hollis, retaining his connection therewith until his appointment to the supreme court.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR EDITORS.

FRANK W. ROLLINS.

"When I first came to Concord in 1809," wrote Isaac Hill in 1833, "there were three small printing houses only, the whole united apparatus of which would be scarcely sufficient to print a large-sized weekly newspaper of the present time. With the aid of a single journeyman and my eldest brother, then under twenty years of age, the *Patriot* newspaper was printed weekly, and such jobs of printing as came in from customers were executed in addition. The printing press I then had was one that had been used at Norwich, Conn., to print a newspaper of foolscap size, during the War of the Revolution; and the types were a remnant of these which had been nearly worn out by Mr. Etheridge of Charlestown in printing a quarto Bible, etc. The whole expense of the office was about three hundred dollars; and it was really worth, perhaps, half that sum. My colleagues in the business, in this town, were the late veteran printer George Hough, and our friend Jesse Carr Tuttle, the latter of whom printed a rival political newspaper. Mr. Hough had a font of small pica, and about a hundred pounds of old brevier type; and he had a printing press not quite as rickety as mine, because he had sold my predecessor the older one, and bought another that had not been used probably more than twenty years, and this constituted nearly the whole of his apparatus. He very rarely had more than one apprentice; but he always worked himself when he had a job of printing on hand, and obtained other occasional assistance. . . . As for our other colleague printer, Mr. Tuttle, his also were the old Scotch types which had long been used by Mr. Hough, and nearly everything done in his office was the newspaper; this was at first larger than the *Patriot*, and better supported with advertising patronage. . . . About the close of the late war (1812) he sold out his newspaper to a family of printers by the name of Spear; but in their hands the *Concord Gazette* did even worse, until it was finally discontinued, leaving the *Patriot* the whole field.

"Such was the condition of our art in this place twenty years ago. At this time there are six different newspaper establishments in the village, and these constitute but a small portion of the printing

done here. There are probably more than twenty different kinds of school books stereotyped and published here, some of which find a market at more than a thousand miles distance. I had the gratification to present the president and vice-president of the United States and the secretaries of war and navy, who visited this town last summer, with specimens of the fine Bible stereotyped and manufactured by Luther Roby & Co., and of the 'Christian Harmony,' a volume of music published by Horatio Hill & Co.,—specimens, the almost entire material of which was produced here, and which twenty years ago would have been wonderful if produced by the best artists in Europe."

The eighteenth century was far spent when George Hough came to Concord and set up the first printing press. This was in September, 1789. Mr. Hough was then thirty-two years old, a native of Connecticut, and a printer by occupation, who had published newspapers elsewhere before coming to Concord. On the 6th of January, 1790, the inhabitants of Concord saw the issue of the town's first newspaper. Its name was *The Concord Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer*, and its size could almost be measured by a foot rule, its face being fourteen inches by nine. Small as it was it had for a motto "The Press is the oracle of science, the Nurse of Genius, and the Shield of Liberty." Mr. Hough began work as a printer and editor in a small one-story building that stood on Main street on a site now included in the state house yard. From this little establishment also issued the first pamphlet ever printed in Concord; it was called "Christian Economy," and was followed the same year, 1789, by the sermon preached at the installation of the Reverend Israel Evans at the Old North, a well preserved copy of which is in the state library. In the conduct of his newspaper Mr. Hough did what most of his contemporaries did, he squeezed his exchanges to sustain his own paper, as he ingenuously says in the first issue of the *Herald*: "We receive papers from most of the printers in the United States, from which we will extract the proceedings of congress and other matters of entertainment and instruction." Thus one discovers the germs of the associated press of 1789.

George Hough, besides being Concord's first printer and editor, was a prominent and useful citizen. He was born in the town of Bozrah, Conn., the 15th of June, 1757. He learned his calling in Norwich, and followed it there until he moved to Windsor, Vt., in 1783. There, too, he engaged in newspaper work, and helped to establish the *Vermont Journal*. Six years later Mr. Hough came to Concord, and here he remained until his death in 1830. He was not constituted for aggression, he lacked the capacity to deal sharp

blows, yet he was a leader in his way and exercised a good influence among his townsmen. Judged even by the standards of his time, he was a character whose peculiarities invited mirth and gossip. Asa McFarland recalls Mr. Hough as "small in person, deliberate in motion, and a gentleman by instinct. He could no more have been made to perform an unkind act than to run a foot race. I shall never forget the deliberation and care with which, seated at our fireside, he prepared an apple for eating, nor the moderation with which he told a story. Colonel Kent often 'put the nub' upon and raised a laugh at the conclusion of the stories of Mr. Hough, which, but for Colonel Kent's assistance, would have been rather pointless." It is easy after this touch to see Concord's first editor and comprehend his personality.

Prim no doubt he was and methodical as well, yet these traits had a market value, as was shown at the time of the run on the lower or Kent bank. Bill holders began calling for redemption in specie and the situation grew grave. Then was conceived the ingenious plan of employing the slow and mechanical Mr. Hough to count out the small coin while an express rider galloped to Boston and brought back the necessary amount of ready money. In looking through the records of that period one finds frequent mention of Mr. Hough, for he was really a public-spirited citizen, always ready to forward any good project. He was a subscriber to the fund to build a town house, he paid liberally towards a bell on the old meeting-house, he gave land to make State street, he served as secretary of the "Society for Discountenancing Vice and Immorality," he was one of the school committee, he was president of the Concord Mechanics association, and a leader in the musical society, one of the social features of early Concord. Besides being the first printer and editor, Mr. Hough was Concord's first postmaster, his commission bearing date of 1792. He was in the legislatures of 1815-'16.

The Herald, as his newspaper was popularly called, continued in existence up to 1805, though it changed its name more than once. The circulation, distributed by post-riders, whose quaint calls for arrears appear very amusing, was confined principally to this section of the state, owing to the brisk competition below Concord, and to sparseness of population to the north. On the 4th of January, 1819, Mr. Hough brought out the first number of the *Concord Observer*. This was purely a religious weekly, and has the distinction of being the first of its kind published in New Hampshire. The life of this paper was not long, for in April, 1822, Mr. Hough sold it to John W. Shephard, who at once changed its name to the *New Hampshire Repository*, though retaining its religious features.

The new owner was a Gilmanton man who had recently come to Concord to enter an untried business. His printing office was in a little room over the store on the site of the present Masonic Temple, and later in Stickney's new block then situated opposite the state house.

Printing was not brisk with Mr. Shephard,—three to five persons comprised the entire force, and he had a hard struggle to keep along. In 1826 the *Repository* was sold and it disappeared, merged in a weekly known as *The New England Observer*, published at Keene. Mr. Hough's last newspaper connection was with the *Concord Register*, owned by George Kimball, which he continued to edit until his death, February 8, 1830. His funeral was largely attended, and his grave, marked by an old-fashioned entablature, may be seen near the south line of the old burying-ground.

A newspaper, like a ship, may with its name changed undergo a variety of vicissitudes before its course is finally run, and so the *Concord Observer*, founded by Mr. Hough, passing into the hands of Mr. Shephard as the *New Hampshire Repository* in 1822, then changing owners a few years later and going to Portsmouth, then to Portland and finally returning to Concord in 1831. Edmund S. Chadwick and ex-Governor David L. Morril now became its proprietors; but in three years the latter sold his interest to Charles H. Little, who, with Mr. Chadwick, had charge until 1835, when Mr. Little died and his share was sold to Reverend David Kimball. A few months after this Mr. Chadwick retired, and the property became known in 1839 as the *Christian Panoply*. On January 1, 1841, the paper appeared under a new title, that of *Congregational Journal*. Its owners at that time were David Kimball and Henry Wood, both Congregational clergymen, who conducted it as a religious publication. But change, however, was not done with it, for it passed through a succession of owners, among them being Reverend Benjamin P. Stone and Benning W. Sanborn. Finally, in December, 1862, Concord saw the last of the much-buffeted journal, for at that date it ceased to exist, and its subscription list was transferred to *The Congregationalist and Boston Recorder*.

Not long after Mr. Hough began business a rival publication called *The Mirrour* was started by Elijah Russell, a former printer in the *Herald* office. This was in 1792, the first number appearing in October of that year. The paper was printed near Hannaford's tavern at the North end. In size it was not unlike the *Herald*, being thirteen inches by seven and a half, and containing four pages. Moses Davis became a partner about 1795, when the *Mirrour* was made larger, its contents more carefully selected, and the price ad-

vanced to five shillings a year. Produce was common money in those days, and with that and barter generally the new firm managed to get along for several years. Mr. Russell seems to have been a man of enterprise, for he published, concurrently with *The Mirrour*, another paper called the *New Star*. This was miscellaneous and literary in its make-up, and was issued weekly. In size it was sixteen octavo pages, well printed and rather attractive in appearance. Mr. Russell, a few years before, in June, 1793, began a publication known as *The New Hampshire Magazine* or the *Monthly Repository of Useful Information*, which was without doubt the first magazine published in New Hampshire. This venture was not a success, nor is it surprising, considering the novelty of the project and the scant revenue attending it. The first number appeared in June and the last number in November. The editor is said to have been Reverend Martin Ruter of Canterbury. This short-lived magazine was a small octavo in form and contained sixty-four pages. In 1799 both the *Mirrour* and the *New Star* ceased publication.

The early newspapers were much alike in make-up and contents. Editorials were rare, their place being taken by signed communications setting forth the political issues of the day. Sharp, spicy, and bitter, they often elicited stinging replies. The influence of Roman history was shown in the names accompanying the communications. A file of the *Herald* discloses nearly as many proper names as Plutarch contains, for its columns glisten with Plato, Brutus, Cato, Junius, and similar nomenclature. Controversies seemed to be popular, and a subject once espoused was likely to last until the readers showed impatience. Tender rills of poetry trickled over the old newspapers; incipient bards saw their lines in print and were rejoiced. Still another feature was the space given to correspondents, and the queer things that filled it.

To modern eyes no part of the century-ago newspapers affords more interest and curious delight than the running advertisements. In a degree not wholly appreciated, one sees in them the various incidents and characteristics of the time, and interprets the thoughts and peculiar ideas of the people. Business and social customs are reflected as in a mirror, making clear the every-day doings of old Concord.

The ancient newspapers show also the coarseness pervading the age, for not only was there a rancor of expression but a plainness of suggestion no longer to be found in the press. In contrast to these objectionable features appear advertisements of religious works and doctrinal tracts, such as Addison's "Evidences," Baxter's "Call," Harvey's "Meditations," Graves's "Sacraments," Watts's "Sermons,"

and "The Seraphical Young Shepherd." Side by side were notices more secular, like Carver's "Travels," Bell's "Surgery," "Spectator," Milton's works, "Robinson Crusoe," while in comical conjunction were "Devil on Sticks," "Roderick Random," and Paine's "Age of Reason." Such, then, was largely the intellectual food of Concord people during the early years of the last century.

The first party newspaper published at Concord was the *Republican Gazette*, which made its appearance under the proprietorship of Elijah Russell in 1801, and lived about two years. Jefferson's election was the signal for journalistic rivalry, and before many years Concord was to become a fertile field for editorial partisanship.

In 1806 William Hoit, a well-known printer, persuaded that Concord ought to support a newspaper,—for at that time there was none in town,—began the publication of a small and unpretentious sheet styled the *Concord Gazette*, but the undertaking perished with the issue of its thirty-seventh number. This was in June. Undaunted by his experience and reinforced by a partner, Mr. Hoit again set forth on the sea of journalism a year later, with substantially the same newspaper as before. It was still known as the *Concord Gazette*. After a few weeks, Mr. Hoit disposed of his interest to his partner, Jesse C. Tuttle, who had learned his trade under the direction of George Hough. Mr. Tuttle seems to have been a person of wit and humor, respecting whom many good anecdotes were related.

The first number of the new *Gazette* contained a notice offering the paper "to post-riders who take a number weekly at a price which will afford them a handsome profit," and that inducement or some other seemed for a while to stimulate its circulation, as the paper was enlarged in 1809, and again four years later when it appeared with a spread-eagle wood cut bearing the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*." Mr. Tuttle used to relate that the printing materials of the *Gazette* were purchased of Dudley Leavitt, who had printed a newspaper and almanac at Gilmanton Corner, and were conveyed from there to Concord in a two-horse wagon without spilling a single type. The *Gazette* also furnished a theme of reminiscence for Mr. Hoit, who late in life was fond of telling how the engraving of the spread eagle was so badly done as to look like a crow and to give the name of that bird to the newspaper, and this he followed by another story telling of the dissolution of the partnership between him and Mr. Tuttle. According to Mr. Hoit the dispute arose over the capitalization of certain words taken from the foreign despatches and copied in the paper. Mr. Hoit had written that "The army of Napoleon was in jeopardy," whereat Mr. Tuttle corrected it by putting a capital J on jeopardy, claiming that as it was the name of a town it should be so

lettered. One thing led to another, when Mr. Hoit having informed his partner that "he was so green that he would be calling a cow pasture a cow minister," the firm forthwith ended.

The *Gazette*, under the direction of Mr. Tuttle, lived several years. Printed on the rough paper of the period, the *Gazette* is an interesting sight to modern eyes. The shape of the paper was oblong, measuring about twenty inches by ten, and folio in plan. The four pages contained six columns each. Following the custom of the time, these columns were picturesquely diverse in their contents. The original communications signed by "Videx" or "Publius," berating the Madison administration for cowardice and want of patriotism, stand out prominently; then come several columns devoted to news by mail, and to foreign items taken from exchanges. Poetry, also, had generous space, while the editorial, mingled with short comments on public affairs, both state and national, was conspicuous. Quaint were the advertisements. In large letters was set forth the "20000 dollar" lottery established for the benefit of Harvard college, with whole, half, and quarter tickets for sale at the store of William Kent, and italicised is the injunction that "adventurers would do well to make instant application." Another singular advertisement was one offering *one cent reward* for the return of an indentured apprentice of tall size and light complexion. One of the longest advertisements called attention to the merits of Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent for colds, coughs, and consumption, bottles of which could be bought at the *Gazette* office. Then the post-rider had his space wherein to remind delinquents that they must make good their engagements with the printers, "who bear the burden and heat of the day in order to supply the public with news untainted with scandal," followed by the suggestion that "those whom this coat fits are desired to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly."

The *Gazette* was Federal in politics, and for several years exerted considerable influence through the communications of strong and versatile contributors. In 1815 Mr. Tuttle disposed of his interest to W. S. Spear. The successor managed the business under the firm of Thayer & Spear until 1819, when the publication ceased.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hoit entered into a business arrangement with certain Jeffersonian leaders, which introduced a new paper to the community called *The American Patriot*. This was the last of Mr. Hoit's ventures, and a few months later the paper passed into the hands of a man destined to become one of the great newspaper editors of the age,—Isaac Hill.

The political situation in 1809 furnished abundant reason why a strictly partisan newspaper should be established at Concord; and,

moreover, the business prospects of such an undertaking were, considering the abandoned condition of journalism in and around the town, singularly promising. Some of the Republican leaders were willing, not only to advise, but to make substantial contributions to such an organ, thus adding a strong inducement for the right editor. The man was found in young Isaac Hill, who had just reached his majority, and at the same time had completed a seven years' apprenticeship in the office of the *Amherst Cabinet*. Mr. Hill came to Concord, conferred with the leaders, looked over the ground, and within a fortnight entered upon that remarkable career which was to make him a senator in congress, a governor of New Hampshire, and one of the leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Hill was born in a part of old Cambridge, now Somerville, April 6th, 1788. Toil and self-sacrifice were his early lot, his schooling was limited, and at the age of fourteen he began his apprenticeship in Amherst. On April 18th, 1809, was issued, under his editorship, the first number of the *New Hampshire Patriot*. This number, designated "No. One, new series, whole No. 27," contained four pages, with four columns to the page, and measured eleven inches by seventeen. An extract from Madison —"Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights of others, it shall be our true glory to cultivate peace by observing justice"— constituted its motto.

The first page contained a few advertisements, one announcing the new firm of Low & Damon, corner of School street; then followed a long list of letters remaining in David George's post-office, and directed to persons living in neighboring towns. In another column was a speech by Senator Giles of Virginia. Then came mention of foreign intelligence, auction sales, and judicial notices; but scarcely a line was devoted to anything like local news. The brisk young editor also presented his salutatory to the public, setting forth the purpose of the paper, and suggesting his own political creed. Three hundred dollars represented Mr. Hill's investment, which embraced a time-worn Ramage press, with a font of type to match. The work of the office was done by the editor, his brother Walter, and one apprentice; and among them they turned off job printing, set the type, ran the press, solicited advertisements and wrote them, addressed the wrappers, and delivered the papers to the village subscribers.

For a few months the scene of these labors was in a building on the site of what is to-day the Abbot House on South Main street, but a removal was soon made to the lot now occupied by the Governor Hill block. There, in a two-story structure, the *Patriot* had its home for nearly twenty years. About that time, the need of a book-store became apparent, so Mr. Hill opened such a store in the new

quarters. Establishing his presses and editorial room on the upper floor, he gave the ground floor to the new enterprise and called it the Franklin Book Store. Meanwhile, with an eye to the future, the editor-bookseller bought the land north of his office, and built upon it a dwelling-house, setting it back two rods from the street, and there he began his married life in 1814.

Concord, in 1809, contained nearly twenty-four hundred inhabitants, of whom scarcely a third lived in the main village. In a business point of view, the town was of growing importance; public attention was beginning to be directed towards it, and it had already practically become the capital of the state. The situation of Concord, favorable as it was, was soon to be made more so by the opening of the Middlesex canal and the establishment of numerous stage lines. The influence of a citizen like Isaac Hill was certain to benefit the community. Nervously energetic, tireless and persistent, he entered heartily into the material development of his adopted town, becoming a leader in its business and social features, spending freely of his own means and encouraging others to spend and help by his stimulating example. Starting his paper with six hundred subscribers, he saw the list increase month by month, until its circulation embraced every locality in the state. With the enlargement of his newspaper he sought other paths of activity, so that in less than ten years from the day he arrived he was a foremost leader in the public and private interests of Concord.

The War of 1812 afforded a great opportunity for Mr. Hill, and made his newspaper not only the mouthpiece of the administration, but one of the leading journals in New England. So sharp and hard-hitting were his editorials that the *Patriot* increased greatly in circulation and importance, and actually shaped for many years the Republican-Democratic policy.

It was only natural that public offices should accompany such conspicuous ability, therefore party honors began to be bestowed on the intrepid editor. In 1819 he was clerk of the senate; in 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1827 he was a state senator; in 1829 he was named as second comptroller of the treasury by President Jackson, whose intimate friend he was, but the senate rejected the nomination. The following year he was chosen a senator in congress, and in 1836, 1837, and 1838 he was governor of New Hampshire.

To carry on the growing business of the newspaper, Mr. Hill associated with him his brother, Walter R. Hill, who remained from 1811 to 1815, when a brother-in-law, Jacob B. Moore, became interested, his connection with the paper extending from 1819 to 1823. Prosperity continuing to attend the *Patriot*, a larger and more convenient

building became necessary. Accordingly, in 1826, a large three-story brick block was built at the southeast corner of the old state house yard, which was to be the home of the paper and of the "Franklin Book Store" for many years.

In its day this block was one of the sights of the town, because of its imposing size and citified aspect. Although the block remained in the possession of Mr. Hill for twenty years, he disposed of his interest in the *Patriot* and in the book-store in 1829. The *Patriot* passed into the hands of his brother, Horatio Hill, and Cyrus Barton, while the book-store was conducted under the name of Horatio Hill & Co.



Franklin Book-store and N. H. Patriot Office.

Horatio Hill was an energetic man of affairs, who, after leaving Concord in the forties, soon made his home in Chicago, where he achieved success. Mr. Hill is best remembered in Concord from his connection with the famous book-store and his successful advocacy of the charter for the Concord Railroad.

Cyrus Barton was a practical printer and hard-working editor all his days. Born in Croydon, he attended the town schools, and began while in his teens an apprenticeship in the office of the *Vermont Republican* at Windsor. In 1823 he went to Claremont, where he started the short-lived *Spectator*, only to discover that Claremont politics were not favorable to the undertaking. Newport, however, offered a more promising field, so Mr. Barton moved his newspaper to that village, remaining there until his connection with the *Patriot* in 1829. From the day Mr. Barton came to Concord to live, to the day of his death, a quarter of a century later, he was prominent in the affairs of the town and a leader in Democratic politics. After Horatio Hill's retirement in 1834, Mr. Barton carried on the *Patriot* alone until 1840, when Henry H. Carroll became his partner. A year later another change took place, when Mr. Barton sold his interest to Nathaniel B. Baker.

In the legislative sessions of 1833–'34, Mr. Barton was a senator from the old Concord district, No. Four, and in 1842 he was a member of Governor Hubbard's council. This appears to be the extent of Mr. Barton's office-holding, but he was, notwithstanding, an active and influential party man. He evinced much interest in the charter contests preceding the city organization, and in return therefor, at the first city election, 1853, he was chosen a member of the common

council from Ward five, and was its president. In the state councils of the short-lived "American party" Mr. Barton took a conspicuous part, thereby separating himself from the Democrats, with whom he had long been a leader. He now, 1855, became exceedingly active with pen and voice, and bitterly denounced President Pierce and the Democracy and particularly the *Patriot*. He entered into the state campaign of that year with unwonted energy, speaking in various places and arousing enthusiasm.

On the 17th of February he met Walter Harriman in joint debate at Loudon. The hall was crowded. Mr. Harriman had spoken for an hour, when Mr. Barton rose to occupy his part of the afternoon. He soon became greatly excited, and assailed his former associates with vehemence, when suddenly reeling, with an unfinished sentence on his lips, he dropped lifeless into the arms of Mr. Harriman.

The growth of Concord in population and material prosperity, together with its increasing prominence politically, invited the establishment of a rival newspaper to the *Patriot*. Consequently, in 1823, Concord saw the beginning of the present *Statesman*. This was due to the enterprise of Luther Roby, a native of Amherst, who became its first printer and publisher. The first number of the *Statesman* appeared on the 6th of January, 1823, under the editorship of Amos A. Parker, who six months later became its owner. For the next two decades the history of the *Statesman* was as follows: On the 17th of October, 1825, Mr. Parker transferred the subscription list of his paper to George Kimball, then the editor of the *Concord Register*, who, merging both papers into one, continued the publication under the title of *The New Hampshire Statesman and Concord Register*. In December of that year, Thomas G. Wells, owner of the *Amherst Herald*, bought an interest in the consolidated papers, and added his list to the enterprise. In January, 1826, Mr. Wells sold his interest to Asa McFarland and Moses G. Atwood, the firm then being Kimball, McFarland & Atwood. In July Mr. Kimball disposed of his share to George Kent, and a year after, on the withdrawal of Mr. Atwood, the paper became the property of Kent & McFarland, continuing as such until the 31st of May, 1831, when still another paper, the *New Hampshire Journal*, was taken into the concern. The united papers were now issued as *The New Hampshire Statesman and State Journal*, Asa McFarland and George W. Ela having assumed the proprietorship. January 1st, 1834, Mr. McFarland retired from the business, leaving Mr. Ela the sole owner.

The immediate results of this *Statesman-Journal* consolidation were described by Mr. McFarland as follows: "The united paper was enlarged and its contents somewhat increased; but its circulation

was not augmented to such a degree as to meet the expectations of those who brought about the union. A large hand-press was purchased, which was so hard to work as to cause the workmen to grumble, the anticipated subscription list turned out very unsubstantial and discontinuances were lamentably frequent. At this time the forms of the paper were conveyed to a power press then located in a room connected with Breed's tan-yard, on State street near the First Baptist church. However, the paper held its own and managed to exist. The circulation began to mend, until there were twenty-five hundred subscribers, who paid from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half, the post-riders taking their profit at all over a dollar, which was the price paid by them for the paper."

In 1838 John W. Flanders became a partner, retaining his interest until 1840, when his share passed into the hands of Mr. Ela. From August, 1841, to May, 1842, the publishers were George W. and Jacob H. Ela, then Augustus C. Blodgett appeared as partner, and in rapid succession came the names of John P. Osgood, Frank S. West, and A. C. Blodgett as connected with the paper. Finally, in July, 1844, the property passed to George O. Odlin, John C. Wilson, and John R. Osgood, under the style of George O. Odlin & Co.

In July, 1851, the *Statesman* gained reputation and stability by passing into the possession of Asa McFarland and George E. Jenks, who, with Henry McFarland, who was a partner from 1858 to 1871, controlled its destiny until it became the property of the Republican Press association in 1871.

In Asa McFarland's "Outline of Biography and Recollection" is an interesting side light on the negotiations whereby he became a part owner of the *Statesman* in 1826: "In February I received a note from Thomas G. Wells, inviting me to call upon him. I am not able to give all the particulars, but this is certain, that in connection with Moses G. Atwood, the half share owned by Mr. Wells was bought by Mr. Atwood and myself for one thousand dollars. It is hardly necessary to say that this transaction small as was the sum of money invested could not be held in light regard by me. I was in only my twenty-third year, and Mr. Atwood was my junior. The other half of the *Statesman* was nominally owned by George Kimball, a gentleman who had no knowledge of the printing business, and, although with the advantage of what is styled a liberal education, not a desirable partner, for he was indolent, without aptitude for business, and an incessant snuff taker." After describing the persons connected with the office, Mr. McFarland continues: "The apartment in which the *Statesman* was printed was very low studded, exceedingly warm in summer and cold in winter. Room was made

for the 'friskets' of two hand presses by constructing a recess in the ceiling overhead. A room in the second story was the editorial apartment, where the accounts were also kept."

The home of the *Statesman* was in those days in the Farley building, an unsightly wooden structure standing on the lot occupied at the present time by Merchants' Exchange block, next south of the New Eagle. For the third story and the business office below it was paid an annual rental of one hundred dollars. Mr. McFarland was connected with the *Statesman* in all for more than thirty years, and was its editor most of that time.

An interesting picture of the printing-office of that period has been left by John C. Moore, himself one of the veterans of the press, whose life continued to times very recent. "The type in the *Patriot* office consisted of few varieties, and nearly everything was coarse, clumsy, and uncouth. The Ramage press was then the best in use; it compelled the pressman to move the bed twice and to take two impressions on one side of a demy sheet of twenty by twenty-four inches, and the same for the other side. The inking apparatus consisted of a board say fifteen inches square, upon which the ink was spread, and two balls (about ten inches in diameter made of well-trodden sheep's pelt stuffed with wool), which required considerable strength to handle, offered the means of distributing the ink when taken from the table, which was done by vigorously beating them together with a sort of rolling movement, turning them a little at a time, so as to make the ink cover the entire surface, and so as to beat the press-form so perfectly that neither '*monks*' nor '*friars*' should appear on the printed sheet. About two hundred and fifty sheets were thus printed on one side in an hour, one man working the press and another the balls, and changing places every hour. For press-work the pay of a journeyman was twelve and a half cents a token, say two hundred and fifty sheets." In those good old days of the Hoits and Hills and Tuttles sixteen smart hours often made up a day's work.

September 11th, 1826, Concord saw the first number of the *New Hampshire Journal*. Its publisher was Henry E. Moore, and its editor Jacob B. Moore, one of the most accomplished literary men in the state. This paper started under favorable conditions, and before long its circulation was the largest of any in town. It so happened that its opening number arrested wide attention by a vivid description of an event so tragic and terrible as to become of absorbing interest throughout the country. It was the great slide at the Willey house. Editor Moore, who was traveling among the White Mountains at the time, was an eye-witness of the devastation and loss of life. In fact, he and his party narrowly escaped destruction in the

engulfing flood, having barely time to seek safety from the rapid waters of the Saco as they rushed through the Notch. An article of that description, written by one on the spot, was a rare event in those days, and looked upon as an achievement almost miraculous. An occurrence so wonderful and impressive set forth in glowing words was indeed a feature well calculated to stimulate circulation and win subscribers. And this the Willey house article seemed for a while to do. But, notwithstanding so favorable an introduction, the paper was not long maintained. Various reasons were ascribed regarding the matter, but the result was the merging of the *Journal* in the columns of the *Statesman* in 1831. It was near the close of its career that Richard Bartlett, a Concord lawyer, became connected with the *Journal* as editor.

Jacob B. Moore was one of the prominent citizens of Concord during the early years of the nineteenth century. He was born in Andover, October 31st, 1797, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Patriot*. He was more than a printer, he was distinctively an editor and literary man, and also a bookseller. His tastes were historical, and he gave to the public many articles and publications on local and state annals. He and John Farmer published the "New Hampshire Historical Collections," while he alone wrote or compiled various works, among which were "Annals of Concord," 1824; "Laws of Trade," 1840; and "Memoirs of American Governors," 1846. This work, left uncompleted, was intended to embrace all the prerevolutionary governors. Mr. Moore was sheriff of Merrimack county 1829–'33.

Leaving Concord Mr. Moore resided in New York city, where he edited (1839) the *New York Whig*. Afterwards he lived in Washington as clerk in a department. Finally taking up his residence in California, Mr. Moore became postmaster of San Francisco, 1849–'53. He died at Bellows Falls, Vt., September 1st, 1853.

During the ten years from 1828 to 1838 Concord saw the beginning and end of several newspaper ventures. There were *The Times Mirror*, *The Spirit of the Republican Press*, *Concord Advertiser*, and *The Olive Branch*. Not one of these enterprises attained more than a year or two of publicity when it passed into oblivion. The first of these papers, *The Times Mirror*, began existence in 1828 under the editorship of Hugh Moore, an Amherst printer and a man of considerable ability. The following year brought the last issue of the paper. Dudley S. Palmer figured more or less conspicuously in the journalism of those days, through the publication of various newspapers or periodicals devoted to social and political reforms. Colonel Palmer, as he was called,—his title being derived from service on the staffs

of Governors Pierce and Bell,—was connected at one time with *The Patriot*, *The Courier*, and the temperance sheets known as *Truth's Defender*, *Plain Dealer*, and *Voice of the Masses*. He was also correspondent for the *Boston Traveller*, the *New York Tribune* and other leading journals. He served as deputy secretary of state, succeeding to the secretaryship in 1827, holding the office several years. He died in Newbury, Vt., in 1886.

The Concord Semi-Weekly Advertiser made its appearance in 1831. Henry E. Moore, one of the well-known family of printers, was its manager during its existence of scarcely ninety days. Mr. Moore, however, deserves passing mention, for it was owing to his enterprise that a collection of church music and musical publications called the "Northern Harp," "The Musical Catechism," "The National Choir," and "The Merrimack Collection of Instrumental Music," were published and printed in Concord as early as the thirties.

The Olive Branch, a four-page quarto weekly, made its appearance in January, 1832. The owner and editor was Jacob Perkins. The price was one dollar if paid in advance. The motto, somewhat out of proportion to the subscription, read as follows: "Peace is our watchword, usefulness our aim—pledged to no party, by no sect enslaved." The office whence issued this candidate for public favor was over the "Green Store," at the northeast corner of the old state house yard. The paper was well made up and ably edited, first by Mr. Perkins, then by John LeBosquet, a practical printer. In spite of the suggestive vignette decorating its first page—a dove perched on a sunshiny limb, bearing in her beak an olive branch—this paper disappeared from circulation long before its first summer was half spent.

If relationship among newspapers could be traced as in the human family, there might be found an affinity between a certain paper first issued in Concord during the thirties and the *Statesman* of to-day. The baptismal name of the former publication was *The New Hampshire Courier*, and its sponsors were Dudley S. Palmer and Woodbridge Odlin. The date of the first number was December 14th, 1832. Some changes in the management and name took place August 8th, 1834, when Mr. Chadwick became a partner. The name of the paper was changed to *The Courier and Inquirer*. This continued to be the name as long as the publication survived, or until May, 1842, when the end came. But, in October, 1844, the publication was revived by Augustus C. Blodgett, formerly connected with the *Statesman*, and under the direction of its new owner the paper was kept alive for several years. In January, 1846, Mr. Blodgett united his paper with the fortunes of the *Concord Gazette*, recently started by Charles F.

Low, and maintained its publication up to the time when the paper lost its identity in the columns of the *Independent Democrat*, May 6th, 1847. It will be seen subsequently that this last paper, after a valiant service in behalf of freedom and free territories, became itself lost in the consolidation out of which grew the *Independent Statesman* of the present day.

Woodbridge Odlin, whose connection with newspapers has been noted, was a native of Concord, his birth occurring March 19th, 1810. The house in which he was born stood on Main street nearly opposite the city hall, and occupied a site almost identical with that of the house in which he died nearly eighty-seven years later. Learning the printer's trade with Luther Roby, Mr. Odlin worked in Boston for a time, returning to Concord while still a young man. Giving up the newspaper business after a few years' experience, he engaged in the grocery and West India trade, and continued in it for nearly a quarter of a century. His store on Main street, where now stands Chase's block, was widely known as a temperance store, for its proprietor, notwithstanding the custom of the time, resolutely refused to sell spirituous liquors. This was in 1838, when dram selling was a prime source of income to all grocers, and dram drinking was commonly regarded as among the indispensable conditions of every-day life. From 1855 to 1860 Mr. Odlin held the office of city treasurer, his only elective office, and from 1862 to 1872 he was assistant assessor of internal revenue. When the First National bank was started Mr. Odlin became its first cashier. After retiring from business Mr. Odlin lived a quiet life, interesting himself in public matters and keeping in touch with all things of a local nature. Of sprightly disposition and cheery manner, possessed of sparkling humor, Mr. Odlin passed on to old age a familiar and welcome personality. He died February 22d, 1898.

Another publication appeared during the thirties called *Star in the East*. It was a denominational paper under the direction of the Universalists, well edited and neatly printed. The year of its birth was 1834. The editor was John G. Adams, while James R. Adams and Perkins Kimball looked after the management. It was in the office of this paper that Hayes & Kimball printed and sent forth a controversial journal attacking the dogmas of Roman Catholicism. Its name was *Priestcraft Exposed*, and the publication continued from 1833–'36.

The same year that saw the beginning of *Star of the East* saw also a modest publication whose youthful editors were to achieve distinction,—one as governor, the other as supreme court judge. It was August 1st, 1834, that the postmaster found a new publication to

distribute, and on looking at the title page saw that it was the *Literary Gazette*, Moody Currier and Asa Fowler, editors. Associated with the editors in the conduct of the *Gazette* was a young man named Cyrus P. Bradley. In the estimation of his contemporaries Mr. Bradley had in him the making of a literary man of rare accomplishments and promise. Born in Canterbury in 1818, he was graduated at Dartmouth in 1837. His high scholarship attracted the attention of his comrades, and he justified their opinions. Historical studies interested him deeply, and, young as he was, he began to be known for accurate and valuable researches. He wrote much for the newspapers, generally on subjects of a biographical and historical nature, and in 1835 he completed an authoritative life of Isaac Hill. This little book, published by John F. Brown at the Franklin bookstore, is the best biography of Governor Hill, and shows clearly the extent of the loss suffered by social and literary Concord in the untimely death of Mr. Bradley, July 6th, 1838, at the age of twenty years.

During the decade of 1830–'40 Concord saw the rise and fall of several newspaper publications whose inception and reception were not favorable to a long life. The anti-slavery agitation was not without its effect during this period, and Concord was more than once the scene of active labors connected with the cause. January 24th, 1835, an anti-slavery weekly, called *The Abolitionist*, was started by David D. Fisk and E. G. Eastman. A month later its name was changed to *The Herald of Freedom*, and as such it continued for some time, drawing to its conduct and management such well-known citizens as Albe Cady, George Kent, Amos Wood, and others. But the genius of them all was Nathaniel P. Rogers, who in 1838 succeeded to the editorship of the *Herald*. For six years he remained in charge of its utterances, and gave to the paper a wide circulation and a first-rate reputation among publications of that character. He was an extreme radical, an uncompromising enemy to every kind of human wrong, and withal a man of lofty and courageous convictions. He spared no person however prominent, nor any organization or institution however powerful, nor did sacred objects swerve him from his course. Bold, clear, and incisive, his editorials went straight as an arrow's flight, and winged with truth. Such a man was bound to be heard, and he was heard and quoted in the newspapers of his day. Save possibly William Lloyd Garrison, Rogers was the greatest newspaper champion of anti-slavery in the United States. But his bright and sensitive mind, polished by learning and cultivation, was capable of dealing with subjects other than anti-slavery, and he wrote much on literary and social topics, commanding meanwhile wide admiration.

Under the pen name of "Old Man of the Mountain," he contributed a series of delightful anti-Texas articles to the *New York Tribune*, which introduced him to a large and appreciative number of readers. He was a genius whose torch, though brilliant, burned quickly, for he died at Concord, October, 16th, 1846, and was buried in the old cemetery. A year later a volume was published containing many of his best articles, with an appreciative preface by John Pierpont.

About 1832 the Baptist denomination published a weekly in Concord called the *New Hampshire Baptist Register*, continuing it until 1846, when its fortunes were united with the *Christian Reflector* of Boston. For a while David D. Fisk was its printer and Reverend William Taylor its editor.

The temperance movement took a strong hold in Concord, and during the forties several newspapers were started for the purposes of reform. One of these, called *White Mountain Torrent*, a small monthly publication, was begun in 1843 by John R. French, at No. 2 Low's block. This being a moral suasion paper, its motto was "No weapon but truth, no law but the law of love." The terms were reasonable, fifty cents a year. The size, however, while by no means imposing, twelve inches by nine, was large enough to receive frequent contributions from men so distinguished as John G. Whittier, John Pierpont, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Moses A. Cartland, and George Kent. The first publisher, John R. French, afterwards became well known in public life as sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate. The *Torrent* changed habitation more than once, for it was domiciled in Manchester, Portsmouth, and twice in Concord. In 1846 the paper was merged in the *Massachusetts Temperance Standard*, a Boston publication.

A year later another temperance paper saw the light, but its career was brief and without local interest. It was the *Temperance Banner*, issued monthly. The owner of the paper was the state society for promotion of temperance, who conducted it through a board of editors. The paper appealed to Democrats to remain Democrats but to be temperance Democrats, and in like manner it appealed to the Whigs. It was claimed that the monthly circulation of this paper, in 1848, had reached the number of twelve thousand.

After the *Patriot* and *Statesman* Concord's strongest and most important newspaper was the *Independent Democrat*. This paper was founded in 1845, and continued with vigor and influence until it lost its identity in the consolidation with the *Monitor* and subsequently with the *Statesman*. Its identity, however, is not wholly lost, for the name *Independent Statesman* is still a familiar one in the newspaper world. The birthplace of the paper was Manchester where

May 8th, 1845, Robert C. Wetmore issued the first number. A few weeks subsequently the paper was moved to Concord, where it began to attract attention and comment because of its utterances. Its appearance was contemporaneous with the Texas question, and the secession of John P. Hale from the ranks of the Democracy. It was not long before the people began to take notice of the sharp and pungent editorials of the paper, and to enquire respecting the author of them. The author, they found, was George G. Fogg, a lawyer by profession, who was then living in Concord as secretary of state, to which office he had been elected by the coalition legislature of 1846. In May, 1847, the *New Hampshire Courier*, owned by A. C. Blodgett, and the *Granite Freeman*, owned by J. E. Hood of Manchester, were united with the *Democrat*, and the publication appeared as *Independent Democrat and Freeman.*

In July of that year Mr. Fogg bought an interest and became thenceforth the power in the editors' room. Started as a Free-soil weekly, the paper kept resolutely to its course until it became an acknowledged factor in the changing ara of politics. Fearless in the conduct of his paper, and unyielding in the advocacy of Free-soil principles, Mr. Fogg was soon looked upon as one of the leading editors in the country. In 1849 Augustus H. Wiggin, a practical printer, became part owner with Mr. Fogg, and so continued several years. In 1857 the *State Capital Reporter*, begun five years before by Cyrus Barton, but which had now passed into the ownership of Amos Hadley, was merged with the *Independent Democrat*, which thereafter bore the names of Fogg & Hadley as editors and publishers.

George G. Fogg, who in his day ranked high among newspaper editors, was a native of Meredith, where he was born May 26th, 1813. Graduating at Dartmouth in the class of 1839, and studying law, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Gilmanton. He was one of the earliest Free-soilers in the state, and he soon became a leader in the councils of the party. In 1846 the coalition legislature, composed of Whigs and Free-soilers, elected him secretary of state, his tenure lasting but one year. He was a delegate to the famous Buffalo Free-soil convention of 1848, also to the Pittsburg convention of 1852, and subsequently becoming a Republican, he was a member of the national conventions of 1856 and 1860. His vigorous espousal of Republican principles gave him prominence, while his pungent editorials made the *Independent Democrat* one of the best-known papers in New England. From 1856 to 1864 Mr. Fogg was a member of the Republican National committee, and some time its secretary, thus giving him national prominence, which,

added to his advocacy of Abraham Lincoln in the Chicago convention, gained for him, in 1861, the appointment of minister to Switzerland. Meanwhile, he had held the office of state reporter from 1855 to 1859. On the termination of his foreign mission, Governor Smyth appointed him, in 1866, United States senator to fill out the unexpired term of Daniel Clark. Mr. Fogg continued nominally or actively his editorship of the *Democrat* until that property was merged into the corporation owned by the Republican Press association. Mr. Fogg was interested in educational and historical matters, being a trustee of Bates college and an active member of the New Hampshire Historical society. Purchasing the Sanborn house opposite the city hall, now the residence of Henry Robinson, Mr. Fogg, after his return from Europe, passed there the remainder of his days. His death occurred October 5th, 1881.

The beginnings of the *Patriot* have been noticed and its career traced up to the departure of Isaac Hill for Washington in 1829, when he disposed of his interest to others. The paper then went into the possession of Horatio Hill and Cyrus Barton, who remained partners until 1834, when Mr. Hill retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Barton sole owner. Henry H. Carroll became a partner in 1840, and soon afterwards Nathaniel B. Baker bought the remainder of Mr. Barton's interest, the firm then becoming Carroll & Baker. Mr. Carroll was a graduate of Dartmouth, and a man of cultivation and ability, who gave excellent promise of distinction in journalism, but a sudden and fatal sickness caused his death in August, 1846, at the age of thirty-three years. The *Patriot* now passed into the hands of George Minot as administrator of Mr. Carroll's estate, and from him to William Butterfield, who was editing the *Nashua Gazette*. There were at that time two weekly papers called the *Patriot*, whose brisk rivalries were not conducive to the welfare of either. The other *Patriot*, the property of Isaac Hill and his sons, William P. and John M., owed its establishment to various personal and party reasons.

Governor Hill, after retirement from public office in 1839, began publishing an agricultural monthly called *The Farmer's Monthly Visitor*, which soon gained a large and paying list of subscribers. In the meanwhile there arose in certain parts of New Hampshire a sentiment favorable to starting a political newspaper under the direction of Isaac Hill himself, and the outcome of that sentiment was the issue in August, 1840, of *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot*. For seven years this well-edited and successful paper held its own, exerting wide influence, increasing its patronage, and making itself a political power. It is historically interesting to know that the management of this paper also gave to the people of Concord their first

daily newspaper in 1840. The prospectus announced the issue of a daily during the June session of the legislature, which was to cost two cents a copy, and furthermore that the proceedings of the house and senate were to be reported by Governor Hill personally.

Enterprise like that did not escape the attention of the other *Patriot*, therefore in June, 1841, Barton & Carroll began the publication of a daily (save Friday and Saturday), neatly made up in folio, measuring twelve by eight and a half inches. This publication, enlarged during its career, was continued until the union of the rival *Patriots* in 1847, and for several years thereafter by the new firm of Butterfield & Hill.

There was a *Daily Statesman* during sessions of the legislature about as early as there was a *Daily Patriot*. The *Statesman* endeavored to give verbatim reports of legislative proceedings, and had in its service at various times such distinguished reporters as Charles W. Slack and J. M. W. Yerrington of Boston, Charles B. Collar of Washington, and George Vernon Marsh of London, England.

William Butterfield, who now appears as a Concord editor, was a native of Goffstown, his birthday being September 18th, 1815. Graduating from Dartmouth in 1836, he studied law and began practice in Ohio. Returning to New Hampshire, he opened an office in Gilmanton, but he soon gave up his profession, and entered the newspaper field, first in Lowell, then in Nashua, coming to Concord in 1846. Until his death Mr. Butterfield was a citizen of Concord, esteemed by his townsmen and beloved by his friends. Some years alone, and at other times with a partner, he conducted and edited the *Patriot* until the property passed into the possession of Edwin C. Bailey and George G. Bailey in 1873. During the Democratic ascendency in the state, following the election of 1874, Mr. Butterfield became secretary of state for two years. His death occurred at Concord in 1884.

After disposing of his interest in the *Patriot*, Cyrus Barton was not long in starting another newspaper, so in January, 1852, Concord saw the first number of a semi-weekly publication called *State Capital Reporter*.

Amos Hadley became connected with this paper early in 1853, and soon after a weekly edition took the place of the semi-weekly experiment, and continued as long as the publication lived. Mr. Barton dying in 1855, Mr. Hadley carried on the paper until it was merged in the *Independent Democrat* in 1857.

Concord has been the birthplace, and, in many instances, the burial-place as well, of several undertakings in the newspaper business that have now all but passed from living memory. Many of these ventures were the offspring of some reform, and upon the spread and

stability of such movements their lives depended. Temperance, labor, social subjects, revival-religion, and anti-slavery were prolific in raising up organs to proclaim their respective tenets. The first of these causes was remarkable for its short-lived newspaper crop. As an editor puts it, "Every little while some one discovers that temperance lacks an organ, and issues an address inviting all the sons and daughters of sobriety to subscribe for a new temperance paper just started, and which directly fails for want of support. These papers seem born to die very young, or sell out at a great sacrifice." Besides the special newspapers mentioned already, there were others that claimed a Concord birthright, yet of them all scarcely one survived a twelvemonth.

In 1842 John R. French printed and George Kent edited a little paper called the *Locomotive*, whose running powers waned with its first quarter's moon; then there was the *Crusader of Reform*, devoted to temperance and issued by the state society. Prominent in its list of contributors was Reverend Augustus Woodbury. This paper was identified with Concord for a short period, about 1850, and was soon after united with the *Phenix*, a similar publication. Shortly after this Reverend Daniel Lancaster edited the *Northern Indicator*.

In June, 1856, a weekly paper called *Democratic Standard* made its appearance. The publisher was John B. Palmer, who with several brothers, all practical printers, did the mechanical work connected with its publication. Although the career of this paper was a brief one, it lived long enough to achieve a historic distinction that bids fair to survive many years. No paper published in Concord was more vehement in its opinions or so bitter in expressing them. The *Standard* was a radical and uncompromising advocate of pro-Southern political views, which grew more and more exasperating with the progress of secession. Nor did its conduct change with the beginning of rebellion; if possible its utterances became more deeply offensive to the Union sentiments of the people as the war went on. Finally, in August, 1861, an offended populace saw with composure the destruction of the *Standard* by a mob of infuriated soldiers who assaulted its office, destroyed the type, smashed the presses, and flung the cases and furniture into Main street, where they were consumed by fire.

To the political importance of Concord and its selection as the place for party headquarters may be ascribed the rise of a short-lived and special journalism known as campaign papers. They were of varying usefulness and duration, and of all sizes and appearances. A few were merely single sheets, some were folded, while others reached the dignity of numbered pages.

The complete enumeration of all such publications is impossible, for in some instances the first issue had no successor. However, in the list of campaign literature of Concord have been the following: In 1829 Dudley S. Palmer sent forth from the *Patriot* office a small publication called *Spirit of the Republican Press.* In 1835 Mr. Dickey presented to the public *The Concord Patriot*, and within the same year appeared *The Transcript.* One of the best known campaign publications was the *Advocate of Democracy*, edited by Joseph Kidder, and printed by John M. Hill, in the office of *Hill's New Hampshire Patriot.* It began in January, 1843, and lasted until after the March elections. Its direct mission was to expose a branch of a political party called the "new test politicians," whose code of action was deemed very corrupt and demoralizing. Then appeared *The True Whig*, in 1847, another of Dudley S. Palmer's ventures, and the following year came *The Wilmot Proviso*, with Frank S. Barr in charge.

The Taylor-Cass campaign of 1848 introduced a party paper entitled *Rough and Ready*, under the management of True Osgood, and as a counterpoise appeared soon after *Tough and Steady.* In the fifties Charles L. Wheeler published the *Concord Tribune*, and Edward E. Sturtevant along in 1855 printed *Voice of the Stockholders.* The name of this man is deeply chiseled on the annals of Concord. He was Concord's first enlisted soldier in the Civil War, and as recruiting officer he enrolled the first volunteers for the great conflict. He was born in Keene, August 7th, 1826. Learning the printer's trade in his native town, he worked in various places, including Concord. A roving disposition led him beyond the Potomac as far as Richmond, where he lived for a time. Returning to Concord, he soon became recognized as an active and useful man in the community. In 1855 he became a member of the police force, and was soon known for his pluck and daring. Somehow he got the nickname "Captain Crane," which stuck to him during his civilian life. In the militia of the period he took a leading part, becoming captain of a Concord company, and gaining a reputation for discipline and drill.

The annals of printers and printing would be incomplete unless mention is made of a secret and fugitive publication that darted into publicity from most unlooked-for quarters and at most unexpected periods, causing widespread apprehension among some people and great merriment among others. Who did it nobody knew, who printed it nobody could tell, yet there it was—a living, biting thing with brains and teeth. The name of this feared yet welcomed visitor was *The Owl.* The name was suggestive, for the habits of the bird were carefully imitated by its namesake. Its great eyes scanned the town

seeking foibles and gossip, prying into family secrets, laying bare human weaknesses, and sparing neither high nor low in its rounds of inspection. Names were called or thinly disguised, for spades were spades in the columns of *The Owl*. To discover the editors or the printers was impossible, for the squibs and comments showed plainly different authorship, while the type was evidently contributed from half the fonts in town. Moreover, the manner of distribution was in keeping with the rest, for it was during the silent watches of some black night that mischievous hands scattered copies of *The Owl* along the doorsteps and back stoops. The next morning the staid old town was full of wonder at the daring performance; and while many found amusement in its perusal, others who were victims of its savage satire nursed their wrath and longed for revenge. If money could have found out the offenders, much money would have been cheerfully paid, but so securely was the secret kept that there was no turning state's evidence. Suspicion alone was all that was ever found against *The Owl* attacks, and even that was likely to shift with each new issue. One thing, however, was certain, *The Owl* was the production of many brains and many hands. In a number of *The Owl*, Saturday, August 12th, 1848, an excerpt from its editorial illustrates its mission: "Why, the very stones in the streets would soon cry to heaven for vengeance if this great purifier of the moral atmosphere—'the bird of the night,' did not make his appearance. And we now say to the miserable counterfeits of humanity who walk in iniquity, Beware! Beware!! Neither your silks and satins, nor your fine broadcloths and pompous airs can save you. Our omniscient eye is upon you, and you might as well undertake to hold a live lamper-eel by the tail, as to attempt to escape the castigation which your misdeeds so richly merit." The *Owl* had no stated periods of publication. It came as the spirit of fun and mischief moved its authors, sometimes several issues a year, again only one, and some years passed without a single appearance. Since the fifties this lampooning night bird has existed only in the memories of Concord's oldest inhabitants.

Aside from the dailies issued during the legislative sessions, there were published in Concord in 1860 these newspapers: *New Hampshire Patriot*, *New Hampshire Statesman*, *Independent Democrat*, *Congregational Journal*, and *Democratic Standard*.

These properties remained in the hands of the same owners as in 1855 and 1856. The *Patriot*, edited by William Butterfield, was printed in Sanborn's block, which at that time stood partly across what is now Capitol street; the *Statesman*, owned and edited by Asa McFarland and George E. Jenks, had undergone some severe expe-

riences since the formation of the partnership in 1851. Scarcely had the forty-five hundred dollars agreed upon as the price of the paper been arranged and the property moved to the printing-office of Mr. McFarland in Stickney's block, when Concord was visited by a devastating conflagration such as even the fire-stricken inhabitants had never before experienced. In August, 1851, occurred "the great fire," which, starting in a wooden building in the rear of what is now the New Hampshire Savings bank, swept with increasing fury both north and south until it laid in ruins all the east side of Main street from Low's block (Woodward's) to Stickney's block opposite Park street. The *Statesman* plant was practically destroyed, yet with splendid courage Mr. McFarland took the earliest train for Boston, where he set about buying presses and printing material for another start. Fortunately, it happened that among the few things saved were the forms of that week's *Statesman*, which were at once removed to the *Patriot* office and the paper published on time. In the meanwhile, a long one-story building was erected back of Low's block, which was occupied by the *Statesman*. This continued to be the home of the paper until January, 1855, when Phenix block was completed, and another move was made. In these new quarters business increased year by year, so that in 1867, the "*Statesman* building," corner of Main and Depot streets, was built and occupied.

The Independent Democrat (1860), under the management of Amos Hadley,—as Mr. Fogg was giving his time to political matters and was on the eve of going to his diplomatic post in Switzerland,—was printed and published in apartments in Merchant's exchange. This block had been the home of the *Democrat* for several years, and continued to be up to the time of its consolidation with the *Monitor*.

The Congregational Journal did not have a building of its own, but was printed on the presses of the *Statesman* and the *Patriot*.

The Democratic Standard, edited by Edmund Burke of Newport, and printed and published by John B. Palmer and his brothers, occupied rooms in the third story of Low's block, and was (1860) approaching its sudden and violent end at the hands of a mob.

In 1862 a daily, called the *Legislative Reporter*, was begun and its periodical publication continued until succeeded by the permanent dailies subsequently established. This paper was the joint property of the several newspaper proprietors,—William Butterfield of the *Patriot*, McFarland & Jenks of the *Statesman*, and Fogg & Hadley of the *Independent Democrat*.

The decade beginning in 1860 is distinguished in the annals of Concord newspapers by the introduction of permanent dailies. The pioneer daily was the *Monitor*. The need of a daily paper becoming

urgent, a business arrangement was made with Cogswell & Sturtevant, job printers, to print and publish an evening daily, and on the 23d of May, 1864, the first number appeared. The backers of the undertaking were a party of Concord men, headed by Governor Joseph A. Gilmore. The sum of four thousand dollars was subscribed, an editor engaged, and the paper started. The editor was William S. Robinson, a journalist of Massachusetts, whose pen name, "Warrington," was widely known. The paper received telegraphic news, an especial feature being war intelligence and letters from New Hampshire soldiers.

At the June session in 1864, J. M. W. Yerrington, one of the most accomplished stenographers living, who had formerly been employed by the *Statesman*, was engaged to report the legislative proceedings. Inaugurated thus favorably, the enterprise soon encountered troubles. The financial promises were not kept, dissensions arose, the editor left, the promoters held back, the guaranty to the printers remained unpaid, and at last, as part payment, the property was made over to Cogswell & Sturtevant in August, 1865. J. Henry Gilmore then became the editor, and Mr. Cogswell did the local work. Also connected with the early years of the *Monitor* as writers were George A. Marden and William B. Smart. The office and press-rooms were at first in Rumford block, and afterwards in Durgin's block.

In January, 1867, a radical change was made whereby the *Monitor* was strengthened and given new life. The *Monitor* interests were united with the *Independent Democrat* under the firm name of "The Independent Press Association." The members of the new company were George G. Fogg, Amos Hadley, Parsons B. Cogswell, and George H. Sturtevant. The "weekly *Monitor*," which had been running for upwards of a year, was now discontinued. In a few months Mr. Hadley retired, Samuel C. Eastman taking his interest. In 1870 Mr. Sturtevant sold his share to John W. Odlin, and with these changes and an enlargement of the *Monitor*, the concern went on until the formation of the Republican Press association.

The Republican Press association was formed in the summer of 1871, its purpose being to acquire the *Statesman*, the *Independent Democrat*, the *Daily Monitor*, and the two printing establishments from which these papers were issued, and so terminate a rivalry between those establishments which had been somewhat bitter and unprofitable. The project was brought to a conclusion without much difficulty, and the consolidated business was housed in the Statesman building, now occupied by the First National bank. Prominent Republicans about the state became stockholders in the enlarged enterprise, but the chief owners were Concord men. Among them

were Edward H. Rollins, William E. Chandler, George G. Fogg, Henry McFarland, Parsons B. Cogswell, Rossiter Johnson, George E. Jenks, Onslow Stearns, and Nathaniel White. N. G. Ordway, of Warner, was the largest out-of-town investor. Rossiter Johnson was the first editor. After him came William E. Stevens, and later James O. Lyford, Edward N. Pearson, and George H. Moses, who is the editor at the present time.

Of the newspaper men connected with the *Monitor* and its subsequent history Parsons B. Cogswell was one of the most prominent. He was born in Henniker, January 22, 1828. He went to the common schools, and was for a while a student at Clinton Grove academy, Weare, then under the principalship of Moses A. Cartland, a well-known public man and a radical abolitionist. The influence of this association became very marked in the opinions and attitude of Mr. Cogswell respecting the reforms of the period, for he became strongly attached to anti-slavery tenets and temperance. Coming to Concord in November, 1847, he began an apprenticeship in the printing-office of the *Independent Democrat*. Two years later he began work in the *Patriot* composing-room, remaining there until 1852, when he became a book compositor in the establishment of Tripp & Osgood. For several years, or until the founding of the daily *Monitor*, Mr. Cogswell worked at his trade, sometimes in company with others, once with Abraham G. Jones, and sometimes alone. Soon after the *Monitor* started he quit type-setting forever, and henceforth gave his entire time as local reporter and finally as local editor of that publication, continuing in almost constant and uninterrupted service until he became mayor of the city in 1893. Mr. Cogswell, while manifesting an active interest in politics, was not an active politician, nor was he attracted by office-holding. One of the earliest members of the Republican party, he remained in full accord with that organization as long as he lived. He was elected to the legislatures of 1872–'73, and was public printer for the years 1881–'85. He served also as auditor of printers' accounts, and was for several years one of the trustees of the state library. Mr. Cogswell had a wide acquaintance among Concord people; no citizen was better known or more sincerely esteemed. His long connection with the *Monitor* made him a familiar figure on all occasions, and his gentle disposition and agreeable manners made him a most welcome one.

He was a hard worker, taking but brief vacations until late in life, yet no man was fonder of sight-seeing and the experiences of travel. Traveling for a year in Europe he gave to the public a book called "Glints from Over the Water," published in 1881. On the consolidation of the *Statesman*, *Monitor*, and *Independent Democrat*, from

which the Republican Press association was formed, Mr. Cogswell became a large owner of the new shares, and at the same time retained his position as local editor. On the formation of Union school district, in 1859, he was chosen one of the nine members of the board of education, and by successive re-elections he remained on the board until his death, thus comprising the longest term on record. For several years he was president of that body. Nominated by his party for mayor he received a large majority at the election in November, 1892, his term of office beginning the following January. Mr. Cogswell was interested in all measures tending to improve Concord, and as mayor he did his best to serve public ends. For many years a member of the Historical society, and its secretary for several years, Mr. Cogswell evinced deep interest in the work of the society and its purposes. His death occurred October 28th, 1895.

In the eighties the control of the Republican Press association passed to William E. Chandler, who had bought more than a majority of its stock. Mr. Chandler exercised an active management of its affairs, together with a direction of the *Statesman* and *Monitor*, until July, 1898, when he disposed of his interest, which at that time was very large, to his son, William D. Chandler, and George H. Moses. The new owners then moved the newspaper plant from the *Statesman* building on Depot street to the Colonial block on South Main street, where the first issue took place July 5th.

In January, 1868, the *Patriot* began the publication of a daily edition that has continued to the present time. At the same time John M. Hill again became actively connected with the *Patriot*, and assumed a large part in its management. Mr. Hill, with ex-President Pierce and Josiah Minot, had bought a half interest in the property, while William Butterfield retained the other half and directed its editorial columns. Changes, however, were made in the ownership during the next five years, and in February, 1873, Edwin C. Bailey, of Boston, became sole proprietor of the paper. Following this change, the active editor for a long period was John C. Moore, a witty and accomplished newspaper man, a Scotchman by birth, but for many years a resident of Massachusetts, while the local desk was occupied by Allan H. Robinson. As with the *Statesman*, so with the *Patriot*, fire invaded its premises, entailing loss and inconvenience; for in April, 1864, Sanborn's old block was nearly destroyed, compelling the paper to seek for a while other quarters. In 1865 Sanborn's present block, considerably narrowed in width because of Capitol street, was completed and partly occupied by the *Patriot*, the composing and the press rooms taking the upper stories while the editorial and the business departments were in apartments at the

rear of the second floor. The *Patriot*, owing to several reasons, approached a low ebb in its affairs during Mr. Bailey's proprietorship,—so low, indeed, that in October, 1877, the paper ceased to be issued as a daily. The *Patriot*, meanwhile, had been moved to Bailey's block, now Smith's block, at the corner of Main and Depot streets.

Difference of opinion respecting questions of railroad management and general corporate influence, aggravated by personal animosity among influential members of the Democratic party, resulted in the starting of a new Democratic weekly paper in the summer of 1868. Charles C. Pearson & Co. were the publishers, and the paper was called *The People*. Its distinguishing principles, as announced in the prospectus, were the maintenance of the people's rights and hostility to bosses, rings, cliques, and railroad influence in party matters.

Associated with Mr. Pearson in the proprietorship were his father, John H. Pearson, who was really the moving spirit in the enterprise, Edward L. Knowlton, John L. Tallant of Concord, and Lewis C. Pattee of Lebanon. The business management was in the hands of Charles C. Pearson. Henry H. Metcalf, who had begun journalistic work as editor of the *White Mountain Republic* at Littleton the year before, was called to the editorship, and the mechanical department was placed in charge of William H. Gilmore, a practical newspaper man of large experience. An agricultural column was a feature of the new paper, of which Mr. Gilmore also had charge.

The People was a large eight-column folio, clearly printed, and presented a very attractive appearance. It had a popular feature in a state news department arranged by counties, and was the first paper in the state to adopt that system. Beginning with a subscription of three thousand names, the list increased rapidly, so that within a few years *The People* had a larger circulation in the state than any other paper, and exercised a strong influence in political matters.

Mr. Metcalf remained as editor until the spring of 1872, when he returned to Littleton, having purchased the *Republic*. Subsequently John C. Moore, John T. Hulme, and James O. Lyford were in editorial charge for different periods, Mr. Lyford's service extending from 1877 to 1879. In 1882 Mr. Metcalf was recalled to the editorial chair and continued under changing business managements for a period of ten years.

For several years, beginning with the summer of 1870 and concluding with 1878, a daily edition of *The People* was issued during the sessions of the legislature. In October, 1879, the proprietors of *The People* purchased the *Patriot* from Edwin C. Bailey and merged it with their own publication under the name of *The People and New Hampshire Patriot*, which was subsequently changed to *People and*

Patriot. December 1st, 1879, a daily edition was issued and continued until September, 1881, when it was suspended, though appearing again during the legislative session of 1883, from June until September.

Upon the death of Charles C. Pearson (March 13th, 1883) the paper passed into the hands of his administrators, John H. Pearson and Lewis C. Pattee, by whom the publication was continued until April, 1885, when it was sold to The Democratic Press company, an association of representatve Democrats of the state, who continued the weekly and revived the daily, both of which have been continued to the present time. Eliphalet S. Nutter was the president of the corporation, Henry H. Metcalf, editor, and Franklin P. Kellom, business manager. This arrangement continued until the spring of 1892, when Stilson Hutchins of Washington, D. C., secured control of a majority of the stock and took charge of the establishment. John H. Oberly, also of Washington, was for some time manager and editor. Then the paper passed into the hands of George F. Willey, who conducted it for a brief period, when Mr. Hutchins again resumed control. In 1899 and 1900 Harry B. Metcalf was in editorial charge. Late in the latter year Mr. Hutchins sold his interest to Arthur P. DeCamp of St. Louis, Mo., now of Brookline, Mass. For a time Allan H. Robinson was in editorial charge. He was succeeded by Michael Meehan, who is now manager and editor.

For nearly three decades Concord has been represented in the world of magazine literature by the *Granite Monthly.* The founder of this publication was Henry H. Metcalf. Mr. Metcalf conceived the idea that a magazine primarily devoted to New Hampshire history and biography ought to find a good field among the people of the state; accordingly he carried out his idea by publishing the first number at Dover, where he was residing, in April, 1877. Two years later, owing to the publisher's change of residence, the *Granite Monthly* became a Concord publication.

In January, 1880, the *Monthly* was purchased by John N. McClintock, who conducted it for twelve years, when it passed into the ownership of Mr. Metcalf and Allan H. Robinson. Under the management of its new proprietors the magazine gained in popularity and became a feature in the literary life of the city. Mr. Metcalf continued as editor until January, 1894, when the Republican Press association acquired the property. The change proved beneficial: the magazine appeared in new form, and especial attention was given to the picture department. In July, 1898, another change was made owing to the dissolution of the Republican Press association, and the monthly passed to the Rumford Printing company.

CHAPTER XXIX.

DOMESTIC CUSTOMS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

FRANCES M. ABBOTT.

There is a house standing in West Concord, built in 1760, whose original occupants, among the first settlers of the town, had previously lived in a log cabin. When the house was repaired and enlarged in 1807, the younger members of the family wanted planed floors. The aged owner, Amos Abbott, Sr., the great-grandfather of the present occupant, Andrew James Abbott, grumbled exceedingly at this extravagance. Rough boards were good enough for him and his father, and he groaned over the shiftlessness of folks who were too lazy to wear the floors smooth by walking and working on them. He stoutly refused to have his room meddled with when the rest of the house succumbed to the dictates of fashion, and to the year of its owner's death (1821) "gran'sir's room" preserved its pristine simplicity.

We are less than a century and a half from the days of unplaned boards. We have gone through all the changes from sanded floors, braided mats, rag carpets, "boughten" woolen and Brussels fabrics to polished hardwood and oriental rugs. Each passing generation has lamented the extravagance of its successor, and wondered "what folks were coming to if they continued to put on style at this rate." Our social life has changed with our mode of living, but possibly we are no more worldly now than in the days when we lived in log cabins. Social customs are superficial, but they mark the progress of civilization, which, on the whole, means better things.

The social life and domestic customs of Concord in the eighteenth century were those of a settlement on the edge of the wilderness. Everybody was fighting for a living. The early settlers had hardly got their lands staked out and cleared, and their first rude dwellings and log meeting-house built, before the French and Indian War drove them into a state of defense. In 1746 the whole town was living in ten garrisons. The men went forth from these in gangs, each one armed with his gun, to mow their grass and gather their crops. The garrison life continued intermittently for some years, then followed the Bow controversy and the Revolution. The arts of peace made slow progress under such drawbacks.

The roads in the township were rough, merely tracks through the woods. Ox-carts were used for teaming, and people rode to church on horseback when they did not walk. The first chaise seen in this region was bought by the town's richest citizen, Colonel Benjamin Rolfe, somewhere between 1767 and 1770. Probably there were not a dozen carriages in the village before 1800. People lived on farms and all worked with their hands. Reverend Timothy Walker, his son, Timothy Walker, Jr., his son-in-law, Colonel Benjamin Rolfe, and Dr. Peter Green, all four educated at Harvard, were the only college graduates living here till after the Revolution.

People dwelt in simple abodes. There were three successive orders or generations of houses. The first was built of hewn logs. All of the proprietors' earliest dwellings in the first and second ranges (east and west sides of Main street) were of this style. As soon as sawmills could be erected, one-story frame houses, containing two or three rooms, were put up in different parts of the township. This formed the second order of architecture. The third period began just before the Revolution, when two-story houses with an L or lean-to in the back began to appear.

Many houses of the third period are still standing, in some cases occupied by descendants of the original owners, but nearly all have been so modernized as to be metamorphosed. The ancient Herbert house, 207 North Main street, nearly opposite the North church, built in 1765, and the Bradley homestead on Penacook street, built in 1769, are good specimens of this type, which has a substantial dignity not surpassed by any recent architecture. The present owners of these houses—Charles Horace Herbert and Moses Hazen Bradley—are grandsons of the original occupants, Lieutenant Richard Herbert and John Bradley. The Bradley mansion is one of the few gambrel-roofed houses in town. The Herbert homestead still retains the original paneling in the front rooms, hand-wrought from mammoth old growth pines, and the twenty small panes of glass in each window. Externally as well as internally, this house preserves the old-time look, perhaps better than any other in Concord.



The Herbert House.

The oldest house in town, antedating all others by a generation, is the Walker parsonage, at the extreme north end of Main street, now occupied by Reverend Timothy Walker's great-grandson, Joseph B. Walker. This was built in 1733–'34, and was the first two-story frame

house in a direct line between Haverhill, Mass., and the Canada border. Its history is almost coeval with that of the town, of which it well might say, "*Quaeque ipse vidi, et quorum pars magna fui.*" The house has been much changed by modern improvements, but the original wooden pins, fastening the beams of the garret, can still be seen. This house is particularly rich in relics of the past, including the valuable collection of Rumford portraits.



Parson Walker House.

The Countess of Rumford house at the South end, built in 1764, still retains the paneling and wainscoting in the front rooms and the carved balusters and cornice in the hall. The light of the setting sun twinkles from the twenty-four panes of glass in each of the front windows just as it did in early days, and the great front door (recently replaced by a modern one) had huge bolts and hinges and other specimens of ancient iron-mongery. The house of the Reverend Israel Evans, built in 1786, occupied during the middle of the nineteenth century by Dr. Samuel Morrill, and lastly by his daughter, Miss Clara Morrill, kept much of its ancient look, both within and without, until it was pulled down in 1895. This house stood within a few inches of the sidewalk, according to the old fashion, and it was around its sunny front door that the lilac bushes always budded earliest in the spring.

It is interesting to know that until the destruction of the Evans house the homes of the six ministers of the Old North church were all standing intact. The original parsonage has been mentioned. The dwellings of the next three ministers stood in a row, nearly opposite the court house. The Evans house was the northern one; the McFarland house, of a little later date, came next, and is now occupied by the grandchildren of the original owner; and the home in which Dr. Bouton passed the last twenty-five years of his life is just south, though in a greatly changed condition. The present parsonage on Franklin street, half way between the Walker house and the others, was the home of Dr. Ayer for many years, and is now the residence of his successor, Reverend George H. Reed.

Domestic appliances in the eighteenth century were of the crudest sort. The first iron crane was introduced in 1757, by Stephen Farrington, who bought a bar of iron in Portsmouth and had it hammered into shape by a Concord blacksmith. Before that time people

had used a lug pole of oak two to four inches in diameter. On this were hung hooks and trammels which suspended the kettles over the fire. A wooden pole was in danger of burning off; but it was thirty years after the proprietors set up housekeeping before anyone was able to procure an iron crane.

The house built by Stephen Farrington stood on the northwest corner of State and Pleasant streets, and was torn down in 1900 to make room for the Wonolancet club-house. The exact date of its erection is unknown, but it was without doubt as old as the crane, which is now in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical society. Richard Herbert, Jr., born in 1761, said that the Farrington house antedated him. Lovers of the past were sorry to see this ancient landmark go; for its interior had been little changed since the early days, and the big beams of the ceiling and the hand-wrought wood-work of the mantels and staircases remained till the last. Madam Huldah Kent Evans, after the death of her husband, Reverend Israel Evans, in 1807, lived for some time in this house, and in later years it was occupied by the David G. Fuller family.



The Farrington-Fuller House.

Many substantial houses of the eighteenth century were built in the following manner: A great chimney, sometimes twelve feet square, built of stone or brick laid in clay, formed the central feature. There were two "fore" rooms with a square entry between them, and huddled up against the chimney, a narrow staircase with three turnings. In later times the staircase sometimes wound around a pole, and the stairs were cut pie fashion. Back of the chimney extended a long kitchen with big fireplace and a brick oven on one side. At either end of the kitchen was a bedroom, one for the old people and one for the parents with the last new baby. Opening from the kitchen was a wash-room, sink-room, or shed. These appendages formed a connecting link between the house and barn. In the second story of the house there might be two finished chambers, but the part over the kitchen was often a rough, open loft. Until 1880 or later the old Jacob Hoyt house on the "Mountain" in East Concord was a good specimen of this type. The heavy oak frame of this house, dating from 1748, is considered the oldest on the east side of the river. The house itself has been several times built over, and was lately occupied by Hugh Tallant, who accommodated summer boarders.

In the early houses there was no plastering, but the walls were

finished in boards. The chimney side of the room was usually paneled over its entire surface, and there were delightful little closets and cupboards tucked in about the fireplace. The mantelpiece appears to have been an after-thought. Some of the oldest houses had none. When it came, it was first known as the mantel-tree; it was built only about a foot lower than the ceiling that it might be a safe place on which to lay things out of reach. It subsequently developed into the high-shouldered, ornamental mantelpiece, whose ancient, hand-wrought mouldings are often copied for modern houses. The paneled work of the "fore" rooms was frequently very handsome, but after people were rich enough to have it painted white, there were vast areas to clean. The ceilings of these old houses were crossed by heavy beams. The rooms were always low. The first story of the Walker parsonage was originally but seven feet high, a height sufficient for the tallest man in the days when there were no chandeliers or other ornaments dangling overhead. In the second story of the Albert Saltmarsh house, west of Long pond, so long occupied by Nathan K. Abbot and his sisters, the height is but a little over six feet.

Domestic customs in the old houses were very unlike those in a modern dwelling with its ramifications of steam coils, water-pipes, and electric wires. Our ancestors knew what it was to bring water from the well with the thermometer below zero, only they had no thermometer. They scorched their faces and froze their backs before a great fireplace, where two thirds of the heat went up the chimney, and a thousand windy draughts circulated about their feet; they knit and tinkered in the evenings by the feeble light of a tallow dip, one of the limited store they made whenever they killed a "beef critter."

Although wood was cut down to get rid of it, many houses, even those of some pretension, kept but one fire, and that in the kitchen, except on state occasions, when one of the "fore" rooms was opened. These "fore" rooms were theoretically parlor and "settin'-room"; but sometimes only one would be furnished and available for company. The other was frequently used for storage. The best room, if furnished, was kept tightly shut, and this custom continued even to recent times. The children gazed with awe through the rarely opened door, but they were seldom allowed to cross its sacred portal. This shrine probably contained nothing more valuable than a few painted, wooden-bottomed chairs, set closely against the wall, a looking-glass, a lightstand with the family Bible, and a brass fire set. Sometimes there was a corner cupboard or buffet holding the best china and other valuables. Such a buffet still remains in the old Clifford house at Sugar Ball. Well-to-do families had a mahogany

card table or two, perhaps a few foreign shells or a turkey or peacock feather fan for ornament. In later years, the crowning glory was a decoration of landscape paper on the walls, which served both for tapestry and pictures; then the room became the pride of its owners and the envy of the neighbors; and when the family could compass an enormous, uncomfortable, hair-cloth sofa, it was thought that the pomp of elegance could no further go.

In the fifties and sixties "stuffed" furniture became common, and the parlors of the best houses had a hair-cloth "suite or set,"—sofa, big rocking-chair, little rocking-chair, and four plain, armless chairs, ranged with mathematical regularity against the walls. In the seventies and eighties the hair-cloth covering had been superseded by terry or plush, usually red or green in hue. A big marble-topped center table and a whatnot always accompanied these "sets." A chandelier and picture frames of gilt, and a Brussels carpet with enormous festoons of roses completed the vivid color scheme. The rising generation may find it difficult to believe that the floor of the halls in many of the prominent houses was covered with oil-cloth.

The Philadelphia Centennial was a great educator of public taste throughout the country. Till after 1876 I think there was not an oriental rug in Concord. Few good houses are without them now. Closed parlors have passed away; and the family live in their front rooms. Chairs and tables are of every shape and pattern; rattan furniture is very popular, and fine old mahogany frames are covered with leather, tapestry, or brocade. Sofas have been replaced by couches, divans, and window-seats, and the whole room is billowy with pillows of silk or embroidered linen.

To return to old times: In our grandmothers' day all the domestic processes were carried on in the kitchen. Here spinning and weaving were done; the meals were cooked and eaten; babies tended and neighborly visits received. There were no servants in the sense of a separate caste. Bouton's History mentions by name a dozen or more negroes who were owned by different Concord families in the eighteenth century; but slavery never did flourish in Northern air, and these colored people were considered freed when the state constitution was adopted in 1783, though most of them continued to live in the same families as before. These were practically the only foreigners in town until the Irish famine of 1845 sent great numbers of immigrants to this country. In the early history of Massachusetts, some families of wealth and importance, in despair of getting any other kind of help, introduced Indians to their kitchens, but there is no record that any Concord household ever tried to domesticate a Penacook squaw or brave.

Although there were no servants, many homes had extra members who were not regular hired help. It was quite the custom to take a child to "bring up," that is, to give it its board and clothes and training until it had arrived at adult age. Sometimes these children were regularly "bound out," especially if taken from the poor-house.

Theoretically they were supposed to have the same treatment as the children of the family, and perhaps in many cases they did, though tradition says some of the bound ones were literally bondmen. But it must be remembered that conditions were hard in those days. Money in a farming community was scarce, and nobody handled any except the man of the house. Women and children were expected to be grateful for their board and clothes, produced from materials raised and manufactured on the farm. People worked from dawn until dark, and boys went barefoot until the snow fell.

Hired help were treated with consideration. They worked with, rather than for, their employers. The whole household ate at one board and slept under patchwork quilts, on the same kind of husk mattresses and rope bedsteads. The girls who went out spinning and weaving for two shillings and sixpence a week came from neighboring farms, and were welcomed as members of the family, and the yearly visit of the shoemaker who made and repaired the footgear for the whole household was looked forward to with pleasure.

Even when business and manufactures on a small scale began to appear, as they did in the early part of the nineteenth century, the friendly conditions were little changed. There was no separation of labor and capital. Ladies, who in their later years filled conspicuous positions in Washington and other cities, have spoken of boarding their husbands' apprentices who worked in the printing-office or shop of earlier days. If a man kept a tavern, his wife was chief cook. Every woman was expected to be a good housekeeper, which meant that she not only knew how to do all kinds of work, but that she did them every day with or without assistance. Manual labor occupied the foreground of nearly every person's life.

The late Simeon Abbott of West Concord (1807–'95), thus described the way people dressed in his boyhood: Clothes in those days in the country were always home-made, not only as regards the fashioning of the garments, but also in respect to the manufacture of the cloth. On Thanksgiving morning, boys used to be presented with a suit of winter clothes which must last the season, and a pair of shoes made of tough cowhide. Boys had one pair of shoes a year, and the rest of the time they went barefoot. Summer clothes were given to the boys just before Election. The suit consisted of a shirt, usually of tow, a vest, spencer or short coat, and trousers. The

three latter garments were woven of linen and cotton for best, and of linen and tow for every day.

As everybody raised flax in those times, linen and tow were plentiful enough. Cotton, on the other hand, was dear. It was bought in bags at the stores, and the seeds were all picked out by hand at home. Eli Whitney's wonderful invention had not yet come into such general use as to benefit the farmers of the North. Clothes were colored with home-made dyes from the bark of the butternut, walnut, or yellow oak. These barks were steeped, and alone or with a slight admixture of alum or copperas provided a variety of yellow and brown shades.

Whatever the appearance of these clothes may have been, there was no doubt about their wearing qualities. The tow shirts were untearable, though they were often so rough from the shives or particles of woody fibre that could not be wholly separated from the thread as to make their wearing a penance. A summer and a winter suit were expected to be sufficient for a whole year; the spring and fall styles were made by patches on these garments. There are men now living in or near Concord who never had a suit of "store" clothes till they were twenty-five or thirty years old.

It is not so easy to describe the dress of the women. Virgil's famous line, "*Varium et mutabile semper femina*," might be quoted in sober earnest, if the last word could be translated feminine apparel. The wonder is that the women of early days did not freeze. Warm woolen underwear and closely-fitting outside garments were unknown till the present generation. Loose skirts, shawls, and mantles were in vogue in our grandmothers' day. A noticeable feature of little girls' attire, as we can see by the old portraits, was the stiff, starched cylinders known as pantalets, which reached to the ankles. Certain appendages of dress like bonnets, combs, muffs, fans, and the like attained enormous proportions. Mrs. Ann Abbott Parker, now living at 238 North Main street, born in 1813, the granddaughter of Captain Joshua Abbott of Bunker Hill fame, says that when a baby she was carried in her mother's muff on a winter visit to her grandmother in East Concord.

The hood seems to have been a favorite form of headgear. Some were called calashes or "shay tops," because they could be folded back. The pumpkin hood was quilted in thick rolls. The sunbonnet was a summer hood made of gingham or calico, with a deep cape to cover the wearer's bare neck. The log-cabin sunbonnet was stiffened with strips of pasteboard. Our grandmothers must have thought much of their complexions, for the deep tube of the sunbonnet is an effectual protection against the sun's rays. The dress

bonnet or bonnet proper seems to have been built upon the principle of the hood. It was as steep as the roof of a house, with projecting eaves that shaded the face and a deep frill in the back. A whole wreath of roses could be tucked under the brim of such a head covering. Such a piece of millinery was not to be lightly bought or casually cast aside. It was often made of Leghorn or other fine imported straw, which was as good an investment in those days as a Turkish rug is now. Such bonnets were worn, summer and winter, for many years, and, thanks to their indestructibility, a good collection of these old-time relics can now be seen in the antiquarian room of the Long Memorial building at Hopkinton.

Caps were an important article of dress. Women put them on before they were forty, as can be seen by the portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland, painted by S. F. B. Morse when she was thirty-eight. When Mrs. Peter Renton came to town, in 1822, she wore a noticeable cap, having three full puffs on top. This immediately became the vogue, and was widely copied as the Renton cap. Associated with the caps were the hideous "false fronts." Gray hair was not to be tolerated in old times, and upon the first approach of the enemy women tied about their heads bands of dark brown or black hair sewed on a white kid foundation. A middle-aged woman might go bareheaded about her house, but she could not be considered dressed for company unless protected by her cap and false front. A small figure was much esteemed in those days, and to be called "slim" was the desire of every girl; hence the waists laced to the measure of a bedpost, the iron cuirasses known as "stays," and the instrument of torture called a busk, a thin, smooth wooden board, three or four inches wide, worn under the front of the gown.

Though people worked hard a century ago, good times were not unknown. There was a neighborliness then that we do not understand now, and much informal social visiting. When women went out to spend the afternoon, they took their work and their babies. A "quiltin'" was a great social gathering, followed by a supper of hot biscuit, doughnuts and cider, roast pork, pies, and cake. The most elaborate social function closed at nine o'clock. Dancing and romping games were popular at the young people's parties. Mrs. Stowe, in one of her books, says that she has never been able to determine just when the prejudice against dancing crept into New England. There was no such feeling against it in Revolutionary times or for many years later. Old ladies in Concord used to speak of their mothers as famous dancers at Sugar Ball or Pottertown or the Iron Works, but when they, the daughters, wanted to learn, church sentiment was against it. Perhaps the dancing was approved

so long as it remained in private houses. The growth of the settlement may have brought the amusement into public and questionable associations.

In the eighteenth century the few public occasions were made the scenes of social merriment. The account of Reverend Asa McFarland's ordination, March 7, 1798, is so unlike our preconceived notions of such things that I copy it entire from Bouton's History: "The ordination was an occasion of great interest. Tradition assures us that people came together from neighboring towns at the distance of twenty miles and more; that near and around the meeting-house were stands for the sale of refreshments, and, among other necessary articles, spirituous liquors. The procession of the ordaining council from the town house to the meeting-house, was attended by a band of music; and, to crown the solemnity of the occasion, there was a splendid ball in the evening at Stickney's celebrated tavern!" That sounds much more like an Election than an ordination, and the exclamation point printed at the end of the paragraph looks like a hand held up in horror at the extraordinary manners of the preceding generation.

The sports of that time were rough. A "raising" was a great event for the men. No wonder that houses were low-storied when the heavy timbers composing the walls and roof had to be lifted into position by main strength. After the raising had been successfully accomplished and a hearty lunch eaten, a wrestling match was often indulged in. "Raslin'" seems to have been the favorite trial of strength when several men were gathered together with time on their hands. The "rasle" (wrestle) often ended in a general fight.

It was well into the first third of the nineteenth century before there was much separation between village and farm life in the township. So long as the Old North church continued to minister to the spiritual wants of the whole community, everybody had interests in common. It was a wide parish which listened to the preaching of Parson Walker, Israel Evans, and Dr. McFarland. The people came from Snaptown, Appletown and the Mountain (in East Concord), Horsehill, the Mast Yard and the Borough (near Penacook), District No. 5 (back of Long pond), the Carter district and Buzzelltown (in No. 4), the Little Pond road, Rattlesnake Plain (now West Concord), the Eleven Lots and the Iron Works (south of the town), Dimond's hill, Stickney hill, Sugar Ball, and Garvin's falls.

Our old residents could recall when there were not more than twenty houses in the whole length of Main street. Beside the houses there were some shops and public buildings and five cider mills. As showing the sparseness of landmarks, the following fact may be

instructive. When Woodbridge Odlin's grandfather, in 1784, bought of the descendants of Ephraim Farnum, one of the original proprietors, the property where Mr. Odlin's grandson, Herbert G., now lives, nearly opposite the court house, the deed specified "a tract of land situate on the highway between Butters's ferry and the meeting-house." These localities are nearly two miles apart, Butters's ferry being near the present lower bridge and the meeting-house being located on the Walker schoolhouse lot, and the only way of designating Main street then was to call it the highway between these two places.

Main street was slow in making, but there were early indications that it was to be the spinal column of the future town; it was formally laid out June 23, 1785. As originally planned, it would have been ten rods wide, but it was finally decided to contract it to its present dimensions, six rods, or about one hundred feet, which makes an ample thoroughfare. There is a tradition that the spacious Roby house, 207 North Main street (built by Benjamin Kimball, and now occupied by his granddaughters, Mrs. Cyrus M. Murdock and Miss Lucy H. Kimball), and the Herbert house, 224 North Main, opposite the North church, both of which stand well back from the street, were intended to be set near the line of the proposed road. If Main street had been built to these boundaries, few avenues or boulevards in the country would have surpassed its generous breadth.



The Benjamin Kimball and Roby House.

The site of the Old North church, which for a century occupied the Walker schoolhouse lot, was literally the center of the town. It was natural that the North end should become the business and social head. Since the location of the Concord railroad station in 1842, business has moved so far to the south that the present generation finds it hard to understand that the quaint brick building, now occupied by the New Hampshire Historical society, was originally the North End bank, that many of the old houses standing on the edge of the sidewalk—notably those on the Herbert property near Ferry lane—were built for stores and shops, that the principal taverns were located in this region, and that Fiske's store was once a central mart. When the village began to segregate itself from the rest of the township, people spoke of it simply as "the Street," and this name holds even now among old residents who live outside the city proper and come here merely to "do their trading."

Fiske's store and the brick building known by that name in the middle of the nineteenth century deserve more than a passing mention. Francis Nourse Fiske, a member of the Amherst colony, came to town in 1810, settling in West Concord. In 1813 he married a daughter of Judge Walker and set up house- and store-keeping on the south corner of Main and Church streets, where Mark R. Holt's house now stands. The dwelling and the store were connected, after the fashion of those times, and there were big barns and sheds in the rear. In 1853 Mr. Fiske and his son, Francis Allen Fiske, having previously built the house where William P. Fiske now lives, moved the business across the street into the brick store now occupied by Edward P. Larkin, where F. A. Fiske continued till 1875.

This ancient brick building has an interesting history. It was built about 1830 by Mrs. Anna True, sister of Samuel A. Kimball, grandfather of Dr. G. M. Kimball. Here was carried on the extensive printing and binding business of Roby, Kimball & Merrill. Luther Roby, the head of the firm, had married a daughter of Benjamin Kimball and lived in that house nearly across the way. The firm employed about twenty young men and six or eight girls. The latter were in the binding department. The firm printed "Leavitt's Almanack," the "New England Primer," "Webster's Spelling Book," and other noted manuals, but its great achievement was the issue of quarto Bibles, which were sold all over the country. The power for this work was furnished by a large wheel worked by a horse in the north basement, managed by George Arlin.



The Fiske Store.

The North end is probably the only portion of the town where stores and shops have been taken down to make room for more spacious grounds and houses,—an exact reversal of the usual course of municipal development. Thus an old resident recalls that in 1840 the west side of Main street, between Franklin and Church, now in the most dignified residential quarter, had no less than five stores, crowded in with other buildings. On the Franklin street corner stood the jewelry shop of General Robert Davis, where he made spoons and other silverware. Next came the brick store of Pecker & Lang, groceries and general supplies. (This building, afterwards made into a double dwelling-house, stood until 1883, when it was torn down to make room for Henry McFarland's house.) Next came the dry-goods shop of David Davis, a cousin of Robert. All three

of these buildings stood on the present McFarland lot. The George house and lot were much then as to-day. The tavern sign of earlier times has been taken down, but the house has never lost its reputation for hospitality. The Benjamin Kimball house (Mrs. Murdock's) is unchanged, but a shop stood in the front yard, originally the hatter's shop of Mr. Kimball, but in 1840 occupied by other parties for a bakery. The Fiske store and house on the Church street corner have already been mentioned.

It is interesting to note, as illustrating the stable character of the population of Concord, that, at the North end alone, no less than ten families are living to-day on the same land occupied by their grandfathers and great-grandfathers, and with the exception of Dr. G. M. Kimball, in the identical house built by their ancestors. These families are the Bradleys, Walkers, Fiskes, Kimballs, Mrs. Murdock, Georges, Stewarts (J. H.), Herberts, McFarlands (W. K.), and Odlins. Many more are living within a stone's throw of the early homestead. Verily, the children of the early settlers have never lost their love for the ground their fathers tilled and fought for.

No account of our early social life can be written without reference to the Old North church. "Goin' to meetin'" was the chief weekly outing. When books were almost unknown and newspapers were few and far between, the two sermons on Sabbath day formed the staple of the intellectual diet of the people. Rather solid and indigestible it may have been sometimes, but there was the "noonin'," in which we may discern the rudiments of the modern church sociable. The "noonin'" gave an opportunity for social intercourse; people inquired for the health of different neighborhoods; they exchanged news and perhaps, surreptitiously, patchwork patterns; they made appointments and sent messages; they stepped into neighboring houses to renew the coals for their foot-stoves or to get a drink of cider to go with their lunches; they even went to the tavern for a mug of flip. The young people were allowed to walk in the graveyard for recreation. People wore their best clothes to meeting, carefully taking them off as soon as they reached home, and there must have been many glimpses between the railings and spindles of the old square pews and much mental taking of patterns whenever a new bonnet or stylish cloak appeared. Incipient courtships were carried on through these same spindles, for not even a tythingman can check glances. The spindles were a source of amusement to the children. Elderly men have said that the chief diversion of their youthful Sundays was to twist these spindles in their sockets when their elders were dozing in the afternoon. If a spindle would squeak, it was good fun.

The change in church pews is an illustration of the democratic tendency of the times. In the Old North, as in other meeting-houses of that day, the pews had doors with bolts to them. The pew was the owner's social stronghold, and no more intimate invitation could be given to a stranger than to enter this exclusive apartment on Sunday. The pews were almost as separate as houses, and each was carpeted and furnished according to its owner's taste and means. At one time one of the striking features of the Old North was the pew of Dr. Peter Renton, a prominent physician of Scotch extraction, who came to Concord in 1822. His home is now the John Abbott place, 236 North Main street. (It was in the north L of this house, which once extended to the sidewalk, that the Thespian society in 1844 held their private theatricals [see *p.* 428]. For the next twelve years the hall in this L held the museum of Dr. William Prescott, who sold the house to Mr. Abbott in 1857.) Dr. Renton had a pew in the gallery, and it was his pleasure to fit it up with crimson curtains and cushions, which gave it the effect of a box at the opera.

In old times people not only owned the pews they sat in but the land underneath. When the present North church was built in 1873 one of the first preliminaries was to secure a transfer of the separate small strips of land from the pew owners in order that the society might have a deed of the whole lot. This exclusive pew ownership had sometimes led to amusing complications. In the first part of the nineteenth century it was the custom for many years to give an oratorio in the old North church on the evening of Election day. Singers came from far and near, and the admission fee was high, two ninepences or twenty-five cents. On one of these occasions a certain Mr. Potter of East Concord announced that he was going in without a ticket. He owned a pew in the meeting-house which he claimed he was entitled to occupy at all times. He won his way, followed by a dozen small boys.

It was not until 1810 that the Old North church was dignified by a bell. People were so much pleased with its sound that it was ordered to be rung not only for Sabbath service, but three times on every week day,—at seven o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at nine o'clock at night (curfew). The bell-ringer was quite an important official during the first third of the century. A certain Mr. Augustus O. sustained this dignity for many years, and it was of him that this story is told. Like nearly everybody else in those days Mr. O. was addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Going one Saturday night to Deacon Gault's store for his usual supply, and not having money enough for the customary quart, he asked for credit. The deacon, who knew his customer, said, "Can't you keep Sunday on a

pint?" "I suppose I could," said the old man seriously, "but how would it be kept?"

The excessive use of liquor in old times may be attributed in part to the monotony of diet. A variety of food was impossible to the early settlers. Salt pork and beef, corn, beans, a few of the coarser green vegetables, and bread made of rye and Indian meal were the staple of their sustenance. Dr. Hale says wheat flour was rare, even in Boston. There was much reliance on bean porridge. This was made by boiling a quart of peas or beans, four gallons of water, and two or three pounds of pork or beef in a kettle over the open fire. The mixture was cooked till the meat was soft; then that was taken out and Indian meal stirred in to thicken the liquid. This must have made what Charles Dudley Warner calls "good, robust victual." Bean porridge was used for breakfast and supper; it was also frozen in solid chunks and given to the men to take into the woods when they went chopping. Another common dish, said to have been a favorite with Governor Langdon of Portsmouth when he boarded with Deacon John Kimball (great-grandfather of Dr. George Morrill Kimball, who lives on the same site), was baked pumpkin and milk. The top of the pumpkin was cut off, the seeds taken out, the cavity filled up with milk, and then the mass was baked for twelve hours in a brick oven.

Housekeeping was very much simpler then than now, when every modern convenience and luxury means greater elaboration and more worry in living. Food was the main thing in old times, not style in serving. As Denman Thompson says, "Nobody ever sat down to our table and asked 'Is it good?' The only question was, 'Is there enough?'" There was no going to market in old days. The main resource was the family pork barrel. People lived on salted, not corned, meat all winter, and when they killed a calf in the spring or a lamb in early summer, they traded three quarters of the creature with their neighbors, who later returned similar courtesies. There was no provision for keeping fresh meat.

Fortunately the woods and ponds supplied an abundance of game and fish. Deer were once numerous on what are now the main highways; snipe and woodcock could be shot on the intervales; quantities of pickerel were caught in winter through holes in the ice; and, until fifty years ago, many farms had nets for the snaring of the beautiful wild pigeon. These birds, which settled on the fields in enormous flocks, were caught by hundreds for the Boston market. Ducks and geese were found in the ponds and old river-beds,—notably Turkey and Turtle ponds, Fort Eddy, and Sugar Ball Eddy. Magnificent wild turkeys were sometimes captured and used

to improve the domestic breed. Trout were plentiful in brooks which once flowed across what are now our paved streets. West brook is still affectionately remembered. It started in White park, flowed through the old prison yard, down by Washington street, through the West estate, where John West and later his son-in-law, Senator E. H. Rollins, long lived, and crossed Main street near Ford's foundry, where used to be a deep ravine. Scholars who attended the Merrimack grammar school thirty years ago used to linger on Washington street to watch this beautiful brook, then visible on the Elwell property and in the Gilbert garden, though it had been forced to flow underground the rest of its course.



The West and Rollins House.

Gray squirrels and partridges were once abundant, and the latter remain with us. Before the Merrimack became choked by dams, quantities of shad and salmon were caught in pots and nets. These fish ran up the river in the spring, leaped the falls, and deposited their spawn in northern waters. The runs divided at Franklin, and the salmon always went up the Pemigewasset river, because they liked the cooler water, while the shad kept to the Winnipesaukee. Garvin's falls was a great place for these fish. People salted down salmon by the barrelful in those days; codfish was a comparative luxury. John M. Hill (1821–1900) said that he remembered the apprentices' indentures, printed by his father, the late Governor Hill, in the thirties and forties, in which the specification was made that the apprentices should not be required to eat salmon more than twice a week at their masters' tables.

The mention of game suggests home-bred poultry, and recalls an anecdote over which two generations have laughed. Benjamin Gale, the taverner, was one day carving a fowl whose joints obstinately refused to be dismembered. Turning to his wife he said, "This hen is tougher'n old Granny Shute." Why, Mr. Gale," responded his spouse, "you should not speak disrespectfully of Granny Shute. Her father planted the first corn ever raised in Concord." "Good'n God'n," rejoined her husband, with his characteristic expletive, "this must 'a' been the chicken that scratched it up!"

For vegetables our early townspeople raised cabbages, beets, potatoes, squashes, or whatever could be stored in the cellars to keep all winter. Turnips were grown on burnt land. The fresh green things,

so much prized now, were unattainable then. Elderly people remember when tomatoes as eatables were non-existent. The plants were cultivated as garden ornaments for the sake of the little red fruit or berry the size of the end of one's thumb, and surrounded by a dry husk. These were called love apples. Celery was first known as lovage, unsuitable for the table, and lettuce belongs to this generation.

When everybody had a farm, or at least a garden, pickling and preserving occupied much more time than they do now. People who were familiar in their childhood with the pantries and store-closets of Mrs. Richard Bradley, Mrs. (Governor) Hill, and other notable housewives, well remember the jars and firkins of cucumber pickles, purple cabbage, and mangoes, prepared by these good ladies every fall. The mango was the most delicious of all, and its taste is unknown to the present generation. It was a small melon, whose inside was scooped out, the cavity filled with all kinds of spices, cinnamon, allspice, clove, nutmeg, horse-radish and the like, and the whole tied up and steeped in a vinegar pickle.

Preserves were always made pound for pound, equal parts of fruit and sugar. Strawberries and other small fruits and quinces were treated in this way. The quince was the richest of all, and so rich that its delicious flavor was often diluted with preparations of pears and apples. Brandy peaches, it must be confessed, were a favorite confection with people who could afford such luxuries. For every-day use and for "pie timber," quantities of apples and blueberries were dried. The making of mince meat continues even unto this day, but people do not now bake their whole winter's supply of pies at Thanksgiving time and freeze them up to last through the season. Boiled cider apple sauce was made in the fall and again in the spring when it was time to overhaul the cellar and pick out the specked fruit.

The hog killing was an important autumnal ceremony. The butcher came to the barn and the killing and dressing were done on the premises. Much of the work, like trying out the lard and making sausages, was brought into the house. A pig will yield a greater variety of food than any other animal. The backs and bellies were salted and formed the staple of the family pork barrel. The hams were smoked over a cob fire. The spare ribs, or "speribs," furnished the principal roast meat for the winter. Head cheese, scraps, harslet (heart and liver), baked cheek, souse (pigs' feet boiled), were other preparations made from the inexhaustible swine, and some of these were very good, as the farmers of to-day can testify.

Until the invention of stoves, all roast meats were turned on spits

before an open fire. The Dutch oven, made of tin, was a useful arrangement because that sheltered the roast on one side, while the spit could be turned with freedom. People who have known this style of cooking declare that meats are never properly roasted unless before an open fire; when put in the oven they are simply baked.

It is possible in these times to buy every kind of cooked food, sauce or vegetable ready for use, neatly done up in a paper box, a tin can, or a glass jar. It is hard for us to realize that our grandparents were unable to obtain even the common necessities except in their crudest form. Salt was the great *desideratum* of the early settlers, but people whose memories go back to the early decades of the nineteenth century will tell you that it could be bought only in the solid or rock form. Grinding or pounding the salt for table use was one of the wearisome tasks of childhood. Cream of tartar did not exist, but the use of sour milk was universal. This was so generally understood that old recipes are always careful to specify new milk if that kind is needed. Soda came in the shape of pearl-ash, made by refining potash, which was leached from ashes. A potashery was an important feature of every hamlet. The one in Concord was located just north of Ferry lane, and was managed by Jonathan Herbert.

The table furniture of our ancient town was as primitive as the food. In the eighteenth century wooden bowls, platters, and spoons of home whittling were common. Pewter plates and dishes represented cherished possessions brought from their Massachusetts homes by the early settlers. Thrifty housewives usually had half a dozen thin silver teaspoons about the size of our after-dinner coffee spoons. Often there was no other silver in the house. As the settlement increased in numbers and intercourse with the outer world became less difficult, and especially after some Concord men gat themselves wives from Portsmouth, Boston, or other great metropolitan centers, foreign luxuries began to creep in. Of course, all silver was solid in those days, and it was hand-wrought into rather cumbrous vessels like tankards, porringers, and the like. Weight was of more value than workmanship; the "heft" was the thing considered. Probably a pair of those old flagons contained more actual metal than the hundred elaborate trifles that constitute a collection of modern bridal presents.

Silver forks seem a latter-day refinement, for in Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Life" he speaks of silver forks and napkins when he was studying in Paris, in 1835, as elegancies to which he was unused at home. If a minister's son, a descendant of the Wendells and the Quincys, brought up in the refined circles of Cambridge, looked upon such matters as novel, it is not likely that they were familiar in a

little New Hampshire village, even though it were the capital of the state. Steel forks, two- or three-tined, and steel knives were in common use up to the time of the Civil War. Children in well bred families were taught how to eat with their knives, that is, to put the blade into their mouths with the back, not the edge, toward the lip. All this has changed, and the rise of silver plating has happily abolished the old scouring brick.

Beside the preparation of food, which has just been described, the women had plenty of other occupation. The making of soft soap and of candles were two necessary duties. Every family had its leach tub, with the bottom perforated with small holes. This was filled with ashes through which water was poured, making lye. The lye was boiled with grease, producing that slippery, yellow compound formerly applied to soiled clothes and kitchen floors. Candle-making occurred when a "beef critter" was killed. One method was to stretch the wicks across a tub and pour melted tallow over them. A little tallow was poured at a time and allowed to cool, and then the process was repeated until the candle had become swollen to sufficient size. "Dip" candles made in this way were long and irregular, and it was thought a great improvement when tin moulds came into use. The wick was drawn through the middle of the mould and fastened at either end, and then the tallow was poured in.

The hands of women were not idle in the afternoon, but were occupied with work which could be carried on while they were sitting down, or when company was present. The girl was taught in her earliest teens to prepare for the future household. Some of us to-day cherish yellow homespun blankets, or woolen sleeping sheets, or blue and white coverlets woven by our grandmothers for the furnishing of their four-post mahogany bedsteads. Those who have the embroidered valances with gaily-colored flowers and birds, as brilliant as when first wrought, are fortunate indeed. Mrs. Betsey Pearson Marston (1806–1903), the venerable mother of George Marston, said that in her youth girls wove bed-ticking as well as sheets, tablecloths, and towels. They wove woolen cloth for winter gowns and aprons. The wool was sheared from the sheep, carded into rolls, spun and woven at home, and then the cloth was taken to the fuller's to be dyed and dressed. When Mrs. Marston taught school the embroidering of samplers was one of the regular branches of instruction. Patchwork quilts of endless variety were made in leisure hours, and no girl was thought ready to be married until she had knit a pillow-case full of stockings. Even in the last generation every bride with a suitable "fitting out" brought to her new home several "comfortables" covered with chintz and lined with cotton batting,

also some "live geese" feather beds, made and filled with her own hands.

Before passing to modern times it may be well to recount the changes made in supplying heat, light, and water for houses. The earliest method of getting fire was by striking the flint and steel. Every family kept this simple apparatus, as well as a box of tinder or scorched linen for the spark to ignite. When the fire was once started in the fireplace, it was expected to keep for days, because the coals were always covered with ashes at night. When the coals were dead in the morning or the supply of tinder had given out, it was not an uncommon thing to go to the neighbors to "borrow fire." Lyman D. Stevens, born in 1821, remembers when a boy being sent on such errands, which were doubtless familiar to his contemporaries. The fire was usually carried by a lighted candle enclosed in a perforated tin lantern. This was the only form of lantern till glass and oil became common.

The early settlers used pitch-pine knots for an illumination until they were able to make dipped and moulded candles. Phosphorus matches were introduced about 1835 or later. The first lamps burned whale or sperm oil. The latter was a choice variety, procured from the head of the sperm whale, and gave a soft, clear light. The whale oil was superseded by camphene, a highly inflammable liquid; and when petroleum was discovered, kerosene came into vogue. The first kerosene known in Concord, somewhere in the fifties, sold for one dollar and fifty cents a gallon. It was called Downer's oil, and was made from Albert coal mined at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Kerosene sells now for a few cents a gallon. The Concord Gas company was established in 1853, and incandescent electric lamps were introduced into houses about 1890, though Concord streets and stores were lighted by electricity ten years earlier.

The early settlers built their dwellings near springs of water, and when these were not available, they dug wells. The primitive well had a sweep with a heavy weight at one end to balance the rising bucket. Such sweeps have almost entirely disappeared about Concord, but there is a fine one still located near the old Locke place on Christian Shore in East Concord. The inside of this well is lined with delicate green ferns, and a glance down its cool depths makes the drink of water even more refreshing. Refrigerators are a modern luxury, and housewives of the last generation used to keep their butter down the well in hot weather. After the sweeps were given up, the wells were run by a windlass. This mode of raising water is not so picturesque or is it any easier, but it takes less room. A well with a windlass stands in front of the Deacon Benjamin

Farnum place, at West Concord, where his son Charles now lives, and in many other places outside the city proper. When pumps were set in the kitchen, 1820–'30, and people did not have to go out-doors to draw water, it was thought that housework was much simplified, but some families on Main street continued to use wells and do without wet sinks until after 1850.

The first aqueduct in Concord was built by Amariah Pierce, who conveyed water from a spring on the hill through logs in which an auger hole was longitudinally bored. In 1858, or thereabouts, Nathan Call's water-works supplied water from springs in lead pipes. A big cistern was set in the customer's kitchen, and the water flowed constantly into this through a fine gauge. If the cistern became full, an overflow pipe conveyed the surplus to a trough in the barn for watering the horse and cow. Subsequently, Nathaniel White constructed a larger system, taking the water from springs and from Little pond. The city water-works brought Long pond into our faucets in 1872.

We are coming now to modern times. Social customs change so gradually that it is difficult to set a boundary between the old and the new. For the sake of convenience, let us consider the old era as extending about one hundred years after the settlement of the town, or until 1825 or 1835. The principal actors of that time sleep in the Old North burying-ground. We know of their ways and manners by tradition or record. The modern period embraces the last seventy years, and is all included within the memory of elderly people now living. About the beginning of the modern era, the town began to lose its homogeneity. The Old North church ceased to be the common meeting-place. Dr. McFarland was the last minister settled by the town. When Dr. Bouton was called, in 1825, it was to a parish instead of a township. New denominations were arising, and even the Old North itself did not long remain intact.

The growth of population demanded greater accommodations, and the establishment of the South church, in 1837, was preceded and followed by the separation of the west and the east parishes from the parent organization. The location of the state house (1816) on its present site instead of on the court-house lot was another blow to the North-enders; and when the railway station was finally set near its present location (it was once hoped that the Northern Railroad would have a station in the rear of the Pecker garden, now owned by Dr. W. G. Carter), it was seen that the town was growing, and growing to the southward.

The railroad came to Concord in 1842. This brought about many social changes. The introduction of the Irish as domestic servants

came soon after. In course of time, most well-to-do families began to keep, and still continue to keep, one girl or maid of all work. Until the Civil War, the regular wage of the "hired girl" was one dollar and fifty cents a week. In cases where she was expected to milk the cow, the stipend was raised to one dollar and seventy-five cents. Double the sum first mentioned is the lowest price now paid a maid of all work, four dollars is not unusual, and the trade on her side often does not include the Monday's washing. If a modern domestic were asked to milk a cow, she might say that she had never seen such an animal. Yet thirty or even twenty years ago almost as many families kept cows as kept horses, and every house of any pretension had a stable. It also had a garden and a well, but shaved and sand-papered lawns were unknown.

The old-fashioned gardens have been superseded by turf and trim shrubbery, more finished, perhaps, but somehow without the quaint, old-time charm. Substantial houses forty or fifty years ago had a front yard, a side yard, and a back yard. If the mistress were fond of flowers and the grounds were very much ornamented, there might be two rectangular flower-beds edged with brick on either side of the front walk. The side yard might have a set of flower-beds, interlocked in elaborate fashion, and bordered with box or pinks, those old-fashioned, double, very pink pinks, sweet smelling, with narrow gray-green leaves and stems. Inside the beds were double buttercups, purple columbines, marigolds, hollyhocks, dahlias, garden heliotrope, spiderwort, day lilies, honesty, white and damask roses, sweet williams, and bachelors' buttons.

The garden of Mrs. (General) Davis, at the northeast corner of State and Franklin streets, was of this type, and to childish eyes it seemed an earthly paradise. Her house had a little square bay window to the south, filled with flowers and birds, the first conservatory in town. On her broad piazza, covered with hop vines, was a well whose iron-bound bucket reached down to a spring of the coldest and purest water. Her pleasant home is now occupied by W. G. C. Kimball. Another garden, whose flower and vegetable beds were marvels of neatness and thrifty growth, belonged to the late Judge Asa Fowler, when he lived in the house which he built at the North end, No. 234 North Main street, now occupied by Frank S. Streeter. On the south side of this house was a sunken enclosure, reached by stone steps, where Mrs. Fowler cultivated beds of tulips and other flowers.

People in those days had a thought to utility as well as beauty, and in many gardens, even on Main street, the side yard contained pear trees, grape-vines, strawberries, and even corn and other veg-

etables. The back yard was usually bordered by the woodshed, clothes-lines, and hen pen. Whatever the grounds were, they were always—except when under shiftless ownership—enclosed by substantial palings. Our ancestors had the wholesome English horror of being exposed to the street, and would as soon have removed the sides of their houses as taken down their fences.

Perhaps nothing has more greatly affected our style of living than the change in heating apparatus. About 1840 the old fireplaces began to be bricked up and air-tight stoves came in vogue; these were thought to be heating agents of marvelous efficiency and economy. The first furnace introduced at the North end, and perhaps the first in town, appeared about 1860. The fire was built every morning and went out at night. It would have been thought unwarrantable extravagance to let it burn continuously. Anthracite coal appeared about this time; but stoves continued to be used, and halls, bedrooms, in fact, every place but the sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen, went unheated except on special occasions; yet people entertained in those days as much as they do now. Everybody was used to superheated rooms and cold entries, and nobody complained of draughts. Steam heat became common about 1880, and by that time people began to understand that the gain in heat meant loss of air, and now the old fireplaces, on a diminished scale, appear in all the modern houses.

The tea party and the large general party were the two styles of entertainment in the middle of the nineteenth century. Now everything is specialized. We have progressive whist parties, chafing-dish parties, dances (usually in halls), afternoon teas, *musicales*, receptions, luncheons, club meetings *ad infinitum*—we are even beginning to undertake that last refinement of civilization, the formal evening dinner; guests are invited to a specific entertainment. But when our mothers gave a party it was a party. All invitations were verbal and delivered in person, and two or three days' notice was considered sufficient to gather the whole local world.

The supper was the hostess's chief care. There were no caterers in Concord a generation ago. Every article of food was prepared under the mistress's eye, and all the choice sorts by her own hands. For tea parties, hot biscuit, tongue or other cold meats, cheese, preserves, tarts, custards or jellies, a variety of cake, tea and coffee, were considered all-sufficient. Salads were unknown, and escalloped oysters were thought good enough to set before a president or an ex-president. For "stand-up" parties the dishes were fewer, the slippery and juicy ones were omitted, and, when ice cream came in, it was considered a delicacy that could give glory to any feast. Middle-

aged people, brought up in very comfortable circumstances, remember when sardines were a scarce luxury. A banana was hardly seen in town before 1860, and until after the Centennial this now common fruit could not be bought in Concord for less than ten cents apiece.

The former style of serving food was very different from that now in fashion. Until the last few years the French or Russian way of serving meals in courses was unheard of. Our parents were of the opinion that nothing looked so well on the table as something to eat. They would not have considered a pot of earth supporting a few feeble fronds a suitable ornament for a feast, even if it were enclosed in a silver dish and set on an embroidered centerpiece. The dinner hour was twelve or one o'clock, and this has never been changed by old residents. Forty years ago there were but two Concord houses which observed any other custom. An ex-minister to Switzerland dined in solitary state at three o'clock, and a family from Massachusetts, living on South street, whose unaccustomed style and elegance dazzled the town for a few years, kept the same hour. Until after the Civil War, evening dinners were unknown to society in Boston.

The social life of Concord has always been interesting and distinctive. There is a modern tendency to measure the importance of a town by the size of its population, which is a mistake, unless it is purely a commercial center. Since Concord became the permanent capital in 1816 (most of the sessions of the legislature were held here after 1782), it has drawn to itself whatever is noteworthy in the state. Though it may not equal Portsmouth and Exeter and other coast towns in aristocratic traditions and old memories of foreign trade, and though it may have a less exclusively intellectual tone than a village dominated by a college, there are probably few places in the country where the general social life is so agreeable and stimulating. This is due, in a measure, to the large proportion of official society.

A president has dwelt among us, both before and after his term of office, also a secretary of the navy. Representatives to foreign courts, Judge Nathaniel G. Upham and Hon. George G. Fogg, have had their homes here. During the last eighty years, eight governors, Morril, Harvey, Hill, Baker, Gilmore, Harriman, Stearns, and Rollins, and eight United States senators, Thomas W. Thompson (1814–'17), David L. Morril (1816–'22), Franklin Pierce, Isaac Hill, Edward H. Rollins, George G. Fogg, William E. Chandler, and Jacob H. Gallinger, have been at some period of their lives among our permanent residents. The state officials, secretary, treasurer, adjutant-general, and others, always live in town, while the succession of judges of the supreme court is past counting. Every man of official prominence in

the state who does not belong in Concord has occasion to come here frequently, and the sight of the governor or a congressman on the street excites no more awe or curiosity than that of any of the ministers of our churches.

Among other influences which have contributed to the character of the city may be mentioned the rather negative, yet nevertheless important, one of religious toleration. Concord has been happily free from the strangling bigotry which has afflicted so many other places. The ministers of the Old North, which for nearly a hundred years was the town church, have been broad-minded men, wise and liberal for their generation. Though the town has not always been more hospitable to anti-slavery agitators and other prophets of the truth than some cities of greater renown, it cannot be said that our history on the whole has been disfigured by any serious persecution. For the past sixty years a variety of religious denominations (nine at the present time, with houses of worship more than double that number), have flourished side by side in peace and harmony. This liberal atmosphere is probably the result of the high general intelligence of the community; at any rate, it is something for which we should all be grateful.

Moneyed men, and those in a position to know, declare that Concord is a wealthy city in proportion to its population; but there is little ostentation in living. There are really no show houses in town. Domestic service has not been specialized further than cook and "second girl." About thirty families at the present time, exclusive of those who employ children's nurses, keep two maid-servants. Many of these households have also a man who acts as coachman and general choreman. Some families keep a man who have but one maid. It would be misleading to imply that the number of servants constitutes any line of social demarkation. There are no large houses in Concord, and no rooms built especially for company. This probably accounts for the popularity of the afternoon tea, which has flourished for the last twenty years. It is the only form of entertainment by which a hostess can gather all her acquaintances under her own roof. When people wish to entertain in a more elaborate manner it has been the custom for the last thirty years for a number of ladies, usually four, to engage the Eagle hotel, and send out cards for a big reception and ball. These "syndicate" parties occur at infrequent intervals, and constitute our most brilliant and expensive social functions.

Much of the wealth of Concord is inherited or has been gained by slow accumulation, and its owners, following the frugal ways of their fathers, have a wholesome conservatism about spending it. The

social tone of our city is wholly unlike that of towns where everybody lives in a rented or mortgaged house, and yearly spends the last cent of his salary. Some very aged people who could remember when there was practically but one thoroughfare in Concord, and State street, then unnamed, was spoken of simply as the "back street," used to say that the North end was always the court end of the town. But any such distinction disappeared long ago, and now North, South, and West ends and the center associate on a common level. As illustrating the sudden development of the West end since that branch of the street railway was opened in 1891, it may be remarked that fifty years ago the late Governor Hill owned some of the region beyond White park and used it for a cow pasture. Its value was reckoned at about five dollars an acre. The same land sells now at the rate of five thousand dollars an acre.

In any capital the assembling of the legislature means a marked increase in social life. When 'Lection came annually in June, it was the season to which everybody looked forward. The whole town blossomed out. The streets of Concord, under their beautiful arching elms, are never so lovely as at this time, and everybody sat and walked out-doors. The seating of the governor was quite an imposing event, especially when it was accompanied by the parade of the Horse Guards, a company of cavalry whose resplendent scarlet uniforms enlivened the town from 1860 to 1865. Everybody gave parties in June. Elderly ladies have spoken of the term of Governor Samuel Dinsmoor, Jr., of Keene (1849–'52), as especially brilliant. The governor and his wife were quite elegant people, and there were parties every night. The social world was not so large then, and a private house could entertain it all.

The Governor's Horse Guards deserve more than a passing notice. They were considered the handsomest cavalry company in the United States in their day. The uniform and equipment of each member cost about one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The uniform was of the pattern of the French Hussars, and consisted of blue broadcloth pantaloons with yellow stripes, a blue jacket tightly buttoned and trimmed with yellow silk cord, a flying jacket or dolman of scarlet ornamented with gold, and a tall red cap or busby with pompon in front. The red dolmans and caps made a striking appearance when a company of one hundred were parading through the streets. The Horse Guards were organized in Concord, November 10, 1859, but the corps included members from all parts of the state. Company A was the Concord section, and numbered about fifty men. Its successive captains were Colonel John H. George, (Senator) Edward H. Rollins, and Calvin C. Webster. Gust Walker of Con-

cord was at one time captain of Company B, though that was composed chiefly of out-of-town men. The colonels of the corps were George Stark of Nashua and Henry O. Kent of Lancaster.

The annual ball, a famous social occasion, was held on the second Wednesday in January, in Phenix or Eagle hall, which was elaborately decorated by Beal of Boston. *The New Hampshire Statesman* says of the first ball, January 9, 1861, that it lasted until five o'clock in the morning, and that one hundred and sixty couples participated. Hall's band of Boston furnished the music for the parades, because they could play on horseback. Many noted guests from out of town came to the annual dinners and balls. The company was an expensive one, but it lasted all through the trying times of the war, and finally suspended December 20, 1865, after six annual parades and five balls. The streets of Concord were never so brilliant as when Colonel Josiah B. Sanborn, Major Jonathan E. Lang, Colonel Abel Herbert Bellows, (Governor) Natt Head of Hooksett, and others of their compeers, were prancing about in their flying red cloaks on Election day. The corps was not lacking in patriotism, however. At the opening of the war they sent Calvin C. Webster, one of the officers, as a delegate to President Lincoln, offering their services to the Union, agreeing to furnish their own horses and to pay their expenses to Washington. Lincoln sent Mr. Webster to General Scott, who thanked him but said there would be no need of their services, as the war would not last more than three months, and cavalry would be useless.

For twenty years, beginning with Governor Cheney's example in 1876, it was the custom for most of the chief executives to give a public reception at the Eagle hotel or other suitable place. These receptions were conducted on a scale of great liberality, with music, flowers, and supper worthy of a private ball. Some of the notably brilliant affairs were those given by Governors Currier, Sawyer, Tuttle, Smith, and Busiel. Invitations were put in the papers, and anybody in the state felt free to accept. The generosity of the hosts, who often spent more than the entire gubernatorial salary upon this entertainment for the people, finally proved the destruction of the function. In some cases the hospitality was so abused by the crowds that it was impossible to preserve the decorum due such an occasion. With the inauguration of Governor Ramsdell (1897) it was felt that the time had come for a change, and a handsome subscription ball, with tickets at five dollars for each couple, was held in the opera house. Similar affairs were given for Governors Rollins, Jordan, and Bachelder in Phenix hall, and the "governor's reception," thus modified and shorn of its old-time dimensions, bids fair to continue a feature of our legislative winters.

While giving so much space to the entertainments of adults, it would hardly be fair to omit the juvenile festivities. For the last thirty years the high school graduating dance has been an important feature of every June. Known at first as a "levee" (pronounced lev*ee*) and later as a reception, it has supplanted the promenade concert of earlier years. It is under the exclusive management of the graduating class, whose invitations are always in great demand. But the event of the children's year is the Unitarian May party. Founded in 1859 by Mrs. Asa Fowler, it has maintained undiminished popularity for nearly half a century. Begun as a May breakfast, it soon changed into an afternoon and evening affair. The children's march in the afternoon might almost be called a baby parade, for children of different sizes are arranged in regular gradation down to the little tots barely able to walk. Although under Unitarian auspices the festival belongs to the whole town, and the participants in the May-pole dance may come from any religious denomination. It may be mentioned, in passing, that at the time this festival started, the Unitarian was almost the only church that would have permitted dancing at a parish gathering.

The mention of May day suggests the peculiar mode of celebration that has been practised by Concord boys for the last fifty years. This is to usher in, not the dawn, but the darkest hours that precede it, by the blowing of instruments, elsewhere known as fish horns. Many a middle-aged man will recall the pride he felt in the days of his youth if he was the first to waken the neighborhood by a blast just after midnight. Usually the boys deputed one of their number to go around and "toot" his horn through the keyhole of the front door where the others slept, and when all were aroused, they paraded the streets till breakfast time. The reason of this demoniac chorus on the first of May has never been explained.

Social life and domestic customs are so largely under the control of women that no chapter on this topic would be complete without a special word in relation to woman's changed work and opportunities. It seems a long way from the days of the spinning wheel which was accompanied by a distaff to the days of the spinning-wheel whose progress is measured by a cyclometer; but some elderly people have seen both machines manipulated by Concord women. The spinster has forever disappeared, but the bicycle girl appears to have come to stay.

It is a simple statement to say that the first woman physician, Dr. Julia Wallace-Russell, permanently to locate in Concord, came here in 1878; but that fact marks a milestone in our progress. Others since then have also engaged in successful practice. Dr. Jane Eliza-

beth Hoyt is the first Concord-born woman to establish herself here as a physician.

An old resident, whose life covered eighty-seven years of the nineteenth century, said that in his school-days no girl was expected to study farther in arithmetic than the four elementary rules. The female mind was thought unworthy to share in full even the meager privileges of the "deestrick" schools. This man lived to see his niece (the writer) graduate from Vassar in 1881, the first Concord girl to take the baccalaureate degree. Almost as many girls as boys are now annually fitted for college at our high school.

It was years after the whole teaching force of Concord, save the principal of the high school, was feminine before a woman, Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth (Vassar, 1870), was elected a member of the board of education (1890). Six years later she had Mrs. Susan J. (Wentworth) Woodward as coadjutor, and now three women, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill, and Mrs. Alice M. Nims, serve on the board. Women were granted school suffrage in 1878, and after the first few years, when it took some courage to face the novelty of the situation, they have attended the annual meeting in numbers equal to the men. Miss Grace Blanchard (Smith, 1882), the first woman to hold municipal office, became the accomplished and efficient city librarian in 1895.

The average woman of the last generation found her chief recreation in sewing societies; now she belongs to clubs. The Woman's Edition of the *Monitor*, issued on Decoration day, 1896, undertook to enumerate all the clubs and philanthropic organizations in Concord managed by women (exclusive of church societies). The number found was thirty-nine, and many new ones have been formed since then. A notable literary club was that started in the winter of 1876–'77 in connection with the lectures of Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, then a resident of our city. Among the active members were Mrs. Charles C. Pearson, Mrs. John M. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Eastman, Mrs. William H. Bartlett, Mrs. John Abbott, Mrs. J. N. Patterson, Mrs. Martha Bouton Cilley, Mrs. Albert B. Woodworth, Mrs. George E. Jenks, Mrs. Sarah M. K. Adams, Mrs. Franklin Low, Mrs. Sarah Neal Harris, Mrs. Helen Mar Bean, Mrs. William M. Chase, Misses Clara M. Fowler, Elizabeth S. Stevens, Minnie W. Fiske, Susan B. Walker, Frances K. Adams, and Frances M. Abbott. The club met about at houses, but it was largely under the direction of Judge Fowler, whose library and hospitable home were ever at its service. As lecturer, author, and leader in social progress, Mrs. Woolson was the most widely known woman who has ever lived in town, and the influence exercised upon

the intellectual life of Concord by her and her husband, Moses Woolson, for many years a teacher here, was marked and permanent.

Among the most distinctive of our societies are the ten Shakespeare clubs, which have a room set apart for their exclusive use in the Fowler Library building (1888), probably the only room of the kind in the country. Each club, except the Warwick, which admitted both men and women, has a membership limited to sixteen women. The original Shakespeare club, the oldest literary society now existing in town, was founded in 1877 by Mrs. Sargent C. Whitcher (now Mrs. Torrey of Charlestown, Mass.). Mrs. Lyman D. Stevens has been its continuous president. The Stratford club was founded in 1883 by Mrs. Ezekiel Morrill. Its presidents have been Mrs. Ai B. Thompson, Mrs. Sarah E. Hamilton, Mrs. Ezekiel Morrill, Mrs. Shadrach C. Morrill, Mrs. Susan J. (Wentworth) Woodward, Miss Frances M. Abbott, and Mrs. A. D. Ayling. The Avon club, also founded in 1883, has had for presidents, Miss Helen McG. Ayers, Mrs. James E. Minot, Mrs. Anna E. Clarke, Mrs. Nathan F. Carter, and Miss Annie A. McFarland. The As You Like It club, at first called the Juniors, was founded in 1884. Miss Edith P. Minot has been its president.

The Warwick club was founded in 1885 by Miss Susan G. Perkins and Miss Jennie L. Bouton (Mrs. John Smythe Fogg). During the fifteen years of its existence, this club has numbered many of the prominent men and women of Concord among its members. Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts was for many years its president. On the membership list have been the names of Amos Hadley, William P. Fiske, Mrs. Helen M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Rollins, Mrs. William Pickering Hill, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Lyford, Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Porter, Rev. and Mrs. Howard F. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah B. Sanborn, Mrs. Oliver Pillsbury, Charles R. Corning, and Mrs. Maria L. Gove. The Monday Evening club was founded in 1888 by Miss M. Isabel Eastman (Mrs. Styll of Newport, Tenn.). The presidents have been Miss Mary J. Sanborn, Mrs. Frank M. Knowles, Mrs. Charles P. Clough, Mrs. George W. Weeks, Mrs. Loren M. Richardson, Mrs. Lewis B. Hoit, and Miss Ada L. Fuller. The Hathaway club was founded in 1894 by Miss Isabel S. Dana and Miss Maude B. Binet. Its presidents have been Miss Binet, Mrs. George B. Lauder, Miss Jessie M. Williams, Miss J. Blanche Newhall, Mrs. Arthur L. Willis, Miss Effie M. Thorndike, and Miss Anne M. Kendall. The Twelfth Night club was founded in 1895. Its presidents have been Mrs. George L. Williams, Mrs. Frank H. George, Mrs. William D. Wallace, and Miss Mary A. Gage, with Miss Sarah F. Sanborn as leader. The

Cymbeline club was founded in 1895. The presidents have been Misses Mary E. Sullivan, Mary E. Keenan, Harriet I. Parkhurst, and Agnes Mitchell. The Merry Wives club was founded in 1896 by Miss Martha J. Noyes. Its presidents have been Miss Noyes, Mrs. Annie D. Adams, Mrs. Nellie L. Cloudman, Mrs. M. Rose Greeley, Mrs. Clara A. Sargent, Miss Margaret F. Gallinger, Mrs. Florence B. Gould, and Mrs. Mabel Ordway.

The Woman's clubs of Concord and of Penacook are the two largest societies in town. The Concord Woman's club, founded in 1893 by Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, numbers two hundred and twenty-five active and forty associate members. The presidents have been Mrs. Streeter, Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Mrs. Mary P. Woodworth, Mrs. Alice M. Nims, Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill, Mrs. Fanny E. Minot. A detailed description of this club is given in another article. The Woman's club of Penacook was founded in 1896 as the Current Events club, but its name was afterwards changed to indicate its enlarged scope. Its presidents have been Miss M. Annie Fiske, Mrs. Sarah E. (Abbott) Sanders, Mrs. Martha J. Buxton, Mrs. Grace Brown, and Mrs. Ida Harris. The membership is limited to seventy-five, and the club meetings offer lectures and papers on literature, art, science, and social progress, with an occasional musical entertainment and an annual reception.

The out-door clubs deserve special mention. Perhaps nothing would have astonished our ancestors more than a club-house built by twenty-five women for athletic and social recreation. We have two such houses in Concord. In 1896 the Outing club constructed the pretty Camp Weetamoo on an elevation overlooking the Merrimack, three miles south of the state house. It is believed to have been the first house of its kind in the country. The presidents of this club have been Dr. Maude Kent, Miss Mary Niles, Mrs. Arthur H. Knowlton, Miss Caroline S. Stewart, and Miss Lena M. Minot. Miss Nellie S. Abbott has been the continuous secretary-treasurer. The Country club, founded in 1897, built an attractive house on the banks of the Contoocook and opened it with a large reception on July 1 of that year. The chairmen of the board of directors have been Miss Ella R. Holden, Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft, Mrs. Howard A. Kimball, and Mrs. Frank W. Rollins; the secretaries, Miss Abba G. Fiske, Mrs. Willis D. Thompson, and Miss Harriet L. Huntress. Bicycling, canoeing, and snowshoeing for women have been greatly promoted by these clubs: and countless parties have been entertained at their hospitable houses. The Wild Flower club, founded in 1896, which takes weekly tramps from April to October, has done much to make its members acquainted with the scenery about Concord, as well as

with the great variety of wild flowers (over four hundred blossoming plants) to be found here. The presidents of this club have been Mrs. A. P. Chesley and Mrs. I. A. Hill, and the secretaries, Miss Frances M. Abbott and Miss Sarah F. Sanborn. The Beaver Meadow golf links, in which men and women are equally interested, date from 1897. A detailed account of this club, with pictures of its own house and the Weetamoo and Country club-houses, may be found on page 584.

A chapter would not suffice to do justice to all the excellent philanthropic organizations managed by Concord women, but brief mention must be made of the Concord Female Charitable society, founded in 1812 by Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland, wife of the third minister of the Old North church. This seems to preserve more of the historic flavor and old-time customs than anything else in Concord. Its annual meeting and supper, once the great event of the winter, is now but one out of a multitude of social occasions; but whoever misses the reading of that ancient constitution and the sight of the dear, white-capped old ladies gathered from far and near, and fails to partake of the super-excellent supper, the pride of generations of Concord housewives, ought to know that he has lost a great deal.

Another honored organization is the Concord Female Benevolent society, founded by the ladies of the Unitarian church in 1835. Its purpose is similar to that of the Female Charitable society, whose management was confined to members of the evangelical churches. Mrs. Sampson Bullard was the first directress and Miss Mary Ann Downing (1825–1903), during forty years of her noble and useful life, was the president. The Seamen's Friends society was founded in 1832 by Mrs. Ezra Carter and her sister, Miss Selina Clark (Mrs. George Minot). These ladies had come from Portsmouth, and the needs of the seafaring men appealed especially to them. This society has done great service during its long existence. Mrs. Minot, who has been ever active in its welfare, is the only one of the original members now living. The Union Missionary society, founded in 1866, at the home of Mrs. Benjamin E. Badger, unites women of various churches in spreading the Christian religion among pagan races. The first president was Miss Mary Hamilton (Mrs. Chase of Lawrence, Mass.). Mention of many helpful organizations connected with individual churches, also of secret societies, must be omitted here.

Other excellent clubs and societies, which, like bills in the legislature, can be read by their titles only, are: The Fortnightly, the Bible Fortnightly, the Schiller, the Dante, the Clio, the Concordia, the Flower Mission, the Charity Circle, the Ramabai Circle (for women in India), the Rumford Chapter of the D. A. R., the District

Nursing association, the Equal Suffrage association, and the W. C. T. U. The good work of the latter society has been described in another chapter. The leading spirit of the Suffrage association has been Mrs. Armenia S. White, ever an active and fearless champion of temperance, anti slavery, and other reforms. The purport of many of the foregoing organizations is indicated by their titles. Many of the men's societies, like the Y. M. C. A., have woman's auxiliaries, which render valuable help.

Mention has previously been made on page 574 of Concord men and women who have engaged in literary work. Although Concord cannot claim a famous author, yet books have been issued by noted firms, and articles have appeared in leading magazines and reviews, bearing signatures of people who now dwell among us or who once walked our streets. The following names can be added to the previous list. Of former residents, Miss Emma E. Brown and Miss Clara M. Fowler, natives of Concord, but now living in Boston, passed their early life in this town. Miss Brown has published several books of biography and narrative poems, beside magazine articles; Miss Fowler is the author of brilliant letters of travel. Reverend and Mrs. Bradley Gilman, now of Springfield, Mass., lived here from 1886 to 1892. Mr. Gilman has written several successful juvenile books, also collections of short stories; Mrs. Gilman has done critical and biographical work. Edith Carpenter (Mrs. Bond Valentine Thomas), who died in New York city in 1901, was the author of two novels, a historical study, and one play.

For many years the meeting of the Old Charitable society occurred on the first Tuesday in January. Another important event about that time was the annual musical convention, conducted from 1864 to 1886 by John Holmes Morey and Benjamin B. Davis,—the former a leading teacher of the piano, and the latter, the last of the old-time singing masters. These conventions were held either in the old Eagle or the old Phenix hall, wherein banks of seats were built up from the stage to accommodate the chorus singers, who came from all parts of the state. Noted conductors and soloists were brought from Boston. The pianist was usually Mrs. Martha Dana Shepard of Ashland. The convention lasted four days, and grand concerts of classical music were given on Thursday and Friday evenings. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the entertainment of the children, and Henry Clay Barnabee, then in the dawn of his career, was a prime favorite as a humorous singer. These conventions did much to stimulate the musical taste, not only of Concord, but of the state. In later years their place has been supplied by symphony concerts under the leadership of Henri G. Blaisdell, the violinist, whose ability

as a conductor is known beyond the borders of New Hampshire, and by festivals under the auspices of the Concord Choral Union and Oratorio society (*pp.* 576, 577).

Concord of late years has been fortunate in having several gifted musical artists among her residents. In the seventies Dr. C. A. Guilmette, a learned and accomplished man, whose baritone voice was once famous in Europe, dwelt here and took an active part in musical circles. We are occasionally privileged to hear the beautiful soprano voice of Mrs. George Morrill Kimball, who, as Miss Louise Gage, was considered the finest choir singer in Boston. Milo Benedict, a pupil of Liszt, is a pianist with the touch of genius. Miss Jennie Dorothy Hoyle, the gifted violinist, lived here during 1895–'96, and may be said to have begun her concert career in Concord.

A word must be written about some of the Concord houses associated with noted people. The Walker parsonage at the North end and the Countess of Rumford house have already been mentioned. The fine old mansion, 24 South Spring street, now occupied by W. A. Stone, Jr., was for many years the home of William A. Kent, a courtly gentleman whose name is noted in the social annals of the town. In 1789, when a young man, he came to Concord from Charlestown, Mass., because his only sister had married Reverend Israel Evans. His home, originally located on Pleasant street, was the abode of hospitality. Lafayette was entertained there in 1825, Daniel Webster was a frequent guest, and in the north parlor, September 30, 1829, Ralph Waldo Emerson married his first wife, the beautiful Ellen Tucker, step-daughter of Colonel Kent. It must always be a matter of pride to our city that Emerson, the greatest name in American literature, filled the pulpit of the Unitarian church for a few months during the year 1828.

Emerson and Count Rumford are not the only famous men who married their first wives in Concord. In 1818 S. F. B. Morse, who later gained world-wide fame as the inventor of the electric telegraph, came to Concord bearing letters of introduction from his father, Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, pastor of the First Congregational church in Charlestown, Mass., to Dr. McFarland. Mr. Morse established himself here as a portrait painter. His inventive ability had even then begun to display itself, for there is record that the town purchased a fire engine of his design. Deacon Asa McFarland, in his "Recollections," quaintly says of him that he treated the town to three great surprises: First, by painting portraits of the inhabitants that could be recognized at sight; second, by courting and carrying off the prettiest girl in town; third, by bestowing the largest marriage fee on record up to that time. The young lady in question,

traditions of whose beauty and charm of manner have been handed down even to this generation, was Miss Lucretia Pickering Walker, great-granddaughter of the first minister. Her home was on the south corner of Main and Franklin streets, in the house still standing, though greatly changed, built by her father, Charles Walker. She was married in the north parlor of this house.

The name of President Pierce is associated with several houses in town. At one time he lived at 18 Montgomery street, in the house since occupied by the George Minot family. When elected to the presidency he was occupying the house on the south corner of Main and Thorndike streets, so long the home of Dr. Eames, rector of St. Paul's church. After his return from Washington he dwelt in the stately residence, 52 South Main street, where Joseph Wentworth (1818–1901) afterwards lived for thirty years. In this house Franklin Pierce died, October 8, 1869. President Pierce, at one time, contemplated building on a large plan. He bought the fine estate where the Odd Fellows' Home is now located, built a substantial stone wall and gateways, part of which remain, but he went no further; and Mount Vernon, on a smaller scale, and the deer park will forever remain unrealized.

Concord has been honored by the official visits of eight presidents: Monroe, July 18, 1817; Jackson, June 28, 1833; Polk, July 1, 1847; Pierce, October 2, 1856; Grant, August 25, 1869; Hayes, August 22, 1877; Harrison, August 15, 1889; Roosevelt, August 28, 1902. Three others who subsequently became president have also visited the town. Van Buren, then secretary of state, accompanied Jackson, and Buchanan came with Polk in a similar capacity. Lincoln passed through the town March 1, 1860, and made a stirring speech in Phenix hall, but few at that time had any conception of the part he was to play during the next five years. This incident of Jackson's visit may be worth recalling: The late Mrs. Robert E. Pecker, who died in 1887, was in 1833 living with her first husband, John Estabrook, in the house, 172 North Main street, subsequently occupied for forty years by Governor Onslow Stearns. She used to tell this story. President Jackson was entertained at the chief tavern, then known as the Eagle Coffee House. The resources of the tavern were hardly adequate to the occasion; in fact, no room was suitably furnished for such a guest; so they sent to Mrs. Estabrook and borrowed her best bed, a substantial mahogany, which was cheerfully loaned for the occasion.

Two vice-presidents have lived for a short time in town. William W. Estabrook, brother of John Estabrook, just mentioned, kept a dry goods store locally known as the "Great Eight," from its number

in Stickney's block; and it was in this store, about 1835, that Levi P. Morton served as clerk for a year or two. Henry Wilson attended the Concord Literary institute in 1837, and boarded in the family of Joseph Grover.

The house which furnished the bed for Jackson's visit afterwards entertained, under Governor Stearns's ownership, two presidents,—Grant and Hayes,—who spent the night under its roof. A large evening reception was given to President and Mrs. Grant in this house. The Hayes visit was particularly notable, for the president was accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, their sons, Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, and other officials. A banquet was held at the Eagle hotel during the day, and a brilliant reception was given the presidential party at the opera house in the evening. Another notable guest at the Stearns house was General William T. Sherman, then in the height of his fame, soon after the close of the Civil War.

So many other famous people, some of them more distinguished than the presidents, have visited Concord, that Major Henry McFarland well says, in his "Reminiscences of Sixty Years," that it would seem to be necessary only to take up one's stand on Main street to see the whole world go by. Probably no visit ever aroused more enthusiasm than that of Lafayette, in 1825, when the surviving Revolutionary soldiers held a reunion and a dinner under the state house elms. In 1866, on August 30, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase visited his niece, Mrs. J. Prentiss Tucker, in the house afterwards occupied by Bishop Niles, then standing opposite the court house. The reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Tucker in honor of their distinguished relative was an event of that social season.

Perhaps this chapter may fittingly close by mention of the oldest person who ever lived in town. Mrs. Jonathan Tenney, born in Newbury, Vt., December 8, 1795, died at West Concord, December 18, 1898, aged one hundred and three years and ten days. Her maiden name was Lydia Crane, and she was one of the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Crane of Bradford, Vt. The first fifty years of her life were passed in Vermont, but the last fifty were spent in Concord, at the pleasant homestead in District No. 4, on the hill back of the Kilburn Abbott place, Long Pond road. Mrs. Tenney was married in November, 1816, and went to live in Corinth, Vt. That was the famous cold year in which there was a frost every month. No corn ripened, consequently people had to do without Indian meal, a great deprivation in those days. Mrs. Tenney said they were obliged to use English grains, wheat, and barley. Mrs. Tenney's husband was a brother of Reverend Asa P. Tenney, long known as Priest Tenney,

of West Concord. Of Mrs. Tenney's nine children, all preceded her to the other world except her second son, Daniel, with whom she spent her last days. Her eldest son, Jonathan, is well remembered as principal for many years of Pembroke and Boscawen academies. Till the very end of life, Mrs. Tenney's physical vigor was remarkable. At the time Dr. Bouton's history was finished (1855), "Aunt" Lydia Elliot was living at the Borough at the age of one hundred and two. Without doubt Mrs. Elliot and Mrs. Tenney are the oldest people who have ever lived in Concord.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE ROLFE AND RUMFORD ASYLUM.

JOSEPH B. WALKER.

One of the most opulent and influential of Concord's earliest citizens was Colonel Benjamin Rolfe. He was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1710, and graduated at Harvard college in 1727. He came to Concord soon after its settlement, and from 1731 to 1770 was clerk of the proprietary. In 1737 he was made a clerk of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire boundary commission, appointed to determine the line between the two provinces. He was for many years town clerk of Rumford and Concord, a colonel of the provincial militia, and a representative in the general assembly. He possessed large business capacity, and was ever active, not only in his own affairs but in those of his town and province as well.

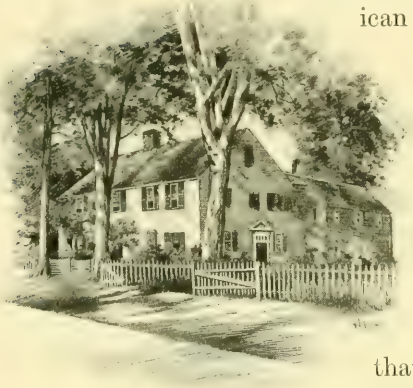
In 1764, or thereabouts, he erected on the west bank of the Merrimack, at the Eleven Lots, the house now occupied by the Rolfe and Rumford asylum.[1] For that time and this locality, it was an elegant mansion, and the best, doubtless, in central New Hampshire. Soon after its completion, wearied of his bachelor life, he married Sarah, eldest daughter of the town minister, Reverend Timothy Walker, and set up therein his household gods. At the time of their marriage he was some sixty years of age, while the age of his wife was about thirty. They had lived together but a few years when Colonel Rolfe died, leaving to his widow and their only son, Paul, the largest landed estate in Concord.

A year or two before the death of Colonel Rolfe there had come to Concord from Woburn, Mass., a young man to teach the town school. His name was Benjamin Thompson, and he was not quite twenty years old. He possessed a fine person, a good address, and a mind unusually well stored with scientific and general knowledge. He formed a pleasant acquaintance with Mrs. Rolfe, which, after her husband's death, ere long developed into a strong mutual attachment and culminated in their marriage. Thereupon Mr. Thompson moved into the house of his wife and became the protector of her child and the manager of her estate. Not long afterwards he formed an acquaintance with the provincial governor, John Wentworth. Similar

[1] Diary of Reverend T. Walker for 1764.

tastes and characteristics deepened this into a mutual friendship. Possibly Mr. Thompson's brilliant qualities, backed as they were by the social position and large fortune of his wife, may have suggested to the astute governor that he was a man whose influence was likely to become important, and should, if possible, be secured to the royal cause. Certain it is that both he and Mrs. Thompson found hearty welcome to the court circles of the provincial capital, and received there marked attentions.

It cannot be surprising to any one conversant with the condition of public sentiment at that time that this growing intimacy should have been noticed with jealousy by ardent friends of liberty, for the rumblings of the Revolution were now distinctly heard. Their suspicions as to Mr. Thompson's loyalty to the American cause were aroused. Nor did his appointment by the governor to a military position, over older and more experienced persons who had long waited for it, in any degree allay them. It created, also, an envy which ripened into personal dislike, and made him very unpopular.



Benjamin Rolfe and Countess Rumford House.

The dislike thus engendered increased from time to time, and to such an extent that a few years later (October, 1774), he was driven by an intolerant patriotism from his home and country to foreign lands, leaving behind him his wife, his stepson, Paul Rolfe, and his infant daughter, Sarah, subsequently known in this country and in Europe as the Countess of Rumford.

Abroad he rose, with a rapidity rarely equaled, to the companionship of savants and an association with kings. In 1784 he was knighted in England, becoming Sir Benjamin Thompson. Having subsequently entered the service of Charles Theodore, the Elector of Bavaria, he was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1791, with the titular designation of Rumford, since which time he has everywhere been known as Count Rumford. But it is unimportant to the present purpose to trace further his well-known history.

These incidents account for the double name of Rolfe and Rumford given by its founder, the late Countess of Rumford, to this institution. The germinal idea of it may, doubtless, be found in a circumstance which occurred about one hundred years ago at Munich, in Bavaria, where Count Rumford, then in the service of the reigning Elector, was living with his daughter.

One of the most important enterprises which the Count had originated and carried to full success in that city was the establishment of an institution known as the House of Industry. Through its efforts large numbers of idle beggars had been converted to industrious and self-supporting citizens. It became very popular, and excited much interest in all Europe.

To pay her respects to her father on his forty-fourth birthday, the Countess called upon him on the 26th of March, 1797, accompanied by a dozen boys and girls from this House of Industry. An account of this call and its sequences may be gained from the following extracts of a correspondence resulting therefrom, to be found in full in Dr. George E. Ellis's "Life of Count Rumford."[1]

In a letter dated Munich, December 17, 1797, to his lifelong friend, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass., Count Rumford says:

In March last my Daughter, desirous of celebrating my birth-day in a manner which she thought would be pleasing to me, went privately to the House of Industry, and, choosing out half a dozen of the most industrious of the little Boys of 8 and 10 years of age, and as many Girls, dressed them new, from hand to foot, in the uniform of that public Establishment at her own expense, and, dressing herself in White, early in the morning of my birth-day, led them into my room and presented them to me when I was at breakfast.

I was so much affected by this proof of her affection for me, and by the lively pleasure that she enjoyed in it, that I resolved that it should not be forgotten; and immediately formed a scheme for perpetuating the remembrance of it, and often renewing the pleasure the recollection of it must afford her. I made her a present of 2000 Dollars American three *per cent* Stock, on the express condition that she should appropriate it *in her Will*, as a capital for clothing every year, *forever*, on *her* birth-day, twelve poor and industrious Children, namely, 6 Girls and 6 Boys, each of them to be furnished with a complete suit of new clothing, to the value of five Dollars, made up in the same form and colours as the uniforms of the poor children she had clothed on my birth-day.

To complete this arrangement it was necessary to determine who should be the objects of this charitable foundation, and it gave me much satisfaction to find that my Daughter did not hesitate a moment in making her option. She immediately expressed her wishes that it might be the poor children of the Town where she was born,—a spot which will ever be very dear to her, and where she is anxious to be remembered with kindness and affection.

Though the inhabitants of the Town of Concord are too rich, and have, fortunately, too small a number of objects of charity, to stand in need of such a donation as that which my Daughter is desirous of their accepting at her hands, yet, as the object she has principally in view—the encouragement of Industry among the children of the most

[1] Ellis's "Life of Rumford," *pp.* 287–298.

indigent classes of Society—must meet the approbation of all good and wise men, she cannot help flattering herself that the Town of Concord will do her the favour and the honour to accept of this donation for the purpose stipulated, and that either the Selectmen of the Town, or the Overseers of the Poor, for the time being, will take the trouble, *annually*, of seeing that the conditions of it are fulfilled.

What I have to request of you, my Dear Sir, is, that you would mention this matter to some of the principle Inhabitants of Concord, and endeavour to obtain their approbation of the scheme and a promise of their support of it, and their assistance in carrying it into execution. As soon as I shall be informed by you that our Plan meets with their approbation, my Daughter will make an application to them in a more direct and formal manner; and I hereby engage to be her surety for the punctual performance of all that she may promise in the progress of this business.

In compliance with this request of his friend, Colonel Baldwin addressed the following communication to the selectmen of Concord:

WOBURN 24th September 1798.

GENTLEMEN,—Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count of Rumford, and his daughter, the Countess of Rumford, now at Munich, in Bavaria, have made provision for the establishment of a fund of two thousand dollars, three *per cent* Stock of the United States, the income whereof is to be appropriated to clothe annually in the uniform of the House of Industry at Munich, on the 23d of October, forever, twelve poor and industrious children of the town of Concord, being the place of his daughter's birth, a spot dear to her, and where she is anxious to be remembered with kindness and affection.

The Count seems well apprised of the flourishing state of your town, that it is above the need of his assistance. Yet, as the encouragement of industry seems a principal object with him, they hope that the scheme will meet your approbation. In a letter which I received from the Count, dated the 17th December, 1797, wherein the plan of this institution was proposed is a paragraph to the following effect:

"Though the inhabitants . . . of it are fulfilled."

There is also in the same letter a closing paragraph, which is as follows, namely:

"What I have to request . . . this business."

I hope the foregoing scetches will be sufficient to give you the outlines of this plan. I have had conversation with several gentlemen of the town of Concord upon the same business who will perhaps be able to give further information respecting the matter; particularly I beg leave to refer you to the Hon. Judge Walker, to whom I have communicated the contents of the letter which I have received upon this subject from the Count.

When I contemplate the many, the very many, important improvements, institutions and establishments the Count has made which go directly to meliorate the condition of mankind, I am led, with grateful pleasure, to bless his name, and glory in our country which gave

him birth. And I should rest in full confidence that your proceedings and report in this concern will be such as will aid his usefulness and extend his benevolence in the world.

I have all along intended to wait on you in person with the Count's proposals, but have hitherto been disappointed, and now despair of having that pleasure this season; and so much time has elapsed since I received them that I have now only to request that your consideration and decision in the premises may be as speedy as their nature and your convenience will admit, and shall wait your advice.

I am with the greatest consideration and respect, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LOAMMI BALDWIN

The Gentlemen, Selectmen of the Town of Concord, N. Hampshire.

To this the selectmen of Concord made the following respectful reply:

CONCORD, N. H. Nov. 17, 1798.

DEAR SIR,—In your obliging letter of the 24th Sept., which we had the honor to receive, we find stated a plan of an Institution, proposed by Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count of Rumford, and his daughter, the Countess of Rumford, for establishing a fund of two thousand dollars, 3 *per cent* stock of the United States, the income of which is to be appropriated to clothe, annually, in the uniform of the House of Industry at Munich, twelve poor, industrious children of the town of Concord, and the same to continue *in perpetuam*.

Having attentively considered the proposal of the Count and his daughter, we, as a committee, in behalf of the town of Concord, request the favor of you, Sir, to communicate to them the following, viz.: —

That the object under consideration, to wit, the encouragement of industry, appears to us important, and meets the approbation of every good and enlightened citizen; but that the means proposed to be used for the accomplishment of that object will have the desired effect is with us a doubt. Whether the clothing of these twelve children, which to them will be temporary, or minds well informed in useful knowledge, which will be durable, and of which none can deprive them, will be most likely to effectuate so noble and benevolent design, are questions which we beg leave to submit to their judicious consideration.

That although a spirit of industry may be excited in children by holding up to them the idea of clothing, and that from that clothing a temporary comfort will indeed arise, yet we humbly conceive that by furnishing them the means of acquiring moral and political knowledge they might be equally excited, and, should their proficiency be good,—which from observing the general desire after knowledge among our youth we do not doubt,—it would not only afford them present comfort, but will directly tend to meliorate their several conditions in this life, will prepare them more fully to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and induce them, as they rise into active life, more cordially to bless the memory of their munificent benefactress.

Whichsoever may appear most effectual in bringing about the object of the Institution, we beg leave of you, Sir, to inform Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count of Rumford, and his daughter, the Countess of Rumford, that we will, with grateful hearts, accept this donation for the stipulated design, and that we shall with the greatest pleasure exert our united influence to aid them in the accomplishment of so important and benevolent a purpose.

We are, Sir, most respectfully yours,

JOHN ODLIN, RICHARD AYER } Selectmen of Concord.

Hon. Loammi Baldwin, Woburn, Mass.

In regard to this correspondence, Dr. Ellis remarks: "No further steps were taken during the lifetime of the Count in reference to this proposition. His daughter cherished through her life the purpose of substantially carrying into effect the original design of her father, or of establishing some equivalent substitute for it."

In this simple call of an affectionate daughter upon her father on his birthday, is doubtless to be found the origin of the Rolfe and Rumford asylum. In its foundation the Countess has sought to embody the two leading ideas expressed by her father and by the selectmen of Concord, in the correspondence above quoted. In accordance with the first, she has secured to its inmates the pecuniary encouragement afforded by gratuitous support. Agreeably to the second, she has made ample provision for their moral, intellectual, and industrial training.



Rolfe and Rumford Asylum.

The Countess of Rumford died on the 2d of December, 1852, at the age of seventy-eight years. By her last will and testament she founded this institution, which bears the surname of her brother, Colonel Paul Rolfe, and her own, upon an endowment consisting of all her real estate and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Her mansion was made the seat of it. Its beneficence was restricted to needy children born in Concord, particularly those without mothers.

Its establishment and maintenance were intrusted to a perpetual board of five trustees, who were authorized to fill occurring vacancies, subject to the approval of the judge of probate for the county of Merrimack, to whom they are required to make annual reports. Thus was founded the Rolfe and Rumford asylum by the Countess of

Rumford, who, in "*the town of Concord, being the place of her birth, a spot dear to her, was anxious to be remembered with kindness and affection.*"

The fund left for its support being deemed inadequate by the trustees, was allowed to accumulate until January 15, 1880, when the institution was opened for the reception of beneficiaries.

Its first principal was Miss Arabel A. Comins, who continued at its head until 1882, when she resigned the position, and was succeeded by Mrs. Eliza M. Robinson, who has discharged its duties with marked ability for a period of seventeen years. Associated with Mrs. Robinson are Miss Emma J. Dupee, as housekeeper, and Miss Grace Bunker as school teacher. While, as before stated, the general management of the institution is confided to a board of five trustees, its more immediate supervision is intrusted to five lady visitors, selected for their fitness, who visit it at stated periods and keep themselves at all times intimately conversant with its condition and efforts.



The Countess Rumford Monument.

The beneficiaries are restricted by its charter to female children, born in Concord. They are received only at early ages, and upon surrender to the institution, by their parents or guardians, for definite periods, usually until they attain the age of eighteen years. Their maintenance is gratuitous. They are instructed in the ordinary common-school branches of learning, in dressmaking, and in the various departments of housework. The aptitude of each is carefully noted by the principal, and, so far as practicable, her training is guided thereby. To pupils leaving the institution, such advice and assistance is given as seems judicious to aid them in securing places of occupation.

The asylum has at present accommodations for twenty pupils. The whole number received since its opening is thirty-nine, and there are eighteen now in residence. Its graduates may be found in different places pursuing various useful avocations. Some have been married and are discharging the duties of domestic life; some are in counting-rooms and shops; some are engaged in household service. Thus far all have made creditable records.

The interest of the asylum in its pupils does not cease upon their leaving it, but follows them wherever they go, and is by them generally reciprocated.

The income of the Rolfe and Rumford asylum has sufficed for its maintenance. Its property consists of the real estate of the founder, including her mansion, which has been twice enlarged since its founder's death, two small cottages, and the endowment fund before referred to, increased in 1893 by a generous legacy of nearly forty thou-

sand dollars left to it by the late Mrs. Abigail B. Walker of Concord.

Thus far its record has been a creditable one, and it has proved itself a worthy associate of its kindred institutions of benevolence in Concord. It is hoped that, as demands upon its beneficence hereafter increase, as they are likely to do, additional contributions to its endowment may keep pace therewith. It has nearly attained its first score years of age, and bids fair to keep in lasting remembrance, in the hearts of the people of her native town, the name of its benevolent founder.

CHAPTER XXXI.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC EVENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

CHARLES R. CORNING.

In the time of Governor Wentworth, Concord, lying fifty miles from the sea, was of small importance. Owing, undoubtedly, to its nearness to Boston, Exeter had been the meeting place of public men during the months following the outbreak of the Revolution, but soon after peace had been declared the inconvenience of traveling to Exeter several times a year and in all seasons began to suggest to the people a meeting place more centrally located. Immigration had followed the rivers; and towns were springing into activity along the Connecticut and Merrimack, around Winnipiseogee and Sunapee, and beyond the forests encircling the base of the White Mountains.

On February 28th, 1778, the assembly at Exeter, after considering the question relating to a constitutional convention, voted that the president of the council issue to every town, parish, and district within the state a precept recommending to them to elect one or more persons to convene at Concord on the tenth day of June for the purpose of considering a new plan of government.

The citizens of Concord, not insensible to the coming honor, voted at an April meeting to repair the meeting-house for the convention, and appointed James Walker, John Bradley, and Amos Abbott as a committee to take the matter in charge. The population of Concord at that time did not probably exceed eleven hundred, and of this number fewer than a third lived within two miles of the meeting-house, yet the members of the convention found abundant hospitality and good cheer among the few taverns and the scattered dwelling-houses stretching from Parson Walker's to the South end. The convention contained men like John Langdon, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, Matthew Thornton, John Bell, Josiah Bartlett, John Dudley, Joseph Badger, and Timothy Walker. The session lasted a month and then adjourned to June, 1779, when the constitution was completed and submitted to popular vote only to be emphatically rejected.

That convention, however, deserves remembrance as being Concord's first popular assembly, and the initial step toward making the town the permanent capital of the state. A form of government

being still necessary, the Exeter law-makers voted, April 6th, 1781, to send out precepts for choosing a second constitutional convention to convene at Concord. There was now more reason for selecting Concord than existed in the first instance, for the towns along the Connecticut were unquiet and manifested a disposition to join their fortunes with their neighbors on the west bank; therefore Concord was shrewdly chosen, not only as more central, but as more neutral and less under the influence of the older towns near the Massachusetts line.

On the appointed day, June 6th, the convention met, holding its meetings, so tradition says, over the store of John Stevens, on the site of the Masonic Temple. The number of members was about sixty. The famous Mother Osgood tavern, standing on the spot now the site of the First National bank, was the headquarters for the members, and many were the stories afterwards told of lively hospitality and late hours.

Constitution making had not, however, reached an exact science, and the results of this second convention fared no better than those of the first; but by the terms of the law the convention was to continue its existence and go on submitting constitutions to the people until one was adopted. At last, in June, 1783, after several adjournments and seven different sessions, a constitution was prepared, submitted to the people, and accepted.

Concord, in the meanwhile, had become the popular place for public meetings; its inhabitants had extended a cordial welcome to the delegates of the several conventions, and now that a state government was created, Concord was favorably regarded as most convenient for the meeting of the legislature. Accordingly, Concord's first session of the legislature convened in March, 1782, holding its sessions in an improvised building belonging to Timothy Walker,—the meeting-house, with its austere denial of comforts, not being suited to the requirements of the law-makers. The following year, however, a committee of citizens remedied this inconvenience by making the sacred edifice weather-proof and comfortable, and there the legislature held its intermittent sessions for several years.

In June, 1784, the new government established by the late convention met for organization at Concord. The venerable Meschech Weare, the first president, attended by the legislature, the public officials, ministers of the gospel, and citizens from Concord and towns near and far, marched with music to the meeting-house, where the oaths were administered and the government was formally inaugurated, after which the Reverend Samuel McClintock of Greenland preached the first election sermon.

During the early years of the state it was customary to hold sessions of the legislature in different towns according to convenience and political considerations, and prior to 1816, when the capital was finally established at Concord, the town had had the following sessions:

March 13,	1782	June 7,	1797
June 11,	1782	November 21,	1798
September 10,	1782	June 5,	1799
June 10,	1783	June 4,	1800
October 28,	1783	November 19,	1800
December 17,	1783	June 2,	1802
June 2,	1784	June 1,	1803
February 9,	1785	November 23,	1803
October 19,	1785	June 6,	1804
June 7,	1786	November 21,	1804
June 6,	1787	June 5,	1805
June 4,	1788	June 1,	1808
November 5,	1788	November 23,	1808
June 3,	1789	June 7,	1809
June 2,	1790	June 6,	1810
January 5,	1791	June 5,	1811
June 1,	1791	June 3,	1812
June 5,	1793	November 18,	1812
December 16,	1794	June 2,	1813
December 2,	1795	June 1,	1814
November 23,	1796	June 7,	1815

Scarcely had Concord been agreed upon as a political meeting place when another convention convened which for important results and historical interest has never been surpassed in New Hampshire. It was the convention called to ratify or to reject the constitution of the United States. The first meeting had been held at Exeter in February, 1788, but considerations of various kinds suggested an adjournment to Concord, where, in the old meeting-house, on June 18th, assembled that body of men whose deliberations were to bring honor and fame to their state. There were one hundred and thirteen delegates elected, and nearly every one was present. From Wednesday to Saturday the meeting-house and the adjacent green were crowded with people, for the condition prerequisite to the life of the federal constitution was its adoption by nine states. Eight states had already voted affirmatively, and New Hampshire's vote was all-important.

The great event had attracted a large crowd to Concord. The sparse accommodations of the period were severely taxed, taverns and private houses were full of guests, and everything was done for their comfort. When the vote that made New Hampshire the ninth state was announced, the quiet town reeled with revelry and good cheer,

and Concord went to sleep that night satisfied with the honors of the week.

The sessions of the legislature having become features in the social life of the town, everything was done to make the members feel at home. Few dwelling-houses in the main village were without "court boarders." The meeting-house, notwithstanding its generous proportions, was not a desirable place for the legislature; accordingly the town-meeting, in August, 1790, voted to raise one hundred pounds for building a house for the accommodation of the general court, and to locate it on the "land of William Stickney, near Dea. David Hall's."

Private subscriptions became necessary, and citizens contributed five hundred and fifty-five dollars. This building, in reality the town house, with such additions as were called for by the meetings of the legislature, occupied the northeast corner of the present city hall and county court lot. It was one story in height, surmounted by a pretentious cupola whose roof was supported by a circle of slender, fluted columns, and capped by an enormous weather-vane. The entrance in the middle opened into a wide hall, on each side of which was a spacious room,—that on the north for representatives, that on the south for the senate, while in the rear were several committee rooms. This structure, which was the town house and state house in one, after many public uses and business vicissitudes, was finally moved near the railroad on Bridge street, where fire destroyed it in the early eighties. The town house was so completely appropriated by the legislature that the governor and council held their sittings in the northwest parlor of Dr. Samuel Morril's dwelling-house, on the opposite side of Main street.

In September, 1791, another convention assembled in Concord for the purpose of revising the constitution of 1783. There were more than one hundred members, too many for the town house, consequently the meeting-house was used for the sessions. The convention held four sessions, lasting in all thirty-six days, finally adjourning in September, 1792, when the result of its deliberations had been favorably received by the people. The constitution as revised, notwithstanding the convention of 1850, was destined to remain almost unchanged for three quarters of a century.

Aside from political gatherings, Concord was also becoming noted as a religious meeting place; and hither journeyed many a conference in the earlier years of the town. One gathering of this nature, the ordination of the Reverend Asa McFarland in March, 1798, was remembered on account of its importance and good cheer. The town paid all expenses, for the minister was as much a part of the official town

as the board of selectmen. People came from towns near and remote, and booths appeared on the meeting-house green for the sale of drinks and refreshments; for the occasion had all the features of a public holiday. During the day a long procession marched to the meeting-house headed by a band of music, while in the evening Stickney's Indian Chief tavern was the scene of a brilliant ball.

The Fourth of July seldom passed without a noisy manifestation of patriotism announcing the significance of the day. Great preparations were usually made and guests invited from neighboring towns. Concord had one of these Fourths in 1811 which impressed itself deeply on town annals. The celebration was generally undertaken by one or the other of the two political parties, the party not participating retiring into the wilderness for the time being, and leaving the glory and responsibility of the festivities to its rival. At the jollification of 1811, Amherst and Wilton were largely represented, swelling the crowd to proportions greater than Concord had ever known. Cannon shattered sleep at daybreak, and people began to gather. Vehicles of every description raised clouds of dust on every highway; men on horseback, women in carts and wagons, a few dignitaries in chaises, a concourse on foot, children in ox carts and barges, while scattered in the throng were aged men wearing uniforms that had seen service on more than one battle-field of the Revolution. Militia companies, with fife and drum, paraded Main street and went through their evolutions on the meeting-house common to the delight of the spectators. Firing salutes near the Federal bridge was a representation of the ship *President*, famous for its recent encounter with the British warship, *Little Belt*, while on the brow of the hill near Parson Walker's the artillery company made thundering reply. A procession comprising so-called Republicans formed near Pleasant street at 10 o'clock, with Timothy Walker as marshal, and proceeded to the meeting-house, where with prayer and addresses the day was glorified. Then followed feasting, with toasts and fierce invectives against the Federalists. It was a grand celebration, and furnished a theme of conversation for many a winter's evening. Successful as it had really been, the opposition newspapers ridiculed it and described with much humor the fight between the *President* and the *Little Belt*, as lately witnessed in Concord:

Interesting Interior Ship News.—The United States Frigate *President*, sailing with four wheels on dry land, emblematic of our dry dock policy, and mounting one iron and twelve wooden swivels, while passing Horse Shoe Pond near Concord, N. H., on the 4th inst. fired upon the British Sloop of War, *Little Belt* (an old canoe or rather a hollow log, each end being well secured with mud to keep it from

sinking) and shocking to tell, made such havoc and confusion among the musquitos, that she struck her colors and surrendered at discretion.

The War of 1812 made a lively town of Concord, for Concord was selected as the rendezvous of soldiers intended for the sea-coast defense and for the protection of the northern frontiers. Two large barracks were established, one at the north, the other at the south end of Main street, the former being the present residence of Dr. William G. Carter. Soldiers were frequently arriving and departing, commissary stores were collected and dispatched to the seat of war, ammunition trains rumbled through Main street, while now and then drums and fifes and the music of regimental bands broke the wonted quiet of the smart New England village, and unconsciously furnished a picture of the greater conflict of half a century later. During the war, many soldiers made their temporary home in Concord, and, as might be supposed, the order of the town was more than once threatened and sometimes seriously disturbed. Party animosities were, however, quieted in the hour of the country's peril, and at a meeting held at Stickney's tavern Federalists and Republicans pledged themselves to this resolution:

WHEREAS, in defense of our altars and firesides, our property and our country, Americans can have but one opinion;

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a military association in the town of Concord, of such persons as are not enrolled in the militia, to be in readiness at a moment's warning to act under the direction of the commander-in-chief for the defense of the state.

To the credit of the town such a company was formed and stood ready for service. The close of the war found Concord more active and influential in the affairs of the state. Population had increased to about fifteen hundred, new stores had opened, industries had grown, and Concord began to be seriously considered as the seat of the state capital.

In pursuance of that sentiment the legislature voted that the town of Concord, or its inhabitants, should convey to the state a suitable piece of ground and properly prepare it for a state house, besides furnishing all the stone necessary to its construction, free of all expense to the state. Immediately there broke out a local rivalry, peppered with sharp retort and uncharitable insinuations. The North end claimed a superior location for the proposed capitol; the South end ridiculed and opposed the site and submitted one of its own. Both sides tried in every way to influence the governor and his council, for to them had been left the selection of the location. One side was strenuous for placing the state house just north of the present city hall lot, while the other side insisted on placing it farther south. In

this contest the influence of Isaac Hill, who had recently moved to Concord, was shown, for it was through him and the Kents and Lows that the present site was finally selected. These men were among the leading citizens of the time, their acquaintance was extensive, their dispositions liberal, and their hospitality well known.

The state house was begun but not finished when Concord was honored by a distinguished visitor in the person of President James Monroe. It was during the summer of 1817, while on a tour throughout the eastern parts of the country, that he became a guest of the people of Concord. Mounted escorts accompanied the president from town to town and the journey partook of continuous ovations. Leaving Dover early in the morning of Friday, July 18th, the president rode through Nottingham and Epsom to Chichester, where the selectmen of Concord and the citizens' committee of reception were awaiting him. The procession then moved on across the dusty plains, approaching Concord over the lower bridge. On Butters's hill, where the artillery fired a salute, were gathered a large concourse of citizens and strangers to do their part in welcoming the chief magistrate. Other committees, with several militia companies, now joined the party, and all marched up Main street to Barker's Washington tavern, near Fisk's store, which had been selected as the place of entertainment. The tavern and vicinity were decorated with flags and flowers, and a platform tastefully trimmed and roofed with boughs wound with festoons of roses had been built for the exercises. Around this bower crowded the people and the infantry companies. Thomas W. Thompson, a distinguished citizen of Concord and an ex-senator in congress, was chairman. He addressed the president, bidding him hearty welcome to the town, and congratulating him on the peaceful condition of the country. The president acknowledged the greeting, and at the banquet later in the day he offered this toast, "The town of Concord—may its inhabitants continue to flourish and prosper."

In the evening the president listened to an oratorio given by a musical society in the North meeting-house. Diversions in those days were not many, and Concord, owing to its inland situation, offered but little in the way of amusements and interest. However, the president found pleasure during his sojourn, for after driving with Mr. Thompson on Saturday an interesting and delightful excursion was undertaken. Navigating the upper Merrimack was in those times an important branch of commercial industry. The Middlesex canal was in operation, and contributed to the material advancement of the town. The agent of the Canal company, John Langdon Sullivan, nephew of General Sullivan, happened to be staying in Concord. Mr. Sullivan conceived the plan of treating Mr. Monroe to a ride on

the Merrimack, so selecting one of the company's steam towboats, of which he was the inventor, he trimmed it with flags and gave it the name of *President*. In this unique craft, drawing in its wake a long flotilla of pleasure boats, Mr. Monroe, accompanied by the committee with a band of music and a company of more than one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, steamed down the Merrimack to the junction of Turkey river, and there entering the locks (five in number), descended into the stream below Garvin's falls, and continued several miles beyond. Reaching a point near Hooksett the party left the boats, and, taking vehicles in waiting, drove back to Concord over the river road. In after years Mr. Monroe often mentioned this excursion on the Merrimack, and recalled the picturesque stream with wooded banks cutting a landscape of consummate beauty, as he described it.

That evening the president was entertained at the house of William A. Kent, where a distinguished company had assembled. On Sunday he occupied a pew in the North meeting-house, and heard a sermon by Dr. Asa McFarland. Early on Monday the president, with his traveling companions, General James Miller and Colonel Joseph G. Swift, an engineer officer, took his departure, escorted as far as the oaks in Boscawen by the committee of arrangements, who there bade him good-by and thanked him for his visit.

At the beginning of the second decade of the last century the growth and increasing importance of towns about Concord made the creation of a new county a political necessity. Belonging to Rockingham and Hillsborough counties, the inhabitants of many towns including Concord were put to the expense and inconvenience of going to Exeter, Amherst, and other places, to attend to public business and private affairs, consequently the movement for a new county met with favor. The sentiment of Concord was practically unanimous, as the vote in the town-meeting respecting the formation of Merrimack county showed five hundred and twenty-two yeas to six nays.

After some delay, the legislature passed an act at the June session of 1822, creating the new county and naming Concord as the county seat. This movement added again to the political importance of the town, and the selectmen were instructed to change the town house so that the courts might be accommodated.

The state house having been completed the town house had reverted to its original uses, but alterations were now necessary to meet the new requirements of public affairs, consequently the building was moved farther back on the lot, set end to Main street, and a story added. For this improvement the town appropriated eight hundred

dollars, and the citizens contributed half as much more to meet the cost of preparing the interior for court and county needs.

About this time Concord's official observance of the nation's birthday was discontinued, the 4th of July, 1826, marking the abandonment of the time-honored custom. Being the capital of the state these celebrations were on a liberal scale and attracted many visitors, but party bitterness and possibly questions of economy began to be urged against the continuance of the custom. But the observance died with honor and the programme of July 4th, 1826, was long the subject of convivial conversation. It was the semi-centennial of the Declaration of Independence, and the proceedings were of unusual fervor and excellence. Cannon and bells announced the opening of the day, crowds began to congregate, booths were built, and private houses from the lower bridge to the meeting-house offered greetings and good cheer.

Governor David L. Morril and his council, the senate with Matthew Harvey at its head, and the house, led by Henry Hubbard, the speaker, attended religious and civic exercises, marching to the music of the bands up Main street to the meeting-house, where prayer was offered by Dr. Bouton, after which Dr. Josiah Crosby read the Declaration of Independence and Richard Bartlett, secretary of state, delivered the oration.

Later in the day citizens and invited guests sat down to a banquet. Samuel Green presided, the governor sitting at his right and Timothy Chandler at his left. Witty and patriotic speeches set all in good humor, toasts were drunk with the best of feelings, and when Jonathan Eastman, Jr., proposed "Our Great-Grandfathers, who here, one hundred years ago, planted the tree of liberty in the wilds of Penacook," the enthusiasm evoked formed a fitting conclusion to the town's last official Fourth of July.

The "National Guest," as Lafayette was called, including New Hampshire in his triumphal journey of 1824–'25, visited Concord in June of the latter year. As the legislature was sitting, the welcome accorded the distinguished Frenchman came from both state and town. Great preparations had been made. Houses were decorated, fences festooned with flowers and evergreen, flags hung over the streets, and in the evening every window, it is said, from Deacon Wilkins's[1] to Horse Shoe pond beamed with welcome. The selectmen, Abial Walker, Jeremiah Pecker, and Robert Davis, did their utmost to make the occasion an honor to Lafayette and a credit to Concord.

At the time of Lafayette's visit Concord had been the permanent

[1] Near Rolfe and Rumford Home.

capital of the state not quite ten years, and the seat of the recently formed county scarcely one year. The inhabitants numbered a few more than three thousand, while the ratable polls did not exceed five hundred. The populous part of Concord in that day extended along Main street from Butters's tavern to Horse Shoe hill, a few highways sparsely marked with dwellings intersecting Main street at various points, while to the westward, now comprising the territory beyond State and Green streets, extended a hilly and uninteresting region containing scarcely a suggestion of pathway or dwelling.

The day to which all were so eagerly looking, Wednesday, June 22d, opened auspiciously. The citizens' committee met the marquis at the Pembroke line, where William A. Kent welcomed him to Concord. The procession then moved over the Plains past the Glover farm and across the lower bridge, where the artillery fired a national salute, and eight companies of light troops under the command of Brigadier-General Bradbury Bartlett were drawn up in line. On entering Main street Lafayette was greeted by thousands of citizens who had come from all parts of the state, while windows and doors along the route were filled with women and children. The long procession after marching to the north end of Main street countermarched to the residence of William A. Kent, now the site of the South Congregational church, where lodging had been prepared for Lafayette and his suite. At noon he was escorted to the gate of the state house yard, where he was received by Senators Webster and Bowers, who escorted him into the presence of the legislature. In the meantime an impressive company of more than two hundred soldiers of the Revolution, marshaled under the direction of General Benjamin Pierce, marched into the Doric hall of the state house, where they were introduced to Lafayette. The scene was an affecting one, long remembered by those who witnessed it.

At 3 o'clock a concourse numbering from seven hundred to eight hundred sat down to a dinner prepared by John P. Gass. The dinner was served on the lawn in front of the capitol, where a large pavilion had been erected. To mark the spot where Lafayette was seated a tree was planted, which is now standing. On Lafayette's right sat the governor and council, and on his left the marshal of the day, with Samuel Bell, Judge Green, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer. Conspicuous among those seated at one of the four long tables were the survivors of the Revolution, the speaker and members of the house of representatives, the president and the senate, and the Concord committee. After retiring from the table Lafayette was conducted to the front steps of the capitol where the militia passed in review before him.

Early in the evening he was escorted from Mr. Kent's to the state house, where a public reception was held. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and at the conclusion of the function the distinguished party paid a visit to Governor Morril at the residence of his brother, Judge Morril, on Main street nearly opposite the present court house. Later in the evening Lafayette and invited guests attended an oratorio given by the New Hampshire Musical society in the Old North meeting-house.

At half-past six the following morning the "grays" were again in harness, and the marquis left town in a barouche accompanied by his son and secretary, the committee of arrangements, Senator Andrew Pierce of Dover, and one of the governor's aids.

The political importance of Concord became marked soon after Isaac Hill took up his residence. The Jackson clique was to confer distinction on Concord, just as the Pierce coterie did five and twenty years later. Of all the devoted and energetic friends of Andrew Jackson, no one, South or North, surpassed Isaac Hill. Disappointed at Adams's election in 1824, the Jackson men were resolved that their hero should be next in succession, consequently Concord became an active center of the "Old Hickory" movement. In fact, the Democrats of Concord were among the earliest party men throughout the country to call a popular convention to set the people aright. The "booming process" is by no means a modern invention, for it flourished as far back as the twenties. In accordance with the sentiments of the hour, the leaders issued a call for a grand demonstration in favor of the man of the people, which with shrewd and dramatic foresight was set for January 8th, 1828, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

The gathering was large and enthusiastic for midwinter,—the taverns and private houses overflowed with visitors, many had to sleep in sleighs and pungs, for bad as the travelling was, thousands of the faithful had made their way to Concord. The celebration was a political success, everything taking place as laid down on the programme. Samuel Dinsmoor was president of the meeting, and Joseph Towle had charge of the order of exercises. No sooner had light broken in the east than the town was awakened by a salute of twenty-four guns and the ringing of the meeting-house bell. Main street presented a lively scene of early arrivals, some on foot, some in sleighs and pungs drawn by two and four horses, and filled with men bearing flags and streamers lettered with patriotic devices.

At 11 o'clock the boom of cannon announced the forming of the procession in front of the state house, whence it soon began its march to the North meeting-house. First came the chief marshal,

with a band of music, followed by a numerous committee of arrangements; then the president of the day, the orator and the chaplains, the vice-presidents, and the gentlemen selected to deliver addresses at the banquet. Following closely was borne a large standard, upon which was painted a life-size likeness of Andrew Jackson, guarded by Revolutionary heroes, whose venerable appearance created boundless enthusiasm among the spectators, while trudging in the rear of the throng were the subscribers to the dinner and citizens of Concord. Arriving at the meeting-house the committee of arrangements separated into two lines, through which the procession filed into the edifice and listened to the exercises, which consisted of an opening prayer by Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, the pastor of the town, vocal music, an oration by Isaac Hill, and the benediction. The procession then reformed and marched to the state house, where dinner was served. Speeches and toasts were then in order, occupying several hours, and in the evening a grand ball was given in honor of the day in the new hall of the Eagle Coffee House. The hall was gay with flags and streamers, while conspicuous among the decorations were huge portraits of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and also a fine transparency representing the battle of New Orleans.

A few years after this celebration, Concord was honored with a visit from President Jackson, who came attended by Vice-President Van Buren and Secretaries Cass and Woodbury of the cabinet. He arrived on Friday, June 28th, 1833, and remained until Monday. The cavalcade coming up the river road was met at Morse's, in Bow, by the committee and escorted into town. At the town line Colonel Robert Davis, chairman of the committee, with the military in holiday attire, awaited the distinguished soldier. The president at this point left his barouche, and mounting a horse led the long procession through the dust and heat up Main street to Horse Shoe pond, then down State and over School to the Eagle Coffee House. The president on his beautiful white horse created much enthusiasm; women waved their handkerchiefs; men cheered and shouted; and the general, with hat in hand, courteously bowed right and left. In front of the hotel a crowd gathered, calling loudly for a speech, so the president and his party, going out on the balcony, were introduced by Congressman Henry Hubbard. Some of the newspapers of that time estimated that fully ten thousand people came to Concord on that occasion to see General Jackson.

Early the next morning an endless stream of vehicles brought visitors from towns far and near to swell the crowds already assembled. At 8 o'clock the state militia paraded in a large field west of the state house, now covered with the federal building and dwelling-

houses along Green street. Afterwards the troops formed a lane from the Eagle Coffee House to the capitol, through which the distinguished party passed on their way to meet the governor and the legislature. Among those present that day were some who in after years were to achieve distinction. Among them was young Franklin Pierce, not then thirty years of age although a congressman, and with him were his colleagues, Henry Hubbard and Joseph M. Harper; there also was Isaac Hill, United States senator, one of Jackson's most intimate friends, and widely known as a leading spirit in the "Kitchen Cabinet"; close by stood two of New Hampshire's soldier heroes, General Miller and Colonel McNiel; while scattered in the throng were Representatives Noah Martin, Nathaniel S. Berry, Charles H. Peaslee, Arthur Livermore, and Leonard Wilcox, two future governors, a congressman, and a judge. State pride was excusable that day in such a presence of native sons, to whom must be added Secretaries Cass and Woodbury. The president afterwards visited points of local interest, among them the prison, and in the evening he held a public reception.

On Sunday morning General Jackson attended church at the Old North, where Dr. Bouton preached the sermon; in the afternoon he went to the Unitarian, and later in the day joined in the union meeting of the Baptist and Methodist societies held by Dr. Cummings in the church of the former denomination on State street. With Monday came the departure, and again Main street was lined deep with townspeople. Soon after 7 o'clock, escorted by the citizens' committee, General Jackson departed, an escort attending him to the Bow line, where he returned his thanks to the people of Concord for their hospitality and started on his way to Washington.

The first great Whig assemblage ever held in New Hampshire convened at Concord on the last day of September, 1834. The cause of the gathering was a complimentary dinner to Samuel Bell, then a United States senator, but it partook also of the nature of a ratification meeting of Whig principles. A large crowd came to town, for the attractions were many. A spacious pavilion of canvas had been erected on the open lot on School street, then called the common, where plates were laid for six hundred guests. It was a great event, for among the orators were Daniel Webster, John Holmes, Ichabod Bartlett, and Senator Bell. The proceedings were long remembered, and the "Bell Dinner," as it was called, marked an epoch in the political history of New England.

The jollification prompted this poetical effusion from the *Patriot*, an opposition organ:

Tories old of Seventy-six,
With twaddlers intermix;
Kent and Moore and Allen Hackett,
Jump ye in to swell the racket;
Ambrose, Elkins, Kimball, Chickering—
See the blue light flame is flickering—
Burgin, Darling, Low, and Odlin,
Come, for now's no time for twaddling.

Along during the thirties Concord had become a recognized place for holding party conventions, mass meetings, and gatherings other than political; its accommodations had increased, and although the railroad was still in the future numerous lines of stage-coaches radiated from Concord in every direction. Concord was a type of the conservative, intelligent, industrious New England town of the period. All at once an event happened that roused the sober townsfolk and associated the name of Concord with a movement destined later to bring about civil war. It was the attempt of George Thompson and his companion, John G. Whittier, to speak on anti-slavery. Concord was not wanting in good people who honestly believed in this movement, but the population generally had no sympathy with it, and the announcement of the proposed address caused prompt and undignified action.

Morally, one may look back on that unfortunate excitement without shame. The townspeople were not dealing with the question of slavery nor anti-slavery, they were dealing with what they believed to be a movement likely to disturb the peace, not only of Concord, but of the state and nation. Moreover, they considered the appearance of George Thompson as adding insult to the occasion. Thompson was an Englishman, a recent arrival, whose mission was to attack slavery by lecturing the people as to their duty in the matter, and this he did by speeches more or less aggressive. His career before coming to Concord had made him intimate with violence, yet heedless of warnings he persisted in his agitation, visiting various places in his travels, and finally arriving here from Plymouth, where he had spent some time with Nathaniel P. Rogers. George Kent, one of Concord's prominent citizens, was a believer in anti-slavery, and it was to his residence that Thompson repaired. Mr. Kent's house was on the site now occupied by the Centennial Home for the Aged, an imposing mansion in its day, noted for its distinguished guests and refined hospitality. Being apprised of the coming visitor, who was accompanied by John G. Whittier, Mr. Kent had circulated handbills announcing a meeting at the town hall for Friday evening, September 4th, at which "the principles, views, and operations of the

abolitionists would be explained, and questions answered by George Thompson and John G. Whittier."

It is needless to say that Mr. Kent's hand-bills caused immediate commotion. The principal men of the town, to the number of seventy-four, issued a call for a citizens' meeting at the court house, on Thursday evening, when the hall was crowded with citizens representing both political parties. Ralph Metcalf, afterwards governor, was chosen chairman, and speeches were made by Isaac Hill, Samuel Fletcher, Richard Bartlett, and others, whose sentiments were expressed in vigorous resolutions, and among them was the following:

"That we behold with indignation and disgust the intrusion upon us of foreign emissaries, paid by the money of open enemies to our government, who are traversing the country assailing its institutions and distracting the quiet of the people."

Robert Davis, chairman of the board of selectmen, then called on Mr. Kent, begging him to dissuade Thompson and Whittier from carrying out their intentions, but all to no purpose. As the hour for the meeting drew near, a crowd gathered near the town house bent on stopping the speaking, but the authorities meanwhile had ordered the doors of the hall to be locked.

It was then that the disturbance took place. Angry with the instigators of the affair, the crowd had started for George Kent's residence, when Mr. Whittier and Joseph H. Kimball, editor of the *Herald*, happened to come in sight, whereupon the excited partisans began pelting them with stones, dirt, and eggs. It is possible that the treatment of Mr. Whittier and his companion might have been more hurtful had not William A. Kent come to their aid, pulled them into his hallway, and bolted the door. Mr. Kent's action was a manly one, for he was not an abolitionist like his son George. The crowd, still eager in their hunt for the Englishman, refused to leave Mr. Kent's until Mr. Thomas, the Unitarian minister, told them that the man they were after was not there, whereupon amidst shouts and jeers the mob moved rapidly up Pleasant street to the residence of George Kent, where for a time matters looked threatening. Fortunately Thompson had already left the premises in company with Mr. Kent, who had pointed out to him the perils of the situation. Mr. Davis and Philip Carrigain having satisfied themselves that this was the fact, Mr. Davis addressed the crowd, persuading them to disperse, promising, however, that no meeting should be held, and adding that the object which had brought them together had been attained. Thus ended the overt act in Concord's only anti-slavery disturbance. The crowd slowly dispersed, save a few, who disappointed at the escape of their victim, constructed an effigy labeled "George Thompson," and

burned it in the state house park. This victory over free speech was further celebrated by impromptu fireworks, accompanied by discharges of cannon. In after years Mr. Whittier found much fun in referring to his Concord experience, and was fond of exhibiting the egg-stained coat that he wore on that eventful evening.

It was a pleasing inspiration that moved the citizens to meet at the town hall one day in 1843, to talk over the proposal to invite a distinguished public man, although at that time a private citizen, to become the guest of Concord. The unanimity and accord of the meeting were somewhat unusual for those days of party bitterness, and promised well for the undertaking. The public man to whom Concord extended its invitation was Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson leaving Boston Friday, October 25th, on an early train, was met at Manchester by Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel G. Upham, of the committee of invitation, who welcomed him to New Hampshire. There the party was increased by delegations from Lowell, Nashua, and Manchester, together with the famous Stark Guards. At Bow crossing the train came to a stop and the procession was formed. Colonel Johnson mounted a white horse, and followed by the committee and a cavalcade of citizens, with a long stream of vehicles and pedestrians, led the march into town. At the Countess Rumford mansion was another committee, and the militia commanded by Colonel Stephen Brown. Ira Perley welcomed the visitor, and Colonel Johnson responded amidst the cheers of the crowd. Charles H. Peaslee was chief marshal, with Jonathan E. Lang, William Walker, Nathaniel B. Baker, Calvin Ainsworth, Benjamin Grover, Cyrus Hill, R. D. Moores, and Lewis Downing as aids. The procession then moved through Main street, with the Stark Guards leading, followed by the Concord Artillery and the Concord Light Infantry, with their bands, and the committee of arrangements. Next came Colonel Johnson and mounted aids, followed by a company of horsemen, while trudging in the rear were hundreds on foot. During the march cannon boomed and bells rang, while spectators waved flags and handkerchiefs and gave cheer upon cheer for the guest of the people.

After a brief rest at the American House, the committee escorted Colonel Johnson to the state house, where a public reception was held. The representatives' hall was filled, gallery and floor, with eager spectators, whose appreciation of the occasion was frequently manifested.

Upon being introduced, Colonel Johnson spoke feelingly and wittily, saying friendly words about Franklin Pierce, who had been his congressional associate, and expressed his thanks for the generous welcome accorded him. He acknowledged his surprise at the warmth of

his greeting, for he had always heard that the people of New Hampshire were a cold-blooded, temperate people, who gave their hearts to nobody, but having found his error he should now go back to Kentucky and tell the Blue Grass population that with all their whiskey they could not outvie the Northern state of New Hampshire in friendship and generous hospitality.

At 3 o'clock the distinguished guest, with a large company, sat down to a banquet at Grecian hall, presided over by Franklin Pierce. William Low, an aged citizen, made a point at the banquet which added great interest to the occasion. He began by saying that he desired to put a very blunt question to Colonel Johnson, which was, "Did you, or did you not, in your own opinion, kill Tecumseh?" Colonel Johnson replied that, called upon in such a manner, among such a people, he felt not the least hesitation in answering the question promptly and fully. Thereupon he declared, "In my opinion, I did kill Tecumseh." He stated to the company the evidence upon which his opinion rested, that they might judge as well as he. The Indians, he said, near the quarter where he was, had been several times routed, and again brought to the charge by a leader who commanded and was obeyed as the principal chief. Colonel Johnson guided his horse towards this chief, determined to end the desperate fight by killing him if possible. As they approached each other the Indian fired, putting a ball through Colonel Johnson's bridle hand, then he raised his tomahawk, and when he was within some twenty feet, in the act of throwing it, Colonel Johnson leveled a pistol which he had concealed, and shot him dead. The pistol was loaded with a ball and three buckshot. Tecumseh was found killed at this very spot. A ball had entered his breast near the heart; one buckshot took effect a little higher up on the breast, another in the neck, and the third in the head. Colonel Johnson stated various other interesting facts tending to confirm his view of the occurrence. When he took his seat, Judge Upham rose and said that as mention had been made of a jury, and as an issue had been made up and the evidence laid before the jury, he would propose that the company be the jury, and return at that time their verdict. It was agreed to, and the opinion of the jurors was ascertained by rising. All were of one mind, and returned a verdict, "Guilty of the blood of Tecumseh." In the evening there was a public reception at the Eagle Coffee House, which was illuminated, as were many residences and buildings along Main street.

On Saturday morning Colonel Johnson visited the public buildings, and took a drive about the town, after which many called to pay him their respects. At noon he took his departure, going by stage to

Windsor, Vt. When the stage started from in front of the state house the parting guest was speeded by the hearty cheers of the crowd assembled in the vicinity.

For half a century after the legislature began meeting at Concord there was one day in every year when people from all over the state were wont to turn Concordward to celebrate the inauguration day of the governor, or election day, as it was popularly called. This used to be the supreme holiday of the calendar, and gave to Concord while it lasted a distinction as unique as it was interesting and amusing. The custom was observed in undiminished vigor to the close of the Civil War, but after that time there was a gradual lessening of interest, so that the former glory of the day is remembered now only by persons of mature years. The era of open booths, sports, boxing-matches, side-shows, cider carts, gingerbread and sweetmeat pedlers, hawkers, lottery wheels, medicine men, card sharpers, fortune-tellers, horse tamers, street singers, and money getters generally, came to a close in the sixties, or early seventies, when public laws became more repressive and local policing more stringent. Gradually the old-fashioned election day of the fathers lost its importance, falling away year by year until changed methods of transportation and changed characteristics and modes of livelihood deprived the day of its motley interest and picturesqueness, and then followed that amendment to the state constitution which did away with the annual summer session and at the same time sounded the death knell of the gay and frolicsome "'Lection day."

But election day in its prime was as much a Concord institution as the Old North meeting-house. "The famous gala day came round on the first Thursday of every June, and great were the domestic preparations for its coming. Paint and whitewash were laid on unsparingly, the old ovens were urged to their utmost, the best rooms were put in order, in short, transformation became the duty of every man and woman from one end of the town to the other."

In the days before the railroads, members of the legislature, and visitors as well, began to come into town on Monday morning, and the stream of arrivals seldom ceased its flow before noon on Thursday. Prior to the building of the state house, the spirit of "election day" was found at the North end,—attracted there by the meeting-house, the Washington tavern, and other public resorts of equal fame, —but later years saw that neighborhood surrender its crowds and shows to the greater charms clustering in the vicinity of the present gilded dome. The cavalcades of those days were spectacles long remembered,—the horsemen, the music, the long procession of legis-

lators and citizens, headed by the governor and council and high officials of state, whitened with dust, marching soberly to the Old North to hear the election sermon preached by some favored minister of Orthodox faith. Following those exercises was a public dinner, with toasts and social intercourse frequently prolonged far into the night. The old-time governors fitted in perfectly with the occasion; they were dignified men of middle age, somewhat stern in deportment, very precise in dress, and one or two of them, it is said, wore powdered hair and three-cornered hats, and were attended by body servants.

Governor Langdon was noted for elegance of manners and richness of attire, as were several of his successors. Governor Gilman wore an awe-inspiring hat decorated with an imposing cockade, while following a few paces in the rear walked his black servant, "London," whose showy uniform and majestic gait were the envy of all the other negroes and the delight of the children. This distinction in dress gradually waned; the last governor thus attired was Benjamin Pierce, who wore a three-cornered hat, blue coat with military buttons, buff vest, and knee breeches and silver buckles. This valiant old man was the guest when at Concord of John George, in the house so long the hospitable home of his son, John H. George.

"Election day" continued with slightly varying conditions for many years, the same crowds gazing at each other, moving up and down the tree-sheltered street, pausing at booths to eat and drink, crowding the state house and making a picnic ground of the velvet green park, and finally, at the approach of evening, seeking their chaises and wagons and carts, and driving homeward well satisfied with their holiday. Another change came over the day when the railroads were opened, bringing to the town a class quite different from the former farmers, their boys and hired men, and while the number of visitors was increased, the originality and individuality of the crowd was much lessened. Even the fakirs and show-men experienced the changed character of the day, and no longer reaped the easy harvest of earlier times.

In 1842 Edward Kent, a native of Concord, afterwards governor of Maine, wrote an interesting article on the old-time "election day" which impressed Isaac Hill so favorably that he published it in his *Patriot*. Mr. Kent bewailed the changes wrought since his boyhood, when the festival was in its prime, and lamented the disappearance of the characters that once made Concord such a lively place. "Can it have come to this?" he wrote. "Are there no booths with green boughs and bushes as the outward sign of good things within, no fiddlers to discourse music and mark time for the heavy fantastic toes

of the six-feet Yankees on the rough planking, no gorgeous display of punch, egg-nog, and pure ardent, no prancing horses at the end of a single rein, no paw-paw or black jack, no throwing at the pin, no bowling alleys extemporized for the occasion, no Potter to ride two horses by day and to astonish by the practice of the black art by night? Is there no old Green Parker, with his long staff, to preach lay sermons, no 'lection cakes glossed over with treacle, no Major Peter Robertson with his artillery? Is there no 'nigger 'lection' Wednesday, as there used to be? Taking my stand at Captain Ayers's [opposite Bridge street now] which was a sort of pivot or center of gravity, I see in the latter weeks of May the whole population busily engaged in raking chips, housing wood, and sweeping front yards. It is purification week. I see Stickney's orchard, which could tell tales of some boys, now covered with blocks and taverns and stores; is there no such thing as escorting the governor to town, raising the dust of the Dark Plains or of Pembroke street? Sweet is the remembrance of these triumphal entries, and their old-fashioned mode of testifying respect to the man, and none to the law and the office."

The ancient mode of receiving the new governors of the state was performed by a committee of the legislature meeting His Excellency at some well-known tavern just beyond the Concord line, or just within, and after passing the compliments of the occasion, escorting him to his lodgings on Main street, returning thither as the hour of inauguration drew near, and conducting him to the state house. It so happened that nearly all the early governors approached Concord from points to the eastward; consequently the legislative committee used to meet the incoming magistrate in Pembroke, or sometimes on Glover's hill, and there extend to him a welcome. When this occurred a battery stationed near the Eleven Lots fired a grand salute announcing the opening of the celebration. In later years, however, the governors came from every part of the state, so the meeting places had to be changed. Hubbard Weeks's tavern on the Hopkinton road was a favorite place for exchanging amenities between the new governor and the committee, and so were Ambrose's tavern in Boscawen, and Brown's in West Concord. When Governor Badger came from Gilmanton the committee received him on the bridge at East Concord, while Governor Harvey, who was practically a resident of Concord, merely met the gentlemen representing the legislature at the door of his boarding-house, and walked with them to the capitol.

For curious and original features no campaign has ever equaled the famous presidential contest of Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, in 1840. How thoroughly the town was cultivated politically is seen in the

evenness of the vote, which gave Van Buren five hundred and forty-five and Harrison five hundred and forty-four, yet until that year Concord had been very Democratic in its political faith. The culmination of the local campaign was on the 17th of June, when Concord was invaded by hosts of enthusiastic and song-inclined visitors. Towns far and near sent delegations varying in numbers, but equal in spirit and energy. Every delegation brought with it a float representing the symbolic article of faith, -the log cabin and the barrel of hard cider. Music was not wanting to stir the throng; brass bands, drum corps, fifes, bugles, and songs commingled in far-reaching refrain, while less demonstrative but very conspicuous were the fiddlers seated on moving platforms containing a log cabin and a barrel of hard cider. Ridicule was not lacking on the part of the Democrats, for in the next issue of *Hill's Patriot* appeared a review of the day's celebration. The article in question, entitled "British Whig Log Cabin Exhibition," is interesting, inasmuch as the "tow-headed Whig standing in the door discoursing sweet music" was Mason W. Tappan, while the "yellow-haired gentleman," editor of the *Log Cabin*, was Horace Greeley.

British Whig Log Cabin Exhibition.

The old Whigs and the young Whiglets came marching into town with banners and music, and driving in, in coaches, boats, waggons, log cabins, flat bottoms, and all the various kinds of vehicles which could be contrived, and our streets were crowded. About 10 o'clock the procession was formed and marched through the town, with several bands of excellent music. The Prince Albert, a very pretty British boat, built at Calcutta, and rigged like a ship, led the van, but the boatswain, a real old salt and a loco foco, not being so well paid as he had been promised, and provided only with hard cider to wet his whistle, whilst champagne was added to the ration of others, refused to pipe, and deserted the ship before the performance was half over. Then came a log cabin, with a tow-headed Whig standing in the door, "discoursing sweet music" from a three-stringed fiddle, and roaring out a bacchanalian Whig song. Then the procession divided off into counties interspersed with cider, and bearing flags with devices, containing Whig wit and sentiment. After going through the principal streets, they marched up to sand hill, where a stand had been erected, flag-staff planted, and seats laid down. The meeting organized by placing Ichabod Bartlett in the chair, who spoke some time, and closed by calling a yellow-haired gentleman upon the stand, whom he announced as the editor of a paper in New York called the *Log Cabin*. Mr. Bartlett wanted him to take note of the "spontaneous enthusiasm," and give an account of the whole matter in his paper for the benefit of posterity, and especially for the people of New York state and city. Mr. Bartlett then had a brass drum exhibited, which was taken from the British tories at Benning-

ton, where the ancestors of many of those present, labeled with Harrison badges, were taken prisoners with the Hessians. The celebration ended with fireworks and music.

On Thursday, July 1st, 1847, President James K. Polk visited Concord, coming partly as a guest of the town and partly as guest of the legislature. At 10 o'clock the president and his party arrived at the south end of Main street near the present gas-works, where the military escort, consisting of the Stark Guards of Manchester and the Concord Light Infantry, were drawn up facing the highway. Citizens filled the streets and the neighboring yards, and as the president stepped from the car and was announced to the people by Cyrus Barton, United States marshal, a cheer went up which must have convinced the chief magistrate that he had come among friends. Accompanying the president were James Buchanan, secretary of state, Nathan Clifford, attorney-general, Edmund Burke, commissioner of patents, Commodore Charles Stewart, the grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader of forty years later, ex-Governors Mouton of Louisiana, Toucey of Connecticut, Fairfield and Anderson of Maine, Woodbury, Hill, and Hubbard of New Hampshire, Mr. Appleton of the state department, Nathaniel Greene, postmaster at Boston, and United States Marshal Isaac O. Barnes of Massachusetts.

The procession, under command of Charles H. Peaslee, moved up Main street to the Old North, then down State and School to the American House. The streets were alive with sight-seers, and from windows and roofs ladies greeted the president with waving handkerchiefs. At the south end of Main street had been built an arch of evergreen and flowers, through which the procession passed. A short distance off floated a streamer bearing the inscription, "The ladies of the Granite State welcome the President to the Capital."

Early in the afternoon the president visited the legislature, and was received with dignified welcome. The Mexican War was then raging and partisan feelings were intense, but the president's speech manifested a patriotic and conciliatory tone which won for him the good opinions of friends and opponents. At 6 o'clock the president held an informal reception in the state house, which a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended. Mr. Polk's visit, however, soon came to an end, and by 8 o'clock that evening he and his distinguished party departed for Lowell on a special train.

Concord again became the center of public interest as the time drew near for the assembling of another convention to revise the constitution. The delegates were chosen in October, 1850, and met in the state house Wednesday, November 6th. The necessity for calling the convention had long been acknowledged by the people, and their

expectations as to the result of its deliberations seemed well founded, for nearly sixty years had passed since the meeting of the last convention, and reasons enough existed for making some necessary changes in the fundamental law.

The convention contained many able men. Among them was a future president of the United States, a justice of the supreme court of the nation,—Levi Woodbury,—besides others who achieved honor in after life. An adjournment was taken from November 22d to December 3d, then from January 3d, 1851, to April 16th. In the meanwhile the voters had made sad work of the proposed amendments, not one being adopted, so the convention after a single day's session having agreed upon certain new amendments to be submitted to the people at the March meeting of 1852, finally adjourned after sittings extending through fifty-one days.

Aside from a central and convenient location, there were personal reasons, as well, that gave to Concord a political importance. Among them was the prominence of Franklin Pierce, who, becoming a citizen of Concord in 1838, remained until his decease, in 1869, New Hampshire's most distinguished son. Thickly clustering about his head were the highest of political honors, which could but attract attention to the town of his residence. Congressman, senator, general, and president,—honors unparalleled in the history of the republic, save in the cases of Andrew Jackson and James A. Garfield. Moreover, Concord in those days was the headquarters of the Whig and Democratic parties, and it has continued to be the meeting place of politicians ever since. From the election of Polk to that of the last president every campaign has radiated from Concord.

The revolt of John P. Hale in 1845, followed by the secession of the Independent Democrats, brought Pierce into greater prominence than ever, and Concord was the scene of the first great encounter between these champions. No meeting of that period attracted so much notice or was followed with graver political consequences. It was really one of the opening acts of the slavery question which ultimately led to civil war. Hale and Pierce ceased from that hour to be local politicians, and became national leaders; for that debate was thereafter identified with New England's protest against the extension of slavery.

It was during the June session of the legislature in 1845 that the famous debate that was to send Hale to the senate and Pierce to the presidency took place. The Independent Democrats had announced a convention at which Mr. Hale was to be the principal speaker, and the Democrats, apprehensive of the effect of the meeting, resolved that Hale should be promptly and effectively answered on the spot,

and Mr. Pierce was selected as the only speaker qualified for the occasion. When the evening of Thursday, June 5th, arrived, the Old North meeting-house was crowded, floor and galleries, with members of the legislature, visitors, and the public. This meeting was not only an important event, but was the keynote of party policies for fifteen years to come. Franklin Pierce, a few years later, had become one of the accepted leaders of New England Democracy, while the War with Mexico introduced him to a wider and more national notice. At the Democratic state convention in 1852 the delegates enthusiastically endorsed him for the office of president of the United States. The resolutions were presented by Jonathan E. Sargent, of Wentworth, and eloquently seconded by William L. Foster, of Keene, both of whom in after years became residents of Concord and attained high judicial preferment. The nomination of Mr. Pierce at Baltimore was not so spontaneous as has been popularly supposed. Shrewd party managers, foreseeing the improbability of nominating Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, or Douglas, cast about them for a compromise nominee. During the early months of that year Concord people had frequently observed distinguished visitors from other states passing a few hours with General Pierce, among them being Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. The Democratic convention met at Baltimore on Tuesday, June 1st, 1852, and continued until Saturday, when Mr. Pierce received the nomination. The telegraph immediately flashed the news to Concord, although the General was at that time spending a few days in Boston. All at once Concord became a household word throughout the country, and its citizens may be pardoned a pleasurable pride at so distinguished an event. Prominent Democrats immediately issued a call for a public ratification. Hand-bills were distributed and notices published in the newspapers.

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose by the Democrats of Concord, invite the democracy of New Hampshire to assemble at Concord on Thursday next, June 10th, at four o'clock, P. M. to respond to the nomination of Gen. Franklin Pierce as Democrat Candidate for the Presidency, and to express their gratification at the honor thus conferred on them and the state through her favorite and most eminent son, and to exchange congratulations upon the bright prospects of the glorious victory which the nomination ensures to the friends of the constitution and of the Union.

Josiah Minot,
N. B. Baker,
John H. George,
Jacob Carter,
Josiah Stevens,
John L. Tallant,
Samuel M. Wheeler,
Committee.

On that Saturday evening Main street was thronged with people expressing joy at the distinction bestowed on their popular and kindly townsman. State house park soon filled with spectators, who, gathering around a platform, were addressed by John H. George, Anson S. Marshall, John S. Wells, Jonathan E. Sargent, and others. Rockets streamed into the heavens, houses were illuminated, and on Sand hill the artillery, under the command of Jesse A. Gove, who afterwards gave his life to the Union, thundered into the night two hundred and eighty-two discharges, to signify the number of votes cast for the nominee at Baltimore.

The next scene following the nomination was the visit of the committee appointed by the national convention to notify Mr. Pierce officially of his high preferment. Prior to this nomination the custom had been merely to send an official communication by post, but on this occasion a committee waited personally on the nominee to inform him of his honor. The committee consisted of John S. Barbour of Virginia, Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, Alpheus Felch of Michigan, Pierre Soulé of Louisiana, and Erastus Corning of New York. These gentlemen were among the best known citizens of the country. Mr. Barbour was a leader among Southern statesmen, Jacob Thompson was a congressman of national reputation, Mr. Felch and Mr. Soulé were United States senators, and Mr. Corning was the millionaire railroad president of his time. Mr. Pierce having been advised of the visit requested a few of his intimate friends to meet the delegation at the station and escort them to his residence. The ceremony attending the mission was brief,—merely the presentation of the official letter, to which Mr. Pierce made an informal reply, saying that he would more fully convey his sentiments in writing. After an hour spent in conversation, Mr. Pierce and his guests entered carriages for a drive about the streets, reaching the American House early in the afternoon, where later a banquet was served. At the conclusion of the banquet the distinguished visitors repaired to the balcony of the hotel, and were introduced by John S. Wells to the large crowd in waiting. Each visitor made a short speech, that of Senator Soulé being, as was his wont, a most captivating and rare piece of impromptu oratory, thrilling his auditors and affording a topic of praise for some time to come. Mr. Pierce adopted a novel and pleasurable method of entertaining his visitors by giving them and other invited guests a ride over Lake Winnipiseogee, returning to Concord in the evening. The following morning the committee departed for New York, favorably impressed with the candidate and his home surroundings.

One of the features of the Pierce campaign was the famous barba-

cue at Hillsborough, Thursday, August 19th, 1852. The occasion partook of the nature of a migration of Democrats from all parts of the country to the birthplace of their standard bearer. Concord, being directly on the line of invasion, entertained a large number of visiting strangers who, during their brief stay, made the town exceedingly lively. On Wednesday Concord presented the appearance of a holiday. Those who remember the event, and attempt to describe it, agree in saying that Concord never witnessed the like before nor since. The Granite club, Concord's Democratic organization, found its hospitality utterly inadequate, but everyone was good-natured, and as long as hunger and thirst were appeased lodging was of little moment. The rooms of the club were inconvenient for the reception of the legions that had made Concord their temporary resting-place; so with bands of music discoursing the liveliest airs the members of the club, led by the president, Anson S. Marshall, arm in arm with Isaiah Rynders, president of the famous Empire club of New York, marched to the state house park, which was immediately converted into a place of entertainment, and amidst the flare of torches and headlights, congratulations and oratory extended into the night. If Concord lacked a cosmopolitan experience up to that moment, the want was liberally supplied by Captain Rynders and his exuberant followers. The captain was a well known political character of the epoch, one whose peculiar characteristics were more adapted to the city wards of New York than to the quiet shades of Concord. The *Patriot* called him a plain-spoken man who did not hesitate long in selecting his words, and who had the faculty of getting off a great many homely truths in relation to the Whig party in a very short time. There is no doubt that he acted his part that night with a richness of language thoroughly in keeping with his reputation. Among the speakers of the evening were Charles Levi Woodbury, and others known to political fame. The next morning saw the departure of the crowd for Hillsborough.

The autumn of 1852 was not wanting in interest to Concord people. National attention was focused here, and men of national reputation were constant visitors. At length election day arrived, and early evening brought the tidings of Mr. Pierce's victory. Politically, Concord was nearing a change in its sentiments, yet so popular was its favored townsman that Mr. Pierce's vote showed a considerable gain over the Democratic vote of the preceding March.

In February Mr. Pierce bade good-by to Concord and turned his face towards Washington, there to remain his full term with but a single visit to the old friends and familiar scenes of his home. From the day Mr. Pierce left Concord to assume the duties of his high

office more than three years were to elapse before he again met his fellow-citizens. During that time there had arisen the gravest public questions, whose influence throughout the country divided political parties and caused a bitterness among the people. In no state were these questions discussed with more earnestness or with sharper personal tone than in New Hampshire. Here a revolution in public opinion had taken place, and for the first time, with a single exception, the long dominant party of the president found itself in a minority. Departing on his inaugural journey with the sincerest wishes of his neighbors, Mr. Pierce returned in October, 1856, to find the political and social atmosphere chilled and uncomfortable. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was having its effect. Mindful, however, of the occasion, his friends made elaborate preparations for his reception, and the day has passed into local annals as one of Concord's famous events. The reception took place in the midst of the exciting Buchanan-Fremont campaign, when the streets were bright with banners and bunting. Early in the day visitors began pouring into the city, and delegations from different towns, accompanied by bands of music and drum corps, paraded the streets. Notwithstanding the lack of spontaneity, Concord presented a gay and animated sight. From Boston and other cities in Massachusetts came campaign companies and party delegations, one of the features being the celebrated Boston Brigade band, whose excellent music contributed greatly to the public enjoyment.

A spirited rivalry for decorative effects impelled the citizens to contribute many pleasing features to the holiday. Many buildings along Main street, near the state house, were heavily hung with flags and banners, many of them bearing mottoes. Across the street, opposite the Eagle hotel, a handsome arch was erected, trimmed with evergreen, bearing on one side the motto, "Welcome the President of the Thirty-one States," and on the other, "New Hampshire welcomes home her Favorite and Honored Son." On the top were two large eagles, with miniature flags in their beaks. Pendant from the center was a portrait of the president. In front of the American House was a white flag, tastefully trimmed with evergreen, on which was inscribed, "The Ladies of the Granite State welcome the President to the Capital." The Patriot building, now Sanborn's block, was covered with flags, banners, and mottoes, while from the cupola of the state house floated the stars and stripes, with streamers stretching to the ground. The American House, brilliant with decorations and flags, presented a beautiful picture of the decorator's art, as did the Eagle hotel, the temporary headquarters of the president during his brief stay in Concord. Many private residences were trimmed

with bunting and evergreen, interspersed with mottoes of patriotic and flattering meaning.

At noon the president, accompanied by his private secretary, Sidney Webster, J. D. Hoover, marshal of the District of Columbia, and General Anderson of Tennessee, arrived amidst the firing of cannon. He was received with enthusiasm, and the crowd pressing in on all sides gave expression to their feelings in loud cheering and the waving of hats and banners. Every one seemed eager to grasp Mr. Pierce by the hand, or failing in that, to secure a near sight of his well-remembered face. But when he mounted the horse provided for his use, for the president was a superb horseman, hearty and approving cheers broke from the thousands of devoted friends who had assembled to do him honor. So dense was the crowd that it required persistent effort on the part of the marshals to clear a passage so that the president might take his place in the procession.

As every company and delegation carried one or more banners covered with party mottoes, the effect of the long procession was indeed picturesque. During the march bells were rung and the cannon boomed a lively welcome. The streets were crowded and so were the windows and housetops, and every spot from which a sight could be obtained. The carriages were handsomely decorated with flowers and bouquets; the one occupied by the president's suite was a barouche drawn by six matched horses furnished by Prescott & Grover. Among the conveyances were the American and Eagle coaches, Frye's omnibus, and Hutchinson and Elliott's hacks, each drawn by four horses with gaily bedecked harnesses. The march occupied an hour and a half, the head of the parade reaching the state house park about 2 o'clock. A platform had been erected for the speaking, but long before the procession arrived the area in front of the stand was crowded with people eagerly waiting the president.

As the procession halted at the state house, lines of militiamen were formed from the center gateway to the platform, through which the president and the committee of arrangements marched to their seats. When the acclamations and noise had subsided, the chief marshal called for silence, whereupon the president was formally welcomed home by John H. George, the president responding in his exquisitely felicitous manner, which was wont to make every one his friend and confidant. With speeches and a reception the afternoon was far spent, and the next day, the president having taken his departure, Concord resumed its usual quiet.

One of the famous old-fashioned election days was observed on the occasion of Ichabod Goodwin's inauguration as governor in June, 1857.

Great efforts were made to give the day an especial renown, and when night came all agreed that the plans had been in every respect successful. Concord, at that time, had a set of enterprising young men who took interest in public affairs, and they determined to give the new governor a reception in keeping with the traditions of the day. It was not because greater popularity attached to Mr. Goodwin than to his predecessors, but because of a desire to invest the day with more dignity and attraction, and to afford pleasure to the large number of out-of-town people who came yearly to the capital to witness the ceremonies. The citizens, appreciating the occasion, decorated their residences and business places; and the city and the state officials flung out flags and weaved streamers and bunting on the public buildings. Phenix hotel, which in those days was the meeting place for Republicans, was gaily festooned; while along the route of the procession nearly every house had flags or garlands of flowers.

Soon after noon Governor Haile, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, with Senators Hale and Clark, and Congressmen Tappan, Cragin, and Marston, were driven to the lower end of Main street, where the procession was formed. At 1 o'clock the train from Portsmouth, bearing the governor-elect and a large number of people, came to a stop near West street. After an exchange of courtesies Mr. Goodwin was escorted to his carriage, and the command to start was given.

The procession was long and interesting, and its diversified character elicited the applause of the people gathered along the line of march. The fire companies were objects of peculiar interest, for Concord's recent fire record was everywhere known throughout the state; so when the flower bedecked and picturesque little engines rumbled through the street drawn by long lines of stalwart red-shirts, loud cheers greeted them. Main street, from Pleasant to Free Bridge road, was full of people slowly edging their way, pausing before the blockades caused by some grotesque peddler or sharp-witted fellow with jewelry to sell, or perchance medicine warranted to cure every ill; then streaming on in the direction of the state house park, where booths and tents allured the hungry and the dry. That gala day proved to be one of the last of those election day celebrations that lent so keen a seasoning to the life of the town. By nightfall the crowd had departed, the hawkers and peddlers had packed their wares, the booths were deserted, the show canvas rolled up, and over the scene fell a stillness in strange contrast to the variety and turmoil of a few hours before.

Pending the state election in March, 1860, a distinguished citizen of the West journeying to New Hampshire to see his son, then a

student at Phillips academy, Exeter, was persuaded to make a few political speeches in the state, one of which was allotted to Concord. He was a stranger only in person,—his name was known and his leadership recognized,—but few had ever seen him up to the moment when Edward H. Rollins introduced him to the crowd in Phenix hall as Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. The weather was excreble, and, moreover, the meeting had been but slightly advertised, yet so great was the desire to see and hear this champion of the West that the hall was filled to its capacity. For more than an hour Mr. Lincoln spoke as few men had ever spoken on the issues of the day, captivating his audience by the exuberant felicity of his phraseology and the surpassing power of his logic. That this speech made a deep impression was evident, and when the future president bade Concord farewell, as he took the afternoon train for Manchester, men who had listened to more than a generation of Concord oratory were agreed that the speech of Abraham Lincoln was a masterpiece.

Later in that eventful year, 1860, Concord welcomed another distinguished citizen of the West, the rival of Lincoln in politics, and his antithesis as well,—Stephen A. Douglas. His coming had been heralded, and elaborate preparations were made for his reception. Thursday, the last day of July, was an ideal one, and, true to the hospitable nature of the people, party lines were put aside, and every one did something to make the occasion a success. From Abbot's shops to the Old North, Main street was radiant with banners and streamers, with festooned houses and blocks, while hanging from the shade trees along the streets were flags without number.

This visit took place during the exciting political campaign in which Mr. Douglas himself was a candidate for the presidency. Main street had seldom presented a more pleasing effect of flags and decorations. Floating above his head Senator Douglas beheld the national ensign bearing the names of his competitors in the great contest,—Lincoln and Hamlin, Breckinridge and Lane, Bell and Everett,—and there, too, he read his own name coupled with that of Johnson. In those times a lofty and sturdy flagpole stood near the corner of Park street in front of the state house, from whose peak on that day depended long streamers and countless little flags and pennants, all gracefully swaying in the breeze.

Boston had sent its best decorator, and the transformation was complete wherever he applied his art, but nowhere did he exercise that art in more tasteful and charming profusion than in and about the city hall. Opposite was the mansion of Oliver L. Sanborn, afterwards the residence of George G. Fogg,[1] where the distinguished

[1] Now that of Henry Robinson.

statesman was to be entertained during his visit, and there, naturally, the decorator had arranged his choicest effects.

The train from the north bearing Mr. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas reached the station at noon, where they were received by the appropriate committees. The crowd in Railroad square was dense and ungovernable, and wanting as Concord then was in police regulations, the marshals having the reception in charge were well-nigh powerless to make headway against the throng. The carriage containing Mr. Douglas could with difficulty be stirred, so closely wedged was the good-natured crowd, but after repeated efforts the little procession moved to Main street. Cheers greeted the visitor, who responded by bowing right and left along the route, which comprised Washington, State, and School streets. At the state house Mr. Douglas alighted, and arm in arm with Henry P. Rolfe, chairman of the day, made his way to a stand erected over the steps of the center door of the old capitol. Senator Douglas looked down upon fully five thousand upturned faces. For more than an hour he spoke with an earnestness and intellectual vigor all his own, demonstrating beyond contradiction his right to the name of "the little giant," yet a twelvemonth had not passed when his lips were ashes. In the evening the grounds around the city hall—where a reception was held—were bright with Chinese lanterns and reflectors. With fireworks and serenades the day closed, and the following morning the distinguished statesman again resumed his famous journey.

As the capital of the state and its political center Concord was not unprepared for the outburst following the election of Abraham Lincoln, nor did the firing on Sumter find Concord people unresponsive to the duties of the hour.

The first week of war was an experience never to be forgotten by those then living in Concord. The realities of the hour had quickly transformed a quiet community into an active camp. Public meetings were called, and the people listened to the words of leading citizens, for in the beginning partisanship was paralyzed by the common shock, and every lip pronounced a resolve to sustain the government and preserve the Union. An enthusiastic meeting assembled in city hall on Friday evening, April 19th,—in response to a call hurriedly sent forth by prominent men,—at which speeches were made and a resolution couched in these terms was unanimously adopted: "That we, as American citizens and as citizens of the State of New Hampshire, acknowledge our fealty to our National and State governments, to the Constitution of the United States, and to the State of New Hampshire, and that we will support them in every required capacity."

Of the two score or more that signed the call for that meeting all are dead[1] save Judge Sylvester Dana, while of those that spoke that evening Joseph B. Walker alone survives.

The summer of 1863 was the perilous period of the Civil War, and Concord was not alone in apprehensions as to the future of the republic. Party lines had at this time become rigidly defined, adding bitterness to local affairs and imparting a harshness to social intercourse. Feelings occasioned by the conduct of the administration at Washington disturbed even church relations during that gloomy season.

Concord was the meeting place for all shades of opinion, and as such it became the scene of two political mass conventions during that eventful year 1863. The Republicans chose the 17th of June as the date of their great meeting, while the Democrats took the 4th of July as the day in all the year most fitting their purposes. At the first convention the crowd in attendance completely overflowed the state house park, where a platform had been built, from which such distinguished public men as Benjamin F. Butler and Montgomery Blair addressed the assemblage. The day passed off pleasantly, being voted a success by half the people throughout the state and a failure by not quite the other half, so marked were the personal politics of the epoch. But by far the more important meeting historically was that organized by the Democrats. Great preparations had been made to ensure success; special trains were run, hospitality of the olden time was generously promised, while the oratory was to be delivered by Daniel W. Voorhees, Governor Joel Parker of New Jersey, Samuel S. Cox, Horatio Seymour, and ex-President Pierce, whose voice had not been heard on war questions since that evening in April, 1861, when he spoke from the balcony of the Eagle hotel.

To this demonstration not only New Hampshire but the whole North and even the South gave attention, for it was to be a field day of political policy as well as prophesy. For at Concord, in the heart of one of the staunchest Union states, was to be discussed the gravest of public questions by the most illustrious of Democrats. Private purses contributed to make the day a successful one, and never, perhaps, had Concord been more gaily dressed than on that 4th of July. Decorations were plentifully displayed, public and private buildings were bright with flags and bunting, while the state house was almost concealed behind a mass of holiday attire.

Over the main entrance to the capitol was an arch decorated with shields and miniature flags, while overhead the facade was gracefully festooned with streamers drooping from the cornices to the pavement.

[1] 1903.

Over the eastern gateway to the capitol grounds, through which the speakers and music were to pass, was erected a triumphal arch, with the silver lettered motto, "Constitutional Liberty." Above was a large eagle holding a profusion of radiating flags, while depending from the arch were folds of rich damask drapery, embroidered with spangles of silver. The supporting columns represented knights clad in armor, designated "Scott" and "McClellan." On the supports of the arch were mottoes, very significant, as it subsequently turned out, such as, "The People will save the Republic," "Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa have set us an example; we will profit by it."

The American House, the old headquarters of the Democracy, was appropriately decorated, its pillars and columns being neatly draped with folds of red, white, and blue. On the Main street front was the motto, "Liberty and Independence, July 4, 1776." On the Park street side of the building hung a portrait of Daniel Webster, encircled with the words "I still live."

Many stores and blocks, as well as private residences, were profusely and handsomely adorned with flags, mottoes, and transparencies. Among the more attractive were the stores in the Athenian building, and the residences of Oliver L. Sanborn, J. Stephens Abbot, John F. Brown, Ira A. Eastman, and William P. Foster.

The day proved to be bright, the attendance large, and the meeting successful. Some of the orators, unable to be present, sent letters to be read by the presiding officer, but Mr. Voorhees and Governor Parker addressed the crowd, while ex-President Pierce delivered a carefully prepared oration. This oration, celebrated as the "Mausoleum of Hearts" speech, concluded as follows:

> Then, all efforts, whether of war or peace, having failed, my reply is, you will take care of yourselves; with or without arms, with or without leaders, we will, at least, in the effort to defend our rights as a free people, build up a great mausoleum of hearts, to which men who yearn for liberty will in after years, with bowed heads and reverently, resort as Christian pilgrims to the sacred shrines of the Holy Land.

Scarcely had the meeting ended when gladsome tidings burst upon the community, rendering the words of the recent orators flippant and idle, and reinforcing as never before the loyal courage of the North. Swiftly over the wires came the glorious despatch telling of Lee's defeat at Gettysburg and Grant's triumph at Vicksburg. The city went wild with joy, for Concord then realized that the war was not a failure and that the Union still lived.

The state house had been built nearly half a century, yet during that period no material changes had been made in its interior; con-

sequently the conveniences and accommodations satisfactory in 1816 were suffered to continue until the increase in legislative membership and the rapidly growing business of the state government began to demand a remedy. At the time the state house was built the number of representatives did not much exceed two hundred, but in 1864 the membership had risen to about three hundred and twenty-five. Besides this it must be borne in mind that the routine business of the departments had grown gradually during these years, until the legislative halls and state offices became wretchedly ill adapted for public business. As one views the old state house in ancient prints, the real inconveniences of the building do not appear, but they existed, causing comment and criticism. The citizens of Concord were not ignorant of these facts, but they had never considered the state house as their property, notwithstanding their ancestors had cheerfully complied with the conditions that made Concord the capital. Moreover, the time for public expenditure on matters not imperative was surely not in that dark period of debt created by the Rebellion, when every community was striving its utmost to meet the burdensome taxes imposed by war. During several sessions rumors and murmurs had been heard respecting the contracted accommodations and unsanitary condition of the state house, but nothing definite took place until 1863, when the legislature passed a resolution setting forth the needs of an enlarged state house. An important feature of the resolution was this clause: "The benefits and advantages to be derived from the location of the capitol at Concord are such that it is just and reasonable that the city of Concord should contribute materially toward the enlargement of the capitol building, . . . that this resolution be furnished to the proper officers of the city of Concord with the request that the city take suitable and seasonable action, . . . and that any city or town having the necessary railroad facilities desirous of having the state house situated therein may make propositions to that effect." As the June session of 1864 drew near, the excitement among Concord people increased, for the realization of what might happen dawned upon them. The Concord delegation in the legislature of 1864 was composed of good men, but aside from William E. Chandler and Henry P. Rolfe, they had no especial capacity for the business before them. The whole town was thoroughly moved in this contest, more particularly the central wards, because upon them would fall the heaviest loss or the largest gain according to the outcome. Meanwhile, not a Concord man or woman or any friend of Concord could look upon the threatening state house question with feelings other than those of uneasiness and apprehension.

Although Concord was doing its utmost to support the war, and while taxation was pressing upon the people as never before, the question of contributing money with which to remodel the capitol was favorably received, but when Concord realized that the question was by no means the simple one of making repairs, but meant the moving of the capitol itself, public feeling was deeply stirred. Long before the meeting of the legislature of 1864, every one throughout the state had discussed the project, and it had become clear that in any event the state treasury was to be spared any depletion owing to the rivalries between two cities, both desirous to be the capital.

The city government voted on May 23d to appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to carry out the purpose expressed in the legislative act of 1863, this sum to be raised by the seven wards then comprising the city, and to be expended as the legislature should direct. It was also voted to lay out a new street south of the state house. The citizens held numerous meetings to discuss the ways and means. A committee comprising twenty prominent men was chosen, and in their hands was left the entire management of the matter. Richard Bradley, long a town leader, but now an old man, moved his hearers at one of the citizens' meetings by narrating the story of the town's growth since his boyhood, which was contemporaneous with the erection of the state house in 1816; how he had watched the sparsely settled village street become a compact place of stores and shops, how he had seen the small population increase to many thousands, and how he had lived to see his native town become distinguished and flourishing, and he attributed much of all this prosperity, he said, to the state house and its associations. Mr. Bradley infused courage and spirit into the question and its bearings, and urged his fellow-citizens to leave undone nothing that could possibly avert the threatened loss. In the meantime, Manchester came forward with a vote of her city council, offering the sum of five hundred thousand dollars provided the capitol should be removed thither.

At length the legislature assembled. Joseph A. Gilmore was governor and William E. Chandler speaker, both citizens of Concord. It now began to be discovered that the merits of the case were to play a minor part, and that the question of location, centralness, railroad accessibility, and sound business reasons was to be subordinated to the sordid competition of money. It was no longer a request on the part of New Hampshire calling on Concord to remodel and enlarge the state house, for Concord had already met that request by voting a hundred thousand dollars for that purpose, but the question had become, through the enticement of Manchester, a very different one.

Unfortunately, the whole matter was fast assuming the conditions of an auction. Unpleasant and uncalled for as such a situation was, Concord had to meet it and, if possible, to overcome it.

An energetic and influential committee, comprising Onslow Stearns, Nathaniel White, Asa Fowler, John Kimball, Richard Bradley, Joseph B. Walker, Nathaniel G. Upham, Moses T. Willard, Shadrach Seavey, George Hutchins, John L. Tallant, and others, had the interests of Concord in charge and they performed well their difficult work. The counsel for Concord were Ira Perley and John H. George, who between them embodied the knowledge and the practice of the law in a perfection unsurpassed among their contemporaries. In due time the counsel submitted to the legislature the carefully prepared agreements and specifications on the part of Concord.

Judge Perley and Colonel George never for a moment lost sight of the merits of the question, but reiterated constantly the advantages of Concord respecting location, population, social and business conditions, and the absence of large controlling corporations; and they dwelt particularly upon the contributions of early Concord to secure the capitol, and upon the greater contributions of later Concord for railroad facilities whereby Concord should be made accessible from all parts of the state. Attention was also directed to the public institutions assembled at the capital, and especial emphasis was laid on the fact that no section of the state had ever found fault with Concord, or had suffered any inconveniences because of its possession of the state house, and the counsel closed with a protest against turning a grave state question into a contemptible matter of bargain and sale. The specifications further pointed out that Manchester was alone in asking for the removal, that Manchester was built by Massachusetts money and was likely to be controlled by it, that it contained one predominant industry representing many million dollars, and that that industry was likely to demand special legislation; that its future growth combined with the removal of the state house, would destroy all balance of political power; that the bid of five hundred thousand dollars was a dangerous fact as bearing on special and local legislation which might be asked for by way of reimbursement; that the bid did not mean that the entire sum should be used in erecting a new capitol, but only such part of it as a joint committee of Manchester and the legislature might determine; and finally that the geographical situation of Manchester was nineteen miles from the state line on the south, sixty-five miles on the west, and one hundred and fifty miles from Coös.

The specifications were comprehensive and clear. No member could misunderstand their meaning. The sentiment among the rep-

resentatives was undoubtedly favorable to keeping the capitol where it was; not one in three of the members felt that it ought to be moved. Had the question been merely a choice between Concord and Manchester, the former city would have won handsomely, but no such bare question presented itself. The truth was that the question resolved itself into an attempt to see how much Concord would give in order to retain its ancient honors. The architect to whom the preparation of plans had been given was Gridley J. F. Bryant of Boston, who exhibited three plans differing materially in design, construction, and cost. After careful consideration the plan known as number two was adopted. But to carry out the details of the plan involved far more than the one hundred thousand dollars voted by Concord, —in fact, one hundred and fifty thousand was the estimate. Whereupon a citizens' meeting was immediately held, which voted to raise the additional amount and charge it on the property situated within the so-called gas precinct, which in 1864 embraced Wards four, five, and six, and a part of Ward seven. Although this action was wholly a personal one, the exigencies of the case demanded promptness and decision, in order that the legislature might be assured of Concord's willingness to accept plan number two. In case the city government did not ratify this action, a bond was signed by a hundred leading citizens, each pledging himself to pay such additional sum over and above his taxes as might be necessary to raise the fifty thousand dollars, each to pay in proportion to the taxes assessed upon him in the year 1864.

Those who recall the surroundings of the old state house at that time will remember the condition of the yard on the south line, where only a stout stone wall separated it from private property which was for the most part unsightly and undesirable. At the corner near Main street were the ruins of Sanborn's block,—destroyed by fire a few months before,—while westerly to State street were stables, sheds, work-shops, and back yards, with one or two respectable dwelling-houses. The effect of a street cut through this property, giving to the capitol a wide street boundary on every side, was recognized, and official action had already been taken to carry out the improvement. This act was a popular one, considered in connection with the greater question of the capitol, and the city councils had promptly responded to the sentiment of the people by voting to lay out the thoroughfare now known as Capitol street. The novelty of the state house contest attracted as much attention among the public as the grave questions arising out of the Rebellion, and several weeks were spent in private and public discussions and in bringing to bear every possible influence calculated to have weight with the legislature.

At last, on June 29th, the two houses met in committee of the whole to listen to the speeches of counsel. For Manchester appeared Lewis W. Clark of that city and William H. Burns of Lancaster, a distinguished lawyer and a prominent Democrat, while for Concord were Ira Perley and John H. George. The arguments occupied several hours, and were listened to with the deepest interest. The committee then rose. From this time on the "state house question" was frequently before the house, and many were the speeches made by the advocates of the rival cities. Conspicuous among those speaking in favor of Concord were William E. Chandler, Asa P. Cate of Northfield, Samuel M. Wheeler of Dover; Samuel H. Quincy of Rumney; Frank J. Eastman of Littleton; Levi W. Barton of Newport; Malachi F. Dodge of Londonderry; Josiah A. Hurd of Plaistow; Henry P. Rolfe of Concord; and David T. Parker of Farmington; while favoring Manchester were James O. Adams, Stephen G. Clark, and William Little, all of that city. One of the most telling speeches was that made by Mr. Quincy. "The whole question," said he, "has been covered with matters of detail, when the real question is, Where shall the state capitol be? Settle that point and the matter of cupola, committee rooms, and halls will be adjusted. If the public good demands no change, then the Manchester proposition ought not to be accepted though she should erect a building of such wondrous beauty that Americans from the two oceans should make yearly pilgrimages to gaze upon it. Let us not degenerate the high office of legislators by receiving the ministrations of selfishness and cupidity. Certainly we should not change without the most cogent and convincing reasons."

Concord was fortunate in having in the speaker's chair so able and clear-headed a son as William E. Chandler, whose speech before the committee was strong and unanswerable. Comparing Concord's offer with that of Manchester, he said: "Has this latter city offered more than this? If she should offer to build precisely the same building as Concord, and pay one hundred thousand dollars into the treasury for public purposes, you would not listen to the proposal. The moment you require more than is sufficient, you are putting your capitol up at auction and setting an example of extravagance." The speeches were of remarkable excellence, and nothing was uttered calculated to wound or prejudice. In the arguments of Judge Perley and Colonel George the friends of Concord found exceeding pleasure and satisfaction, and to their efforts much of the subsequent victory was attributable. As the session wore on the weight of public opinion steadily settled on Concord, for outside of Manchester, there were but few towns that considered a change as

needed or advisable, and had the question been free from the glittering and illusive inducement of half a million dollars offered by that city, the final vote would have been overwhelmingly one way. As it was, the act to continue the capitol at Concord passed to its third reading in the house by 179 to 98, while in the senate the vote was nearly unanimous.

The act contained several clauses respecting the plan, the making up of committees and other details, and ended as follows: "That on or before August fifteenth, 1864, the new highway [Capitol street] fifty-two feet wide, on the southerly side of the State House yard shall be opened for public travel, and provided also that on or before the said fifteenth day of August the city of Concord shall furnish satisfactory security to the committee that said city will, before the first day of June, 1865, construct and complete in all respects, ready for use, and without expense to the state, a State Capitol upon the plan provided for, constructed and finished for use upon the site of the present State House. Said city of Concord shall furnish said building completed without expense to the state of New Hampshire, upon the understanding and condition that said city shall not at any time hereafter apply to said state to refund the money expended therefor or any part thereof."

The committee on the part of Concord consisted at first of Asa Fowler, Onslow Stearns, Joseph B. Walker, John Kimball, and John L. Tallant, but business reasons rendering it inconvenient for those citizens to serve, another committee was substituted. This committee comprised Nathaniel G. Upham, Moses T. Willard, Shadrach Seavey, George Hutchins, and John L. Tallant.

The expenses put upon Concord were as heavy as they were inequitable, and added to the outlay incurred on account of the Rebellion imposed a burden upon the citizens grossly out of proportion to the taxable wealth of the city, which in 1864 was not five million dollars. However, no one held back; all cheerfully pressed forward to keep Concord as the capital of the state.

The first condition entailed by the recent act was the opening of the new street at the specified time in August, and there were not wanting enemies of Concord who fervently hoped that the street obstacle could not be overcome. But everybody went to work: lands and buildings were bought or condemned, teams of horses and oxen, and workmen with derricks, spades, and pickaxes, fell with vigor upon the site. Prominent citizens lent their help; the work went on by torchlight; even the Sabbath was made secular by shouts and noises never heard before in Concord on that day. At the extreme westerly end of the new thoroughfare stood a dwelling whose owner was loth

to sell, and threatened injunction; the situation was dangerous, inasmuch as the law might defeat the whole capitol question by retarding the opening of the street, but Mayor Benjamin T. Gale and his stout advisers, recognizing what was at stake, moved the obstructing house on Sunday when no court was sitting. The buildings were soon out of the way, and nothing remained but filling in and grading. All that Sabbath day and night relays of workmen plied their tools. Not a moment was given to rest, the excitement was intense, crowds watched the progress of the work. The highway must be open on or before August 15th, said the act, and with the ringing of church bells, the blowing of factory and railroad whistles, and the roaring of cannon, the street was formally opened to the public at 9 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the fateful 15th. The other conditions were performed according to the direction of the commissioners, and in due season the new state house was enlarged, finished, and furnished by the people of Concord. The outlay had been large, for, including the street, the cost was nearly two hundred thousand dollars, every dollar of which bore interest at six per centum; so that when the last state house bond was paid in 1896, the total cost to Concord was a hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the first estimates, or not far from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The repairs on the capitol were not completed in time for the annual session of 1865, so the mayor prepared the city hall building for state purposes. The city hall itself was transformed into a representatives' hall, the speaker, clerks, and reporters having seats at the east side of the room, while at the west a raised platform covered with settees did service for a public gallery. The body of the hall was the floor of the house. The senate held its sessions in the county court-room above, the secretary of state and the adjutant-general had quarters in the rooms of the city government, while the governor and his council occupied the old public library on the upper floor.

In accordance with the prevailing custom, Concord followed the example of other cities throughout the land with ceremonies appropriate to the death of Abraham Lincoln. The commemorative exercises were inaugurated and carried out in unison by state and city, and attracted a large attendance from all parts of New Hampshire. Never before had the people of Concord beheld so great a display of draperies and habiliments of mourning as the streets presented during the week of that touching service. Nearly every house had its black streamers, and public edifices, business blocks, shops, factories, and schoolhouses, were draped during that solemn period. Thursday, June 1st, 1865, was the day appointed for the memorial observances,

and a fairer and sweeter day never came from the skies. Adjutant-General Natt Head was chief marshal. No procession ever moved through Concord streets composed so variedly as this one. The Governor's Horse Guards, Henry O. Kent commanding, led the way. Then followed soldiers lately returned from war, bearing their scorched and tattered battle-flags, then came the heavy artillery with rumbling guns and caissons, escorting the somber catafalque. Heavily draped with festoons and great rosettes, with fold upon fold of crape drooping from the canopy to the sides, the catafalque, strewn with wreaths and flowers, presented a spectacle as impressive as it was affecting. Drawn by six white horses, the funeral car symbolized the veritable bier of the martyred dead, and at its approach men uncovered in profoundest reverence.

Following the funeral car marched battalions of veterans, and after them came the Strafford Guards of Dover, the Granite State Guards of Nashua, the Amoskeag Veterans, Governor Gilmore and staff, the orator of the day, United States Senator James W. Patterson, carriages with public officials, the judges, the Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, the city government, St. Patrick's society, a company of Dartmouth students, boys of St. Paul's School, students of the Commercial college, the Concord Lancers and the Lincoln Cadets, school children, and a long line composed of every trade and calling. To the strains of the dead march, played in turn by many bands, the great procession wound slowly through the principal streets, the march consuming two hours. In the state house park a spacious platform canopied with flags held the governor and invited guests, while on rows of raised seats sat the school children wearing the emblem of mourning on their arms.

Silently the vast audience pressed closely round the platform, remaining until the close. The governor presided, assisted by a vice-president from each county. The exercises opened with a dirge by Hall's band; then a chant by the school children, led by Benjamin B. Davis and John H. Morey. President Smith of Dartmouth offered prayer; then followed a requiem by the band. The oration was delivered by Senator Patterson, and the services closed with the singing of America and a benediction by Dr. Burroughs of Portsmouth.

In August, 1869, Concord was honored by a visit from President Grant. The coming of this distinguished man was of an informal nature, for few knew of it; consequently no preparation had been made to welcome him. The president, his wife, daughter and son, Jesse, with Governor Boutwell and Mr. Hoar, members of his cabinet, and General Horace Porter, private secretary, comprised the party. The president was on his way to the White Mountains and

had no intention of breaking the journey at Concord, but yielding to the persuasion of his friend, Governor Stearns, he consented to remain over night in the capital city. A few hours' notice, however, gave time to assemble a large crowd in Railroad square, which cheered heartily on the arrival of the train soon after noon. Escort was performed by the Mt. Horeb commandery, attended by the old Brigade band, the president riding in a barouche drawn by four horses, and accompanied by Governor Stearns, ex-Governor Harriman, and Colonel Mason W. Tappan, of the governor's staff.

The procession went directly to the state house, the president on the arm of the governor, passing through the open ranks of the Templars, and proceeded to a platform that had been built over the steps. The grounds were soon filled with spectators, who gazed with almost reverence at the hero of the Rebellion, then so fresh in the public mind. Governor Stearns welcomed General Grant and introduced state and city officials. Mayor Lyman D. Stevens addressed the guest as follows:

Mr. President:—I am charged with the agreeable duty of asking in behalf of the government and people of this city your acceptance of its hospitalities, and extending to you a most cordial welcome to the capital of the state. Our rural city may not possess features of striking interest, but it is not without its attractions, and it will be found the abode of an intelligent, industrious, and thrifty population.

In the one hundred and forty-four years since its history began Concord has always made prompt responses to calls of patriotism, and she never failed or faltered in giving its full measure of devotion to the principles of free government and the maintenance of the Union. We should, therefore, be untrue to ourselves if we do not hail with highest gratification the presence of the chief magistrate of the nation, endeared to us in war and peace as the foremost defender of the home and our inalienable rights.

Permit me, sir, to repeat the assurance of the most hearty welcome, and to express the hope that your brief visit may not be without pleasure to yourself.

One of the marked characteristics of General Grant was his extreme reticence about public speaking. Simple acknowledgment was generally the extent of his utterances on occasions like this, so the surprise was great when the general indulged in a long speech, as he measured speeches, and replied to the mayor's welcome:

Mr. Mayor:—I am heartily glad to visit the Granite state and its capital. This is the first time I have ever been able to come within your borders. I regret that I cannot make a longer stay and view your beautiful scenery. I thank you for your kind words of welcome.

For an hour or more the people filed past the president and shook his hand, after which the party repaired to the residence of the gov-

ernor, where later in the day a few officials and citizens dined with the distinguished visitors.

During the evening people gathered before the Stearns mansion, where the Brigade band gave a serenade, and in response to calls the president came upon the balcony and bowed repeatedly. Before the president left Concord he was treated to an extensive drive about the city by Nathaniel White, whose love for horses was equal to that of his companion. In the morning the presidential party departed for the White Mountains on a special train.

Ex-President Pierce, after a long illness, passed away at his home on South Main street Friday, October 8th, 1869. Fitting honors were paid to his memory by the authorities at Washington, and in other places throughout the country. In Concord feeling allusions were made in the churches, for the community was saddened by his decease. The obsequies occurred on Monday. Business was suspended, the public schools closed, and the state house and other buildings were black with crape. The morning trains brought friends from all parts of New England and beyond. At 11 o'clock, after prayers at Mr. Pierce's late residence, the cortege moved to the state house amidst the tolling of bells and the solemn chimes ringing out the affecting Dead March in Saul. At the main gateway the body was met by the Rev. Drs. Eames of St. Paul's, Edson of Lowell, and Lambert of Charlestown, who preceded it into Doric hall, which had been converted into a deeply draped chamber of mourning. The body rested on a sable-covered bier, placed in the center of the hall and surrounded by a profusion of wreaths and beautiful flowers. For two hours the streams of mourning citizens never ceased; every class paid its tribute of silent respect to all that was mortal of the fourteenth president of the United States. As the hour for the church service drew near, the capitol was cleared of spectators, the doors were closed for a moment, then the bearers again took up their burden and the procession passed down the steps and along the walk to St. Paul's. Not a vacant place was seen in the church; the nave and aisles were occupied, and many remained standing throughout the services. The officiating clergymen were Drs. Eames, Lambert, Edson, Henry A. Coit, and Joseph H. Coit. Dr. Henry A. Coit read the one hundred and eighty-fourth hymn, which had always been a favorite with the ex-president, prayers were recited by Dr. Eames, and the benediction pronounced.



Franklin Pierce Monument.

Again the bells tolled and from the chimes floated the dead march

as the body was borne from the chancel and placed in the hearse. The long procession moved slowly up State street to the old burying-ground, where the last rites were said over the grave in the Minot cemetery. The pall bearers were Onslow Stearns, Jonathan E. Sargent, Ira Perley, Ira A. Eastman, Asa Fowler, Lyman D. Stevens, J. Stephens Abbot, and Benjamin Grover, and the carriers were William L. Foster, James F. Briggs, Anson S. Marshall, William M. Chase, Arthur Fletcher, Daniel Barnard, John H. George, Sylvester Dana, Mason W. Tappan, John Y. Mugridge, and John M. Shirley.

In August, 1872, Concord welcomed as a guest a distinguished son of New Hampshire, then in nomination for the presidency of the United States, Horace Greeley. It was in the midst of that exciting campaign that Mr. Greeley arrived under the escort of Governor Weston and Waterman Smith of Manchester. Railroad square was filled with spectators who mingled their cheers with the firing of cannon as the train rolled into the station. A committee of reception, consisting of A. W. Ladd, Thompson Rowell, John H. Pearson, E. S. Nutter, Timothy Haynes, Daniel F. Secomb, William M. Chase, Elijah Knight, John Y. Mugridge, E. P. Prescott, James R. Hill, Anson S. Marshall, George S. Dennett, and John McNeil, met the distinguished gentleman and escorted him to a carriage in waiting. The procession, under the marshalship of Josiah B. Sanborn, with Mr. Greeley, Mason W. Tappan, Mayor John Kimball, and Waterman Smith in the first carriage, followed by a score or more of barouches, moved through Main, Franklin, State, and Pleasant streets to the state house, where Odlin's band played "Hail to the Chief." Calling the assemblage to order, Colonel Tappan made a speech complimentary to the state and its honored son, and then introduced the great editor. Mr. Greeley's remarks were congratulatory in tenor, with no allusion to current politics, and were greeted with shouts of approval by the people. A short reception followed, and after dining at the Eagle Mr. Greeley departed for Bradford on a visit to his old friend, Colonel Tappan.

President Hayes, Vice-President Wheeler, Secretary of State Evarts, Postmaster-General Key, and Attorney-General Devens arrived in Concord on Wednesday, August 22d, 1877. The visit of the distinguished party having been announced, appropriate preparations were made for their reception. Concord had taken on a holiday appearance, decorations and flags were displayed from residences and business blocks, and special trains brought to the city many spectators.

Governor Prescott and Mayor Pillsbury, with the citizens' committee, met the presidential train at the station. The mayor then welcomed the president and his friends, and escorted them to the

carriages. In the first barouche, drawn by four black horses and driven by William K. Norton, were seated the president, the vice-president, the governor, and the mayor.

The procession, under the marshalship of General Joab N. Patterson and aids, was composed of Brown's Cornet band of Penacook, Pillsbury Light Guard, captain, W. A. Happney, State Capitol Drum Corps, E. E. Sturtevant post, W. I. Brown post, Concord Brass band, citizens in carriage, and the fire department, led by James N. Lauder, chief engineer. After marching through Main and State streets the procession ended in front of the Eagle, where dinner was served. During the afternoon the president and his associates passed the time in driving and sight-seeing. Later, the party, including Mrs. Hayes and ladies, repaired to the residence of ex-Governor Stearns, where tea was served, after which they attended the grand reception tendered by the city at the opera house. The receiving party consisted of the president and Mrs. Hayes, the vice-president, members of the cabinet, Governor Prescott and Mrs. Prescott, the mayor and Mrs. Pillsbury, ex-Governor Stearns and Mrs. Stearns, the Misses Wadleigh (daughters of Senator Wadleigh), and Messrs Webb and Burchard Hayes, sons of the president. The good nature of the president and Mrs. Hayes was impressed on all, for none passed without pleasant recognition. The reception continued two hours, and during that time forty-two hundred ladies and gentlemen shook hands with the president. The reception closed with speeches which delighted the audience, particularly those made by Postmaster-General Key and Secretary Evarts.

The Centennial of the Nation, July 4th, 1876, furnished Concord with a celebration such as the people had never seen. Half a century had passed since the selectmen of 1826 had for the last time spent public money in celebrating the birthday of the nation, therefore everyone felt that the event should be made a grand holiday. Accordingly, in May, a call was issued, inviting citizens to a meeting in city hall, where the project might be discussed. Inspiring remarks were made by Dr. Bouton, Asa McFarland, Moses Humphrey, Colonel E. S. Nutter, Major Ai B. Thompson, and others. It is interesting to know that the first two gentlemen who spoke that evening took part in the famous celebration of fifty years before. The city government voted one thousand dollars and public subscription raised much more. Preparations went on with promising activity. Young and old entered into the spirit of the occasion. Everybody pushed along the work. Even the people of Loudon, Chichester, Bow, and other towns made preparations for the Concord celebration. It was seasonably made known that the observance of this Fourth

should begin at daybreak, and end only with the hour of midnight. Morning, noon, afternoon, and evening were to be wholly devoted to various parts of the elaborate plan of entertainment and exhibition. No sooner, therefore, had the final strokes of twelve rung out on the silent night of the third than the whole town was awake and ready for fun.

Fire-crackers, shot-guns, revolvers, rifles, fireworks, drum corps, May-horns, singers, promenaders, and masqueraders performed their allotted parts. Never before in Concord had the possibilities of tumult and chaos been so comprehensively tested, or exercised so lavishly as on that memorable morning. As if by secret signal flashes of gunpowder, reports of firearms, and deafening din arose instantly from every street, lane, and alley, from one end of the city to the other.

All were forced to acknowledge that the unpatriotic silence of half a century had been superbly avenged. At 5 o'clock the Calithumpian parade was formed in Railroad square. Soon were assembled that motley and mirthful throng which proved one of the most popular features of the day. Several hundreds were there, the grotesque and comical; some on horses, some on foot, some in vehicles defying description or classification. Premiums offered by business men had greatly stimulated the sense of the ludicrous, for in that droll and farcical procession were many leading citizens who, masked or unmasked, entered heartily into the hilarity of the occasion. It was a remarkable masquerade, such as few had ever beheld, and such as those that saw it have never forgotten. An hour later the conglomerate army began to unreel itself into Main street. Stretching in picturesque irregularity, with ridiculous attempts at order, the quaint and diversified line extended more than a mile in length. Main street, State, Thompson, and Main again was the route taken, with a countermarch on Thompson in honor of Margaret Evans, a native of Concord, who, more than one hundred years of age, was seated at her window, and witnessed the humorous exhibition.

After parading two hours the grotesque array halted in front of the state house park, and listened to an oration peculiarly adapted to the occasion delivered with rare humor and emphasis by Howard A. Dodge, a merchant of the town. Notwithstanding celebrations elsewhere, many visitors came in by rail and private conveyances, so that the streets suggested an old-fashioned election day. Early in the morning and throughout the day, church bells were rung and St. Paul's chimes pealed merrily with patriotic airs. A platform in the state house park was filled with school children who gave a concert, after which followed an oration by ex-Governor Walter Harriman and a prayer by the Reverend William V. Garner.

The most important feature of the celebration, however, was the parade in the afternoon. In organizing and arranging it, money and labor had been expended most liberally: each detail received attention, for everybody felt bound to do his utmost to make the grand procession a success. Few persons up to that afternoon had any idea of the extent and diversity of Concord's business houses and workshops, or of its trades, callings, and industries, until they beheld that splendid panorama illustrating the city's wealth and resources. Two miles long was the pageant, portraying in impressive and attractive manner the industrial and material progress of the people.

At 3 o'clock the first division moved up Main street, and the several divisions falling in, the procession was formed in this order:

Colonel John H. George, Chief Marshal, and aids.
Concord Brass Band.
Merrimack Guards, 46 men, Captain True Sanborn.
Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.
Kearsarge S. F. E. Co., Captain Lovejoy.
Eagle Hose, Captain Morse.
Alert Hose, Captain Chesley.
Good Will Hose, Captain Colby.
Hook and Ladder, City of Concord, Captain S. W. Shattuck.
Cataract Engine Co., West Concord, Captain Crowley.
Old Fort Engine Co., East Concord, Captain Potter.
Carriages containing Mayor Pillsbury, city officials, ex-mayors, and invited guests.
Officers of the day and committee of arrangements.
Tableaux car, representing Goddess of Liberty, Army and Navy, Indian and Continental Soldier.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel William E. Stevens, Marshal, and aids.
Suncook Band.
Concord Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, 45 men, D. B. Newhall, Chancellor Commander.
School children filling seven carriages.
Car and type, case and printing-press in operation, from Republican Press Association.

THIRD DIVISION.

Captain R. P. Staniels, Marshal, and aids.
Concord Drum Corps.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, 70 men.
Tableaux car representing Ireland and America.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, 28 men.
French Canadian Society, 42 men.
Tableau car, Early America.

FOURTH DIVISION.

E. S. Nutter, Esq., Marshal, and aids.

Centennial Drum Corps.

Cheney & Co.'s Express, 3 loaded wagons.

Gust Walker, 1 wagon, hardware and agricultural implements.

Antique Carriage.

Deacon Benjamin Farnum of West Concord, wagon with farm products.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Captain D. A. Macurdy, Marshal, and aids.

Uniformed Patriarchs, I. O. O. F., 40 men, Captain D. D. Stanyan. C. F. Hildreth, General Patriarch, and J. W. Saul, R. W. Grand Junior Warden, were present in the procession.

Brown's Band of Fisherville.

White Mountain Lodge, I. O. O. F., 52 men, C. S. Morrison, N. G.

Rumford Lodge, I. O. O. F., 40 men, John H. Sanborn, N. G.

Past Grand Officers, and Grand Master, G. A. Cummings, in carriages.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Captain John T. Batchelder, marshal, and aids.

Cavalcade of 37 butchers in white frocks.

Four-horse carriage containing 14 veteran butchers.

Juvenile butchers in carriage.

The grocery trade representatives as follows: J. F. Hoyt, Batchelder & Co., Brown & Foote, Fisherville, Woodworth, Dodge & Co., Amos Blanchard, one team each; E. D. Clough & Co., three teams; Cummings & Larkin, two teams; C. C. Webster, one team; J. C. Linehan, Fisherville, one four-horse team; D. A. Macurdy, Murphy & Reen, Carter Brothers, and H. C. Sturtevant, one team each.

J. C. Norris & Son, bakers, two teams.

South End Bakery, one team.

E. B. Hutchinson, builder, three teams, thirty workmen, and exhibition of work.

Miller & Sanborn, builders, two teams, fifteen workmen, exhibition of work.

Ordway & Ferrin, masons, one team.

F. G. Proctor, milk team.

Critchett & Sons, soap, one team.

W. H. Keniston, tinware, one team.

Farnum & Blanchard, stone team, with block of cut stone, drawn by seven yokes of oxen.

Norman G. Carr, jeweler, one wagon, with spectacles and watch sign.

Humphrey, Dodge & Co., hardware and cutlery, one team.

James Moore & Sons, one wagon, hardware and agricultural implements.

Prescott Organ Co., two wagons, with employees and organs.

Ford & Kimball, one wagon loaded with car wheels.

D. C. Allen & Co., one wagon, with belt, saw, and planer.

Augustus Bean & Co., one team, with adjustable bed planer.

Henry W. Clapp, one wagon, sewer grating and trap.

H. Thompson, one wagon, Corinthian monuments.

Porter Blanchard's Sons, one wagon loaded with churns and decorated with flags and mottoes.

F. D. Batchelder, one wagon, with pictures and frames.

Geo. T. Comins, one team, bedsteads.

Vogler Brothers, one team, chamber sets.

H. H. Amsden & Sons, Fisherville, one team, pine furniture.

Concord Axle Works, D. Arthur Brown & Co., Fisherville, one team, axles and hubs.

Moses Humphrey, West Concord, one team, mackerel kits.

Penacook Mills, Fisherville, one team, cotton in all stages from raw to cloth.

H. H. Brown & Sons, Fisherville, cotton mill, display of cotton.

Boyce, one team, excelsior.

Geo. L. Theobald, one wagon, building mover's implements.

TRADES.

G. S. Locke, ice, one team.

Car representing the engineer department of the Northern Railroad, on which was a stationary engine and lathe in operation.

Abbot–Downing Co., Concord, mail coach drawn by six horses, driven by the veteran whip, Peter Hines. Riding were employees. On back of the coach was the following card: "Veterans of the Abbot–Downing Co., total years of service, 614."

Concord Harness Co., Messrs. J. R. Hill & Co., representing the different working departments of the establishment in six large teams. First, the cutting department, with the motto, "There's nothing like leather," and signs of the firm, representing the leather being cut from the side of the proper length and width for the different kinds of harness, and we are of the opinion that the motto is correct, as this is one of the most imposing displays of any of the different trades.

The second team, drawn by two horses, showed the fitting department. On the sign was a picture of a fine horse named with motto, "Perseverance always wins." There were six men in the team, working upon different parts of harness. The third team contained nine men, representing the stitching department, with motto on the sign, "We'll stick to our awl." The fourth team contained the collar department, represented by four men making "The Concord Collars." Motto, "In 1776 our 4-fathers collar-ed the British Lion. In 1876 we collar horses," the lion and horses being in character. The fifth team contained the salesroom, in which were fine single and double harness, gold, silver, nickel, and Japan metal, with the picture on the sign of the poorest and most used-up looking horse we ever saw. Over it the letters "C. O. D.," and underneath, "Old Trust ruined our friend," representing that giving of time has ruined many. The sixth, the store and retail department, containing a large load of trunks, valises, ladies' and gents' traveling bags, halters, whips, with a large elephant on the end of the sign, with words, "One who carries his own (trunk)."

Concord Carriage Manufacturing Co., six teams, one having men at work in the various departments of the trade.

Page Belting Co., one team, displaying hides of tanned leather and roll of belting, and another boxes of goods. Motto, "There's nothing like leather."

One car, Wm. B. Durgin, silversmith, decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, flags and mottoes, with silver and gold in various forms—bricks, bullion, and rolled metal ready for cutting. In the center of the team was the large rolling mill with the costly dies used in turning out the fancy patterns. This is the finest and most expensive machine used in the works. In the rear of the car the various stages in the manufacture of tableware were illustrated by several of the employees. Here also was noticed the process of electroplating, gilding, and burnishing in operation. A pair of highly polished brass scales were flanked on each side by pretty tables, at one of which the articles were being ornamented by an engraver. Below was the motto, "Engraved on our memory is the event we celebrate to-day."

The procession excited genuine admiration, and the material history of Concord presented on that memorable centennial was a lasting inspiration to all that beheld it. One of the beautiful spectacular scenes along the route was in front of St. John's church, where hundreds of children, beautifully attired and carefully drilled, sang sweet songs of patriotism as the procession passed by. Lovely tableaux, representing historic scenes in the nation's life, were also given by the children. The only dark spot on so bright a scene was the treachery of the skies. As evening deepened rain began to interfere with the fine display of fireworks in Railroad square, so that the exhibition was only partly carried out.

When night finally closed over the smoky streets the weary citizens could congratulate one another on having observed the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth in a manner commensurate with its importance and in keeping with the traditions of their fathers.

Those having official charge of that holiday have now every one passed away, but they were leaders in their day, and although well advanced in years, they comprehended the duties of the occasion and spared no efforts to perform them. George A. Pillsbury was president, and the vice-presidents were: John S. Brown, Ward one; John L. Tallant, Ward two; Daniel Holden, Ward three; Asa McFarland, Ward four; William Kent, Ward five; Hiram Tebbetts, Ward six; Jeremiah S. Noyes, Ward seven.

Among public gatherings in Concord the dedication of the Webster statue was noteworty for the interest it attracted and for the distinguished men it brought to the city. The beginnings leading to

the erection of this statue may be attributed to an address delivered before the Webster club of Concord by Colonel John H. George. The Webster club was a social organization composed of professional and business men, who, when the centenary of Daniel Webster's birth drew near, resolved to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies. The meeting took place in White's opera house, January 18th, 1882. In the course of his address Colonel George laid special emphasis on the fact that the state of Webster's nativity had no statue of its greatest son. Prominent among New Hampshire men dwelling without the state was Benjamin Pierce Cheney of Boston, and to him those words of the orator came with forceful suggestion. Mr. Cheney forthwith determined that New Hampshire should be no longer without a statue of Daniel Webster; accordingly a commission for a bronze statue was at once given to a well-known sculptor, but the death of the sculptor compelled Mr. Cheney to make another choice, and it was not until February, 1885, that Mr. Cheney by deed of trust appointed George W. Nesmith of Franklin, and John M. Hill and John H. George of Concord as trustees to carry out his intention. Happily, the generous donor of this statue was permitted to see his gift appropriately dedicated, and to receive the thanks of a grateful people. The sculptor was Thomas Ball, of Florence, Italy. During the session of 1885 the legislature, in view of the coming event, appointed a joint committee, with General Gilman Marston as chairman, to arrange for the dedication of the statue on June 17th, 1886.

Several days prior to the dedication the base had been set in place and the statue mounted and concealed with heavy canvas. The base was cut by the Granite Railway company, under the supervision of Superintendent Joseph H. Pearce. The location of the statue had been left by the legislature to Governor Currier and his council, who appointed Councilor Benjamin A. Kimball to select and prepare a site for the statue.

Special trains were run on the 17th, bringing to Concord one of the largest and most representative crowds ever attracted to the city. Unfortunately the skies were unpropitious, and the day did not end without rain, but the morning continued clear, offering the fullest opportunity for the procession, which formed under the chief marshalship of General A. D. Ayling.

It so happened that it was the week when the National Guard of New Hampshire was holding its annual encampment, consequently the presence of the entire brigade added largely to the interest of the occasion.

After parading the streets the procession halted at the main gateway of the state house, where through the opened ranks of the Man-

chester Cadets and the Amoskeag Veterans the governor and invited guests proceeded to seats on a great platform covering the steps and extending far into the park.

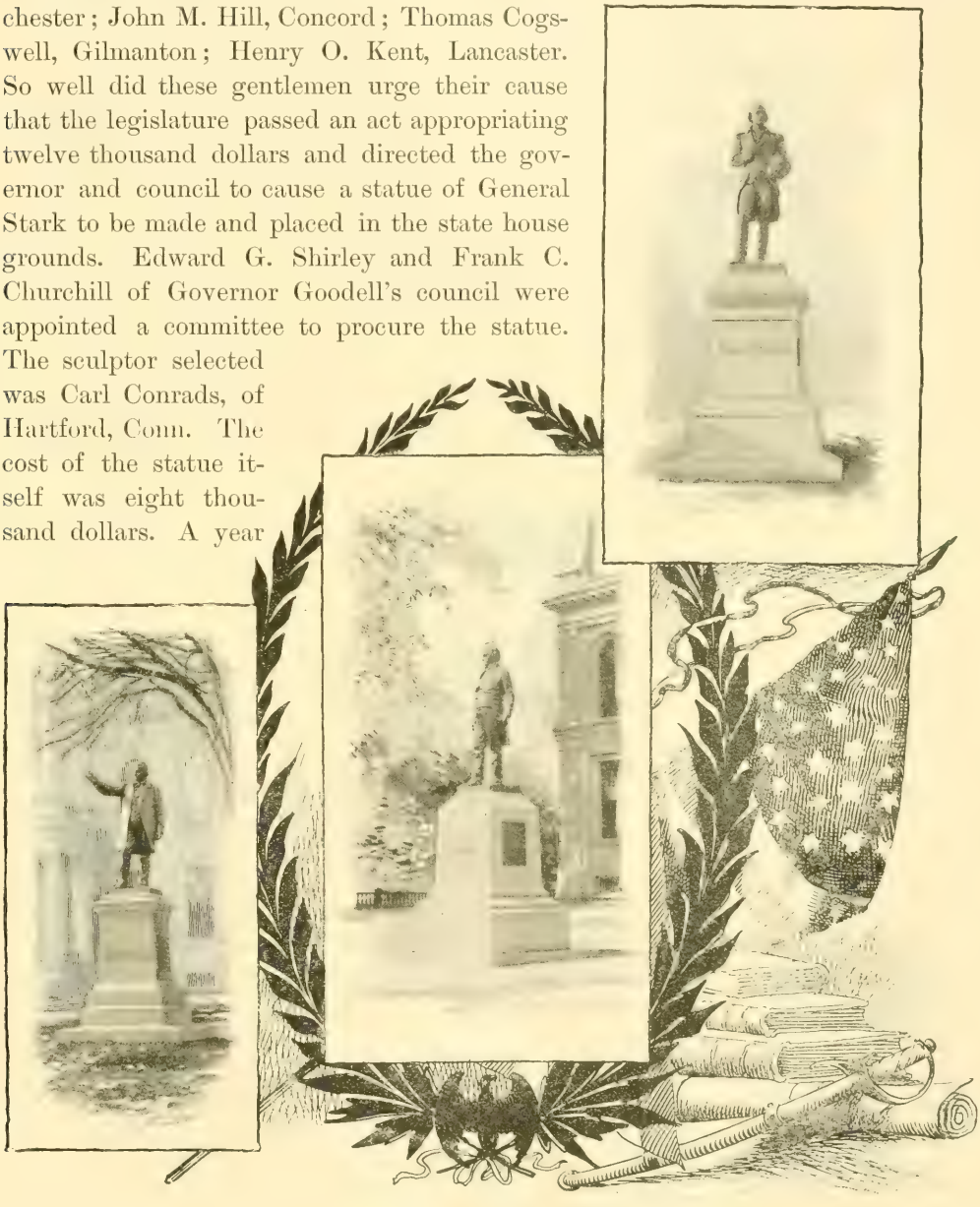
At 2 o'clock General Marston opened the exercises and announced as officers of the day George W. Nesmith, president, Gilman Marston and Harry Bingham, vice-presidents, Henry O. Kent and George W. Stone, secretaries. The audience uncovered while the Rt. Rev. William W. Niles, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire, offered prayer. The venerable president of the day, Judge Nesmith, a lifelong and intimate friend of Daniel Webster, then delivered a short address. At its conclusion the statue was gracefully unveiled by Miss Annie B. George. Mr. Cheney then formally presented the statue to the state, the governor accepting it with a brief response.

The oration was delivered by Dr. Bartlett, president of Dartmouth, and following it were speeches by distinguished guests. Among the speakers were Governors Robinson of Massachusetts, Hill of New York, Robie of Maine, and Pingree of Vermont. John A. Bingham of Ohio closed the speaking in an address remarkable for eloquence and felicity. An original poem by William C. Shepard was read, and the open-air exercises ended with the singing of *Integer Vitæ* by the Handel society of Dartmouth college.

The governor subsequently entertained the state guests at a banquet at the Eagle, where letters of regret were read but no formal speeches were made. In another part of the city the Dartmouth alumni convened to dine and to listen to speeches. This feature was one of the pleasantest of the day, and has remained among the cherished annals of the college. Under the marshalship of Albert S. Batchellor, the alumni marched from the state house to the large skating-rink on Pleasant street, on the lot now occupied by the Church of the Sacred Heart, where dinner was served. Within the skating-rink that afternoon were heard speeches and oratory of the highest order, one of the most inspiring being that of James W. Patterson, who spoke in response to the toast, "To the Pericles of later Dartmouth."

The Webster statue did not long remain the only memorial to New Hampshire's famous sons, for measures were soon taken towards the erection of a memorial to General John Stark. The germ of this movement, like that of the Webster statue, may be traced to words uttered by a public speaker, who criticised New Hampshire for not having a monument commemorative of the great services of the hero of Bennington. The man who uttered that criticism was Professor John Taylor, of Andover seminary, in the course of a sermon deliv-

ered in the South church in the early summer of 1889. It so happened that on the following day the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the Revolution was formed, and a committee was appointed to lay the matter of a Stark statue before the legislature then in session. The committee was as follows: Charles R. Morrison, Concord; Joshua G. Hall, Dover; James A. Edgerly, Somersworth; William W. Bailey, Nashua; George C. Gilmore, Manchester; John M. Hill, Concord; Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton; Henry O. Kent, Lancaster. So well did these gentlemen urge their cause that the legislature passed an act appropriating twelve thousand dollars and directed the governor and council to cause a statue of General Stark to be made and placed in the state house grounds. Edward G. Shirley and Frank C. Churchill of Governor Goodell's council were appointed a committee to procure the statue. The sculptor selected was Carl Conrads, of Hartford, Conn. The cost of the statue itself was eight thousand dollars. A year



Statues of Hale, Webster, and Stark in State House Park.

later, the work having been completed, arrangements for the dedication were made.

Invitations were sent to the Amoskeag Veterans, the Grand Army officers of the Department of New Hampshire, the Sons of the Revolution, the New Hampshire Historical society, and to many distinguished persons.

Among those invited were Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Graves, granddaughters of John Stark. The president of the day was ex-Governor Moody Currier, with Harry Bingham and Oliver E. Branch as vice-presidents; Edward B. S. Sanborn and Parsons B. Cogswell were secretaries. Charles C. Danforth was chief marshal, assisted by Andrew Bunton, W. H. D. Cochrane, Chauncey Greene, and Cornelius E. Clifford.

Thursday, October 23d, 1890, was clear but cold, causing discomfort to those participating in the ceremonies, yet many citizens and strangers were present. At half-past eleven the procession started from the Eagle hotel, marched down Main street a short distance, then countermarching to the state house passed into the grounds. After music by the band followed by prayer, Governor Goodell presented Moody Currier, the president of the day. At the conclusion of his remarks Miss Shirley of Goffstown unveiled the statue. The oration was then delivered by James W. Patterson, and the exercises closed with an original poem by Allan Eastman Cross of Manchester, a student at the Andover seminary.

In April, 1890, a communication from William E. Chandler was received by David A. Taggart, acting governor, and the council, informing them that he would present to the state a bronze statue of John P. Hale. It was not, however, until the administration of Governor Tuttle that the statue was completed and arrangements made for its dedication. Wednesday, August 3d, 1892, was the day appointed for the unveiling.

Councilor George A. Ramsdell, chairman of the day, called the assemblage to order, and Dr. Alonzo H. Quint offered prayer. The unveiling was performed by Master John P. H. Chandler, son of the donor, and grandson of the statesman commemorated. Senator Chandler then formally presented the statue to the state, response being made by Governor Tuttle. After music by the Third Regiment band the oration was delivered by Colonel Daniel Hall of Dover.

Following the oration interesting addresses and reminiscences were given by Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Frederick Douglass of Washington, Augustus Woodbury, D. D., Amos Hadley, Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., and John

W. Hutchinson, one of the last of the famous family of that name, whose stirring songs of a generation before were well remembered.

During the legislature of 1889, which was the last of the old-time summer sessions, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, visited Concord. Taking advantage of his presence in New England the legislature extended to him an invitation to visit the capital on Thursday, August 15th. Preparations were made by the state and city to give to the event the character of a holiday. The president arrived from Manchester during the forenoon, attended by his private secretary, Elijah Halford, and the committee of the legislature. As usual on such days Railroad square was crowded with spectators. Major-General Ayling, representing the governor, and Stillman Humphrey, mayor of Concord, welcomed the president to the capital city. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the party proceeded to their carriages. The procession then marched through Main street directly to the state house, where the president and his escort walked through a double line of the Grand Army, the police, and the firemen to the main entrance of the capitol. There Governor Goodell received him and presented the council, and Mayor Humphrey introduced the members of the city government. The governor, with the president on his arm, entered the representatives' hall, where the joint convention was assembled, and introduced him to that body. Standing near the speaker's desk the president spoke for a few moments and shook hands with the members as they filed past.

The presidential party then repaired to the platform erected over the steps of the capitol, where the governor introduced the president, who spoke as follows: "Friends and fellow-citizens: That man is dull indeed who does not gain instruction and inspiration from such a gathering of the people as the one before me. When the pressure of public affairs is upon the president at Washington, he turns to the people, who have only the desire that the government may be honestly and capably administered, and that public officials shall be faithful to their trusts and energetic in despatching their business. From that source one cannot fail to find rest and courage and inspiration. I thank you most cordially for this generous and hearty welcome, and I will not further detain you in this unauspicious weather."

The famous President Pierce apartments at the Eagle had been specially decorated for the reception of the president, and there lunch was served. As an historic incident of the repast a pitcher used by President Monroe when he visited Concord in the early years of the century was placed at the side of President Harrison by the proprietor of the hotel, John A. White.

The engagements of General Harrison precluded a longer visit, so as soon as lunch was ended the escort, consisting of Company C, Third regiment, conducted the president to the train in waiting and at 2 o'clock he was speeding on his way towards Massachusetts.

In accordance with public sentiment this resolution was passed by the city councils on the 13th of January, 1891: "That a sum not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, be and hereby is appropriated for a Soldiers' Memorial, to commemorate the patriotism of the men of Concord who served their country on land or sea, in the several wars, to establish, defend, and maintain the unity of the Republic." The committee on the memorial was composed of the mayor, three aldermen, three councilmen, three citizens, and three veteran soldiers as follows:— Mayor Henry W. Clapp; aldermen, George B. Johnson, Henry McFarland, William J. Fernald; councilmen, Leonard W. Bean, John H. Couch, Fred E. Cloudman; citizens, Giles Wheeler, Parsons B. Cogswell, Henry W. Stevens; veteran soldiers, John C. Linehan, Jas. K. Ewer, Harvey H. Farnum. In selecting the site, the committee sought the advice of Frederick Law Olmstead, a distinguished landscape architect, who, after examining White park, the City Hall green, and other places, finally recommended the site at the center gateway to the state house park. The legislature had passed an act granting permission to the city to erect the memorial on the land of the state. Plans for the work submitted by Peabody & Stearns of Boston were approved and bids called for. The accepted bid was that of Ola Anderson, John Swenson, and L. O. Barker. The contract was sixteen thousand and seven hundred dollars. The corner-stone of the arch was laid without ceremony on the 14th of May, 1892, and on the 17th of June the capstone was put in place. The committee, having appointed the 4th of July as the day of dedication, made appropriate arrangements for the occasion. It was estimated that the number of people present at the exercises was fully ten thousand.



Soldiers' Memorial Arch.

The chief marshal, Solon A. Carter, with General Ayling as chief of staff, managed the procession with military precision, leading it through Main, Franklin, State, Capitol, Green, Pleasant, State,

Thorndike, and Main streets to the place of dedication. In front of the arch a wide platform had been built, upon which the officials and invited guests assembled. Mayor Clapp called the assemblage to order, the Third Regiment band rendered Keller's "National Hymn," Dr. Daniel C. Roberts offered prayer, and Parsons B. Cogswell, in behalf of the committee, presented the memorial to the city. The mayor responded, and amidst applause and strains of music the beautiful arch was unveiled. Joseph R. Hawley, United States senator from Connecticut, delivered the oration, after which the day's ceremonies closed with a banquet in Phenix hall.

The movement for holding a legislative reunion at Concord was started early in the year 1896 by Joseph W. Robinson, and, gathering strength through assiduous committee work, it finally culminated in a successful meeting of two days' duration known as the First Legislative Reunion. Tuesday, June 30th, and Wednesday, July 1st, were the days appointed. By Monday evening animated groups of men in the Eagle hotel, and in the vicinity of the state house, vividly recalled memories of the old June sessions. The following morning several hundred past and present members of the legislature had assembled to remain until the afternoon of Wednesday. Phenix hall was the meeting place, and as early as 11 o'clock on Tuesday the floor and galleries were filled with members and spectators. Ex-Governor Cheney, president of the reunion, greeted the audience with felicitous words. Prayer was offered by the Reverend S. H. McCollester of Marlborough. Henry Robinson, mayor of Concord, welcomed the visitors to the capital city, the Third Regiment band played a merry medley, and Governor Cheney presented the orator of the occasion, the Reverend William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth college.

Following the oration was the banquet at the opera house, which continued until late in the afternoon. James O. Lyford, as toastmaster, directed the speech-making. Among the speakers were ex-Lieutenant Governor Haile, George A. Marden, Albert E. Pillsbury, and William E. Barrett of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Woodbury of Vermont, Rear Admiral Belknap, Senators Chandler and Gallinger, John G. Sinclair, Henry E. Burnham, and Samuel B. Page. After the banquet a reception was given in Doric hall by Governor and Mrs. Busiel. The festivities of the day ended with a grand ball at the opera house. Wednesday was devoted to renewing acquaintances, reciting reminiscences, and social intercourse. The only formal proceeding was the reunion of ex-members of the house and later of the ex-members of the senate in Phenix hall, where brief speeches were made expressive of the pleasures of the

occasion. At a business meeting a permanent organization was formed, with Samuel B. Page of Woodsville as president. On the afternoon of Wednesday the last words were said, good-bys exchanged, and New Hampshire's First Legislative Reunion passed into the annals of Concord. It is not without local interest to recall the fact that the oldest ex-member attending the festivities was ex-Mayor Moses Humphrey of Concord, who proudly asserted his seniority by virtue of fourscore years and three.

On the last day of August, 1899, Concord added to her annals a holiday unlike any before. It was the celebration of Concord's first "Old Home Week." That the occasion was one arousing deep interest was shown by the elaborate preparations made by the citizens. The idea of a festival which should call back to New Hampshire her sons and daughters originated in the mind of Governor Frank W. Rollins, and was first publicly announced at a banquet of the Sons of New Hampshire held in Boston several months before. The popularity of the governor's suggestion became at once apparent, and the project was favorably received. In Concord particularly much enthusiasm was shown, and the meetings for organizing committees were largely attended. The week beginning August 26th and ending September 1st was the appointed time for the festival throughout the state, different towns selecting such a day as might be most convenient. The Concord committee, as it fortunately turned out, chose Thursday, August 31st, as Concord's day, and work at once began. Committees selected with a view to every phase of a popular holiday were untiring in their labors; contributions of money were generously made; and all went forward under systematic and effective management.

The opening feature of the celebration was the reception and concert held in Phenix hall on Wednesday evening. Here had gathered a throng of citizens with whom mingled many long absent sons and daughters, who had assembled to indulge in social intercourse and to listen to addresses of welcome and reminiscence. The music committee offered a choice programme, including the Third Regiment band, singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Frank E. Brown, duets, and ending with "Auld Lang Syne," led by Ben B. Davis, the audience joining in the chorus. The speaking began with a congratulatory address by Joseph B. Walker, followed by Moses Humphrey, John Kimball, Lyman D. Stevens, Sylvester Dana, and the Very Reverend John E. Barry, V. G., Concord's first resident Catholic priest, who took occasion to remind his hearers that he had lived among them for more than a third of a century.

Benign were the skies and delightful the temperature on Thurs-

day, the day of the celebration. The good old custom of bell ringing announced from every church steeple in the city the advent of the unique gala day. From that moment until the last rocket of the pyrotechnic display late in the evening, amusements, contests, pageants, speech-making, concerts, parades, receptions, open-air theaters, followed one another with perplexing rapidity. Never had Concord done more to meet every form of taste and preference than on "Old Home Day." The business blocks along Main street were beautifully dressed with festoons of bright bunting, and the electric wire poles were transformed into Venetian masts hung with banners, so that the street presented a brilliancy the like of which Concord had never beheld. The state house was lavishly draped with flags and streamers, while the soldiers' arch and the elms and maples in the park were wrapped with the brightest of colors. The United States building was beautiful in holiday attire, as were also the city hall and police station, while the railroad station was ingeniously bedecked with exquisite and costly designs. Everywhere throughout the city were seen tasteful decorations, and along the route of the procession there opened a beautiful vista of foliage and flags.

The first feature of the day's varied programme was the bicycle parade at 10 o'clock. Hundreds of wheels decorated for the contest, with not a few rigged out in comical designs, rolled into Main street and began their run to the North end and return.

During this performance the spectators increased, crowding the sidewalks and encroaching into the street, so eager was every one to secure a place from which to see the grand parade which was shortly to follow. Promptly at half-past eleven the Third Regiment band sounded the opening notes, and the procession began its march. Chief Marshal George S. Locke and staff, preceded by a platoon of police, led the way, and close behind rode Governor Rollins, escorted by his staff and the brigade and regimental commanders of the National Guard. Constant applause and the waving of handkerchiefs proved the popularity of the state's chief magistrate in the city of his birth as he rode gracefully at the head of the line. Drawn out for more than a mile and a half, the procession traversed State street, then passing through West street to Main, formed in platoon front, and marched up Main street to the state house, where the parade was dismissed. The pageant was not only suggestive of material Concord by embracing artisans of all callings and the trades as well, but it portrayed business, social and official Concord with a completeness such as the people had never before beheld except in the procession of the 4th of July, 1876.

Fifteen hundred men and seven hundred horses took part in the

parade. They were divided into three divisions, each led by a marshal and his aids. The first division comprised the governor and his staff, the military of the city, the Grand Army posts, invited guests, the mail carriers, and the employees of W. B. Durgin & Son's silver works, numbering a hundred men. The second division was led by Assistant Marshal John F. Morse. In that division were: Grand Canton Wildey, Uniformed Ranks Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, French Canadian society, Sons of St. George, the Concord Fire Department, visiting firemen, and veteran firemen dragging their old-fashioned machine. But it was the workmen from the Boston & Maine shops that formed one of the prominent features of the day and afforded the public an opportunity to see how important an addition had been recently made to material and industrial Concord. It was, indeed, an impressive picture to behold the well-drilled ranks from the Boston & Maine shops representing the various crafts as they marched under their respected leaders, all in working clothes and bearing in their hands the tools of their calling.

The third division, under Assistant Marshal Frank E. Brown, was composed of floats representing the trades and business houses, with store teams, tally-ho coaches, business exhibits, private equipages, horsemen, decorated carriages, and many other interesting features.

The committee had arranged three separate entertainments for the afternoon of Old Home Day,—three attractions wholly different in character yet occurring at the same hours. At the driving park were the athletic sports and contests, and thither an excitement-loving crowd made its way soon after midday.

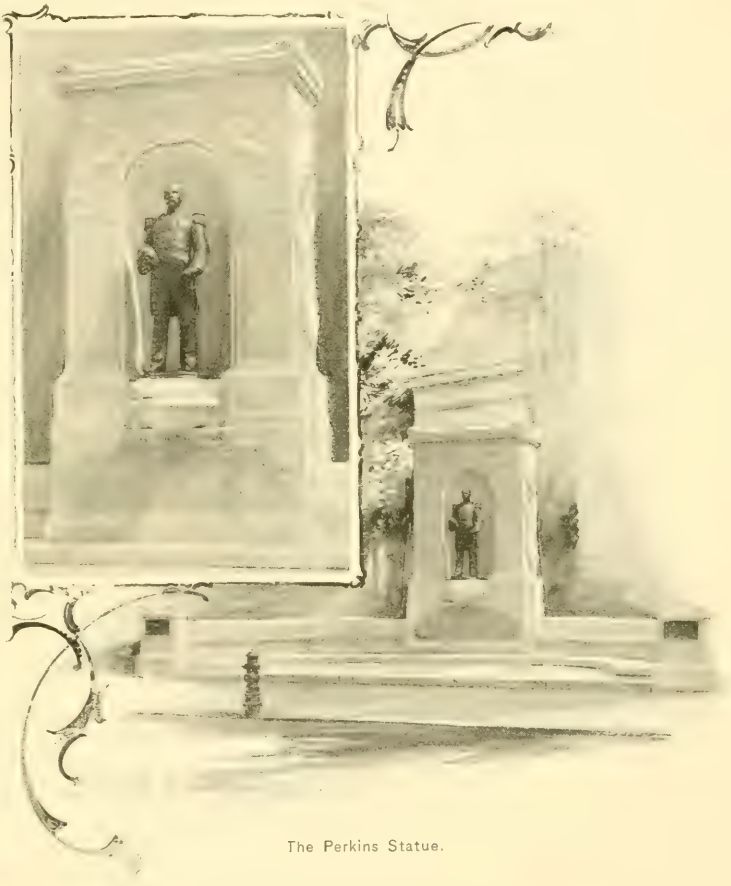
By 2 o'clock Phenix hall held an audience of ladies and gentlemen drawn thither to listen to the speaking. The governor and invited guests having arrived, the meeting was called to order by Joseph B. Walker, president of the day, who introduced Charles R. Corning as chairman of the meeting. Among the speakers of the afternoon were Governor Rollins, Mayor Martin, Senator Chandler, President Tucker of Dartmouth, Professor Bradley, Rev. Mr. Berle and Napoleon B. Bryant. The oration was delivered by James O. Lyford. Among the guests attracted to Concord by Old Home sentiment was Edna Dean Proctor, who had responded to the governor's invitation by writing an appropriate poem. Miss Proctor happening to be in the audience kindly consented to recite her poem and so added interest to the exercises. John W. Hutchinson, the last of the famous family of singers, on being recognized, came to the platform and sang several of his old-time anti-slavery songs.

At the close of the speaking the governor held a public reception in Doric hall, at the state house. From 5 o'clock to the hour set for

the display of fireworks, state house park and Main street presented a lively picture of a well-pleased throng of men, women, and children, some listening to the grand concert by the consolidated bands, some promenading, while others lounged on the grass and the state house steps, seeking a well earned rest.

That entertainment might be furnished for those not caring for athletic sports and the speaking, the committee had built an open-air theater on the Stickney lot, where Grant and Flynn's company of comedians delighted a large audience during the entire afternoon.

When evening came Bridge street was crowded with people wending their way to the interval lot, where the exhibition of fireworks took place. This was a popular and successful part of the celebration, and formed a brilliant close to the delightful holiday. Never had Concord beheld so rich a festival of fire as on that night, and never before had the people seen so enchanting a spectacle, for special pieces had been prepared illustrative of the day, and when the final piece was set off disclosing the picture of the old home farmhouse and its well-sweep beautifully traced in lines of flame, Concord's first Old Home Day came to a close.



The Perkins Statue.

On Friday, April 25th, 1902, occurred the unveiling of the Perkins statue. The foundations of the memorial had been completed during the previous autumn, and, before winter came, the statue had been set in place and the whole work covered with a temporary

structure. The sculptor was Daniel C. French, a son of New Hampshire. The subject of this superb memorial, George H. Perkins, was one of the most distinguished naval officers in the Civil War, and who, although a native of Hopkinton, passed his youth in Concord and maintained a lifelong interest in the city. To his widow and to his only child, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Concord is indebted for this splendid addition to its statuary. The day of dedication had been fittingly chosen, for April 25th, 1862, was the day Perkins led Farragut's ships past the forts below New Orleans. The arrangements for the dedicatory ceremonies were carefully planned and executed. A low platform, upon which hundreds of chairs were placed, extended up and down State street in front of the statue, while on each side of the memorial similar platforms were built to accommodate the musicians, the G. A. R., and St. Paul's choir. The day was perfect.

At half-past eleven the procession of invited guests, led by Governor Jordan and Mrs. Perkins, marched from the state house to the platform. Among the distinguished guests were many naval officers, at the head of whom walked another son of the Granite state, Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who was present as the representative of the secretary of the navy. Another naval guest was Commander Cowles, representing the president of the United States. Along the sidewalk on State street stood a company of marines from the navy yard at Portsmouth, who, with the two Concord companies of the National Guard, and a detail from the battery at Manchester, formed the military feature of the occasion.

When all had been seated the ceremonies opened with a prayer by Dr. Daniel C. Roberts. Rear Admiral Belknap, on behalf of Mrs. Perkins and her daughter, then presented the beautiful work of art to the state of New Hampshire. With eloquent words the governor accepted the trust. When the governor had concluded Hamilton Perkins, a brother of the commodore, escorted Mrs. Anderson to the base of the statue where she performed the act of unveiling. Immediately there arose cheers and hand-clapping mingled with music of Nevers's band and the fanfare of trumpets, while booming from Franklin street hill came a commodore's salute of eleven guns, fired by a section of the Manchester battery. A detachment of sailors having gathered up the flags draping the memorial, the statue stood for the first time revealed to the public. President Tucker of Dartmouth college then delivered the oration, and with the benediction of the Right Reverend William W. Niles, the interesting and impressive exercises ended.

CHAPTER XXXII.

STATE PRISON.

JOSEPH B. WALKER.

Concord has ever welcomed such of its public institutions as the state has seen fit to establish within her limits. In return she has always shown a generosity commensurate with her ability by contributions in their behalf.

When, in March, 1782, the general court met in Concord for the first time, and the town possessed no other place for its sessions than the old North church, which could not be warmed, private enterprise fitted up a respectable hall for its accommodation in the upper story of a building now used as a dwelling-house, at the north end of Main street,[1] and the proprietor[2] placed at the use of the governor and other state officials such rooms in his own house as their exigencies required.

The next year this church was put in order for the court's accommodation, and a few years later public-spirited citizens contributed a suitable lot and five hundred and fifty-five dollars in money, to which the town, by a vote passed August 30, 1790, added "one hundred pounds, for building a house for the accommodation of the General Court," to be eighty feet long and forty feet wide, with posts of fifteen feet. In this the legislature thereafter held about one half of its sessions until 1808, when, having ceased to be migratory, this building continued as its stated place of meeting until 1819, when the state house became ready for occupancy and its site, some two acres in area, together with all the stone entering into its construction, transported to its destination, had been presented to the state as a free gift of the citizens of Concord.

Such also was the lot upon which the state prison had been erected half a dozen years before, and all of the granite required in its erection, together with the opening of two new streets which gave access to this building.[3]

When, in 1840, the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane was about to be built, the town of Concord and some of its citizens contributed to that benevolent enterprise about ten thousand five hundred dollars, more than twice enough for the purchase of the extensive grounds upon which it was located.

[1] No. 225. [2] Judge Timothy Walker. [3] Parts of State and Washington streets.

Also, in 1865, when the requirements of the state government had outgrown its capitol and its enlargement had become imperative, Concord appropriated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose; and, having made the modifications called for, by the addition in front of a two-storied columnar portico of granite, by a large increase of its depth, by the erection of a lofty dome and a reconstruction of its entire interior, restored it thus remodeled to the state. To enhance the beauty of its park the city also opened Capitol street, on the south side of it, at an expense of about sixteen thousand dollars.

Still again, and quite recently, at the request of the commissioners for the erection of the state library, the city of Concord purchased the spacious area in its rear at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, removed from it the structures thereon, and devoted it as an open space to the perpetual benefit of that institution.

While, by the establishment of these several institutions within its limits, and the selection of it as its capital, the state has conferred marked favors upon Concord, it has also by so doing secured for these centrality of position and ease of access to and from all parts of its domain.

Provincial Prisons. One of the earliest mentions of a New Hampshire prison may be found in Number 34 of the Province Laws, enacted about 1697, wherein it is quaintly said:

"Whereas great inconveniency may arise for want of a Prison within this Province;

"Be it enacted . . . That y^e^ Treasurer doe forthw^th^ agree with Mr Sam^l^ Cutt for his Wind-Mill in Portsm^o^ and cause the same to be fitted for a Prison until further care be taken thereabout defraying the charges thereof out of y^e^ Public Treasury."[1]

"Further care was taken thereabout," November 9, 1699, when it was "Voted that a strong log house be built in the Province for a Prison, of thirty foot long, fourteen wide, one story of seven foot high, two brick chimneys in the mids, five foot each, to be done forthwith strong and substantial, the Treasurer, the overseer, and the charge to be paid out of the next Province Assessment: to be sett in Portsmouth in or near the Great Fort."[2] Mr. Brewster says this prison stood near Market square.[3]

How long this prison may have served its purpose is not clear. August 7, 1730, it seems to have been sold and the committee in charge of the sale were ordered to pay to the Treasurer the money received for it.[4] If a new one was built about this time, as seems

[1] Prov. Papers, Vol. III, *p.* 203.
[2] Prov. Papers, Vol. III, *p.* 88.
[3] Brewster's Rambles, Series II, *p.* 84.
[4] Prov. Papers, Vol. IV, *pp.* 461, 462.

probable, and may have been the one to which Mr. Brewster alludes, it did not at first prove satisfactory, as appears by the report of a committee to the house, May 25th, 1728, in which it is spoken of as a *two-story building*, needing additional locks and bars for its doors and windows.[1]

The Provincial Papers contain repeated complaints in regard to this prison, but little seems to have been done to improve it down to the time of the Revolution, when, upon the abdication of the royal governor, it became the property of the state.

State Prisons. For nearly forty years after its adoption of a state government, New Hampshire had no state prison. Criminals and poor debtors were confined in the county jails, and during the Revolution Tories were not unfrequently sent there. But soon after the opening of the present century, the insufficient accommodations and unsanitary conditions thereof attracted public attention. The absurdity of maintaining criminals in idleness, at the public expense, for years or for life, who might be made self-supporting, became more and more apparent. Humanity, economy, and common sense suggested the collecting at one point all such, and there employing them in industries whose avails might relieve the public of their support.

The subject excited general attention outside of New Hampshire, and different states established state prisons as fast as the public sentiment within their respective limits demanded them. The Massachusetts state prison, at Charlestown, was opened in 1803; that of Vermont, at Windsor, in 1808; and those of other New England states at dates not distant from these.

The erection of a prison in this state first gained the consideration of the legislature at its June session in 1810, when, after full discussion in both branches, resolutions were passed providing for the building of a prison of granite[2] at Concord, at an expense not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars, on condition that the town would furnish a suitable site and deliver upon it, free of cost to the state, all the stone required in the construction of its buildings and walls.

This condition having been fully complied with by the town and private citizens, a contract was concluded with Stuart J. Park for the erection of an administration building, a south wing, and an adjoining rear yard wall, for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The first was to be three stories high, fifty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and covered by a hipped roof surmounted by a belfry. The wing was to be three stories high, eighty feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and to contain thirty-six cells, located on the opposite sides of three longitudinal corridors. The rear yard wall was to be some fifteen feet

[1] Prov. Papers, Vol. IV, *p.* 497.

[2] House Journal, 1810, *pp.* 107, 108.

high, crowned with guard boxes and an outside rail. The cells of the first and second stories of the wing were to be lighted by long and narrow apertures in the front and rear walls, some five or six inches wide and thirty inches high; those of the third story by small, square windows, inserted in openings about three feet square, guarded by iron gratings. A front yard was to be inclosed by a semi-circular picket fence, some fifteen feet high. The time allowed for the completion of the work was three years. William B. Darling of Hopkinton and William A. Kent and Jeremiah Parker of Concord were appointed agents of the state to superintend it.

The stone required came from the land of Benjamin Kimball, near the site of the present prison. The season proving favorable, a portion of it was transported to its destination the succeeding autumn (1810). Such was the progress of the work that the contractors asked and obtained leave to complete it in two years instead of three, and in the autumn of 1812 the entire structure was delivered in full completion to the state.



Original State Prison.

By an agreement made with the contractors during the progress of the work, a fourth story was added to the administration building, at a cost of one thousand dollars. For the furnishing of this building, and for culinary equipments, an additional apportionment of thirteen hundred dollars was made, increasing the original one to thirty-seven thousand three hundred dollars. In their final report the constructing agents say that, owing in part to the sinking of a well in the prison yard, their expenditures had exceeded the sum placed at their disposal in the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents. This deficiency was graciously provided for by a prudent legislature, and their account was allowed and closed.

Inasmuch as the erection of a state prison involved the purpose of the state to substitute imprisonment and confinement to hard labor for many of the former penalties for crime, it became necessary to revise its penal code. To that end the legislature appointed an able committee, consisting of Jeremiah Mason, Daniel Webster, and John Goddard, all of Portsmouth, to consider this subject and suggest such alterations of the existing statutes as to them might seem desirable.

In accordance with their recommendations the legislature, at its June session, in 1810, passed "An act for the punishment of certain crimes by solitary imprisonment and confinement to hard labor," which was approved by the governor on the nineteenth day of that month.

This law reduced the existing capital crimes of treason, murder, rape, sodomy, burglary, arson, robbery, and forgery of public securities, of which the punishment was death, to the two first mentioned. The penalty of the other six was changed to solitary imprisonment for not less than six months, and confinement to hard labor for periods varying from one to twenty years, or for life.

Thus constructed and equipped with this modification of the penal laws the state prison entered upon its career under the immediate control of three directors and a warden appointed by the governor and council, aided by such subordinates as were found necessary. On the 24th of November, 1812, it received as its first prisoner John Drew, of Meredith, sentenced to a five years' term for horse stealing.



Original Prison, with Additions.

For a time the prison and its operations excited great public interest and commendation. President Dwight, of Yale college, who visited Concord in 1812, found it in strong contrast with the old Granby state prison of his own state, and in his "Travels," speaks of it as "a noble edifice of beautiful granite."[1] The number visiting it became embarrassing to such a degree that the directors felt obliged to give published notice, dated December 25, 1812, "That after the first of January next no spectator shall be admitted into the prison or apartments, except on Saturday, of each week, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.," except in special cases.

This prison answered the demands made upon it for nearly twenty years, at the expiration of which the number of convicts had so increased as to call for its enlargement. In 1831 the legislature ordered the erection of an additional wing to be joined to the administration building on the north, and to contain one hundred and twenty cells of a proper size to accommodate one person each. Such a building was thereupon constructed of block stone, laid in courses, two stories high, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long and thirty-

[1] Dwight's Travels, London Ed., Vol. 4, *p.* 130.

seven feet wide. The cells, which were of brick and provided with iron doors, were about six and a half feet high, six and a half long, and three and a half broad, the interior of each having a space of about one hundred and forty-eight cubic feet. These were constructed in a block of three tiers, surrounded by a corridor which occupied the space between the cells and the walls of the building. This wing was completed in 1833 at a cost of seventeen thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars. To it were removed all the male prisoners, to whose occupancy it was subsequently devoted.

In the south wing living apartments were constructed for the use of the deputy warden and his family. About 1869 a new French roof was substituted for the old one which had covered this structure, and cells were built upon the upper floor for female prisoners.

Thus enlarged the old state prison served fairly well the purpose for which it was constructed until about 1875, when the increase of crime having kept pace with that of the state's population demanded its further enlargement or the construction of a new one. The number of prisoners had grown from one in 1812 to two hundred and twelve in 1877, when for want of cell room some forty or more were insecurely lodged in the chapel.

At its June session, in the latter year, the needs of the prison were called to the attention of the legislature, which decided "That the erection and construction of a new state prison is now imperatively demanded, not only by considerations of humanity and economy, but also for the advancement of the public interests and for the protection and security of the public peace and public safety."

It also ordered "That His Excellency, the governor, with the advice of the council, be hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners whose duty it shall be to procure plans and specifications for the construction of a new state prison, with all necessary offices, workshops, and appurtenances, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and of sufficient capacity in all its parts and appointments to accommodate and employ two hundred convicts."

In accordance with these directions John Kimball, Albert M. Shaw, and Alpha J. Pillsbury were appointed commissioners of construction, and entered upon a discharge of the duties assigned them. A site was selected and ground was broken on the third day of May, 1878. With appropriate formalities, the entire group of prison buildings and adjoining walls were transferred in completeness to the state on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1880.

The present prison grounds consist of twenty-one and fifty-four one hundredths acres, situated upon the west side of the West Con-

cord road, about one and two thirds miles north of the state house, extending nineteen hundred and seventy-one feet on that highway, and back therefrom five hundred and fifty feet, in addition to the railroad track leading thereto from the Concord & Claremont Railroad.

The new prison structures consist of a central building and two adjoining wings, house for the use of the officers and guards, shops, yard walls, and stables. The north wing, occupied by male convicts, contains two hundred and forty-eight cells, each eight feet long, six wide, and seven and a quarter high, inclosing an interior of three hundred and forty-eight cubic feet. The south wing, designed for female convicts, has twelve of larger dimensions.

This prison is furnished with offices, a guard room, a chapel, a library, a hospital, a laundry, a kitchen, bathing rooms, and other sanitary conveniences. It was enlarged from the original plan, during construction, by order of the legislature, which made additional appropriations therefor of thirty-five thousand dollars. Its whole cost, including the land attached to it, was two hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents ($234,841.31), an amount less by one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents than the sum of the appropriations before mentioned. Its cost per prisoner was nine hundred and three dollars and twenty-three cents.



Present State Prison.

The old prison's earnings generally exceeded its expenditures. In October, 1825, its profits had accumulated to such an extent that its second warden was enabled to pay into the state treasury the sum of ten thousand dollars. During most of the subsequent years of its occupancy it was a source of income to the state, and in 1880 had built up a prison fund from its surplus earnings of sixty thousand dollars. Indeed, about one third of the amount expended in the construction of the present prison was derived from this fund and from the sale of the buildings and lands of its predecessor.

The reports of the operations of the new prison have been less favorable. From 1881 to 1896, those of three years show an aggregate profit of five thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and thirty-one cents ($5,495.31), while those of the other thirteen show an aggregate loss of fifty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-six cents ($52,892.66).

Since its opening, a period of eighty-five years, the New Hampshire state prison has had twenty different wardens, whose names and terms of service have been as follows:

Trueworthy G. Dearborn	1812–1818.
Moses C. Pilsbury	1818–1826.
Daniel Connor	1826–1829.
Abner P. Stinson	1829–1834.
John McDaniels	1834–1837.
Moses C. Pilsbury	1837–1840.
Lawson Coolidge	1840–1843.
Samuel G. Berry	1843–1847.
James Moore	1847–1850.
Rufus Dow	1850–1853.
Gideon Webster	1853–1855.
William W. Eastman	1855–1859.
John Foss	1859–1865.
Joseph Mayo	1865–1870.
John C. Pilsbury	1870–1880.
Frank S. Dodge	1880–1887.
J. Horace Kent	1887–1888.
George W. Colbath	1888–1894.
Nahum Robinson	1894–1896.
Charles E. Cox	1896–

Some of these were most ably qualified for the responsible position of warden; notably so, the Pilsburys, father and son, who superintended its affairs with marked ability as disciplinarians and financiers for about one quarter of the entire period of its existence.

The appointment of the warden of the state prison was originally vested in the governor and council. Here it remained until January 13, 1837, when it was transferred to the legislature. From this time until June 20, 1870, the office was an elective one by the members of that body. At that time the appointing power was restored to the governor and council, where it now rests.

The whole number of committals to the state prison during the period, 1812–'98, was three thousand and twenty-six. It has varied from one in 1812, to sixty-eight in 1896. During this time four hundred and thirty-six, or fifteen per cent. of this number, have been pardoned before the expiration of their terms of sentence. At times, the pardoning power has been exercised with great freedom. During the period, 1844–'56, inclusive, the pardons granted were one hundred and fifty-nine, a number equal to forty-four per cent. of the whole number of committals during that period.

The vigilance of the prison officials is attested by the fact that of the nearly three thousand prisoners committed to their custody from first to last, but twenty have escaped; and that, since 1871, no one

has gained his liberty except by executive clemency or the legal termination of his judicial sentence.

A careful consideration of the construction, industries, and management of the New Hampshire state prison clearly proves that it is entitled to the respectable rank which it enjoys when compared with the best punitive institutions of this country.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CONCORD IN THE CIVIL WAR.

HOWARD F. HILL.

The Democratic party opened its campaign of 1860 with the following declaration:

That we reaffirm our steadfast adherence to the great principle of popular sovereignty, subject only to the limits of the Constitution and to the wise and salutary rule of non-intervention by Congress in the local and domestic affairs of the states and territories; . . . that all attempts by agitators to create and continue sectional strifes and animosities on the subject of slavery, whether by the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" avowed by the Republican leaders at the North, or by the odious proposition to reopen the slave trade announced by co-workers for agitation at the South, deserve the condemnation of all friends of the Union, and all who, knowing "no North or South or East or West," desire to cultivate that fraternal spirit by which alone its blessings can be perpetuated.

The Republican state convention of the same campaign resolved:

That under the Federal Constitution as expounded by its framers, freedom is the rule and slavery an odious exception, and that the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its legislative powers, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, can no more extend slavery than it can establish a monarchy; . . . that the territories of the United States are the property of all the people of the United States; that the Constitution has expressly conferred on Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting such territories; and that it is, therefore, the right and duty of Congress to protect them against all political and social nuisances, and particularly against the debasing and unchristian institution of domestic slavery.

The Democratic state convention of 1861 had the following as its cardinal principles:

That the only safe and lasting foundation for the Union is in the spirit of conciliation and of mutual regard and good will between the people of the different states which secured its formation; and in a faithful observance, in letter and spirit, of all the requirements of the bond of union, the Constitution; . . . that we utterly repudiate the idea of any "irrepressible conflict" between one section and another, as necessary or unavoidable.

At this convention, a salute was ordered in honor of the battle of New Orleans and "the gallant Major Anderson [of Fort Sumter

fame], whose soldierly conduct and wise forethought we fully approve and admire."

The Republican state convention for this campaign resolved:

That the Federal Constitution having been formed by a general convention of the people of all the states, and ratified as a perpetual bond of union and government by the people of each of the states, it can only be abrogated in the same manner and by the same power which established and ordained it; . . . that secession from the Union and resistance to the laws, whether under the forms of State authority or otherwise, is treason and rebellion.

The call for this convention was addressed to "all the people of the State of New Hampshire in favor of sustaining the present National Administration in the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war," etc.

The Democratic convention for the campaign of 1863, resolved "that we unqualifiedly condemn the late proclamation of the President relative to emancipation, as unwarranted by the Constitution, in violation of the solemnly plighted faith of the Administration at the commencement of the war, and, if persisted in, fatal to all hopes of a restored Union."

Per contra, the Republican convention of the same month said of the president that the emancipation proclamation "enrolls his name with imperishable renown upon the records of time."

So far as pole-star principles are concerned, the foregoing words express the position of the two political parties at the opening of the Civil War and during the superheated days of strife which immediately followed. They are as clear-cut as it is possible for words to be. They are as intrinsically antagonistic as two modes of thought ever were, or ever can be. If history is past politics, the foregoing is its briefest, simplest statement, as far as that history was enacted in Concord. By these two standards, the parties stood during the epochal days of the early sixties. There was no evasion, apologizing, flinching, compromise, or retreat. The contest was formally joined, continued with all the vigor of which body was capable, mind admitted, time allowed, and spirit inspired, to that bitter end in which the two ideas could not both survive and one principle must triumph and abide triumphant. Fought to the finish though it were here, it was on the field of blood, by the arbitrament of the sword, that the basal states' rights question and its no less evil twin, human slavery, were eventually tried, sentenced, and consigned to reprobation. But it is of the home scenes which grew out of these fierce trials that this article is now dealing. From the times of George Thompson's advent in Concord to the masterly

efforts of Abraham Lincoln in Phenix hall and Stephen A. Douglas in the state house yard, the main issue and its fellow were debated, in homes, in press, in lyceum lectures, in neighbors' casual meetings, in formal assemblies, legislatures, Sunday sermons, and all the conceivable situations into which articulate speech can be said to enter, and often with an acrimony of which those born since those days have but a faint conception.

The presidential campaign of 1860 had been fought with an intensity which by no means failed on the election of Mr. Lincoln. Both sides had reasoned with a sharpness, earnestness, and thoroughness which had left their believers utterly convinced of the complete justice of their cause. During the remainder of Buchanan's term, during the gathering of the clouds and the breaking of the storm, Buchanan was savagely attacked for inaction, while the Confederate states were organizing and fateful events were centering around Fort Sumter. And he was no less determinedly defended. Upon Lincoln's accession, heat was raised to the boiling figure. *The Patriot* earnestly deprecated the use of force, saying (April 17) that "wisdom and statesmanship dictate that when rebellion becomes too strong to be conquered, it should be submitted to and compromised with."

On the call for troops *The Patriot* offered each man who left the paper his position upon return, and provision for his family during absence. Among the volunteers were printers from more than one newspaper office. The community was divided into two hostile camps during nearly the whole war, and only the element of armed physical aggression was lacking to reproduce here scenes of grave description. This was the case in brief.

Governor Goodwin had laid particular emphasis in his proclamation on the need of a genuine Fast Day this year. The tone of the discourses preached was more sombre. Nor were any occasions of public worship about this time wholly cheerful. Coming events were casting their long shadows before. The air itself was brooding. Heavy apprehension held full possession, expecting something. And that something came, and upon a Sunday, when it was generally known that Fort Sumter had been attacked. The thoughts of such as met were not on the subjects of their assembly. Pastors but formally performed the expected duty. The street was unlike that of the usual Lord's Day. Agitation was evident everywhere. Gloomy forebodings, soon to be realized in a density then not even guessed, held full possession. Each sought the fullest news of the then scanty telegraphic service; discussed it, carried it home, and there discussed it further.

With the rising emergency rose up men, likewise. The first in the city, and the state, also, who responded to the president's call of April 15, was Edward E. Sturtevant (familiarly known as "Captain Crane" to the juveniles of Concord). He was a printer by trade, but had long served as a policeman. At that time he was captain of our little guardian night force. He, along with Jesse A. Gove, had served as captain of the Granite Guards. Somewhat over medium height and weight, intensely dark complexion, with a slight cast in one eye, of proven strength and courage, he had long been an ideal hero in the mind of every Concord lad, and soon indubitably proved himself a real one. Aroused from his sleep and told the news, he at once obtained the adjutant-general's acceptance of his services as a volunteer and recruiting officer. Before night had come, he had the nucleus of a company of three-months' men, ahead of formal orders. Before a week was over, more than a hundred and seventy men had been enlisted.

There is not unanimous agreement as to the first place of Sturtevant's work. It is likely that pledges to go were signed on the 15th. It is probable that he used a small tent pitched in front of the state house, and there received informal but morally binding promises in writing, to be regularly completed when he should receive authority and proper papers for the purpose. This tent could not have stood there longer than a half day. It is generally conceded that none enlisted before Sturtevant himself, and it is of open record that he did this on the 17th. Then, for the first time, he could authoritatively enlist others. On the 16th there was a heavy fall of snow and the two following days were raw and foggy. At noon on the 17th formal enlistments were begun in the northwest, second-story room in Phenix block, long known as the Dr. Gallinger office, secured for that purpose by Mayor Humphrey. Here he was assisted by Ai B. Thompson, Leonard Drown, and others. When Sturtevant recruited his company for the Fifth regiment, he used a round tent pitched on the south side of the state house yard principal entrance, on Main street, close in front of the chain fence, and well to the south, near the corner entrance. It was then a grass patch, where now is concrete. This tent was made of heavy linen and was captured in the War of 1812. It bore the royal crown and monogram and was brought to town by the Keene Light Infantry, under its famous commander, James Wilson, at the time of the Jackson celebration. The tent used so briefly for First regiment recruiting was an A tent.

The exhibition grounds of the Merrimack County Fair, now included in the property used for the purposes of the National Guard, were hurriedly adapted for use, under the name Camp Union. A space of

about thirty acres was already enclosed by a high, close, board fence and fairly supplied with rough buildings. The field and staff were placed on the west side, and the guard-house on the left of the present principal gate, while considerably north of the middle were the main barracks, the former general display building, to whose capacity were soon added two lesser structures. These were fitted with high tiers of bunks. But such was the excess of demand that the overplus was accommodated in the cattle-sheds on the south and part of the southwest of the enclosure. There were also some minor buildings for office purposes. The cooking department was provided with fair accommodations near the main barracks. In this domain the experienced Joseph G. Wyatt reigned, and provided just such food as hearty men desire. Two ancient field-pieces were posted near the grand stand, where old flannel, whiting, and labor made them glorious objects. The mustering officer was Major Seth Eastman, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the First Infantry, a Concord native. Colonel Eastman served in this capacity, generally without a helper, in the mustering of every regiment, except four, which left Concord.

To view the situation clearly, consider that the enforced muster of all able-bodied men in a state militia had ceased long since. Some privately maintained and voluntary organizations, such as the Columbian Artillery and Granite Guards, excepted, there had been no military bodies "armed and equipped as the law directs." And while raw material was abundant, who could teach the willing pupils? The tactics known to most men of military spirit had been, for a decade and a half, superseded. Warren Clark, later judge of probate and postmaster, was pressed into service. He had studied at Norwich (Vt.) university, the school of Partridge and of Ransom, fertile in brave men on land and water, from its first opportunity to this hour. Heavy drafts were also made on the undergraduates of Norwich, at this time and later, for drill masters. And they did great service, especially in creating more and good drill-masters.

By dint of hard work this crude hero-stuff was soon in measurable military form, arrayed in caps and suits of red-trimmed gray (coats cut swallow-tail), armed with ponderous, Springfield smooth-bores (pattern of '47), made for "buck and ball," and, on May 25, was rushed to the scene of contest.

That date thus became a day of thick-clustering memories to many now old or middle-aged. A train of sixteen baggage-wagons and an ambulance made at Abbot's, with harnesses by Hill, had been sent ahead on a special freight, when the regiment was drawn up near the race course, and addressed by Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, who

concluded with prayer. Considerably before 9 o'clock the command appeared on Main street. The escort was Company A of the Governor's Horse Guards, Captain John H. George commanding, and Engine Company No. 2, Charles S. Wilson, foreman, with Abner C. Holt and Benjamin F. Roby as assistants. The Concord band (Gust. W. Ingalls, leader) furnished music for the escorting bodies. At the head of the volunteers was the massive form of Colonel Mason W. Tappan, all but technically a citizen of Concord, followed by Fife-Major "Saxie" (F. H.) Pike in the redundant attire of his office, handling his baton with a skill twice right-handed, accompanied by Drum-Major William Carr, a long-time teacher of his especially sonorous branch in our city. These in the forefront, with the band, E. T. Baldwin, master. This band, all enlisted men, furnished its own instruments, uniform, and entire outfit. Later, among the most military figures, appeared Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Whipple, a Mexican War veteran, with a worthy mount for such a superb rider, and Adjutant E. Q. Fellows, a West Point man. As each company came along in platoons, through the densely crowded streets, with side streets no less crowded, it was greeted by its friends with cheers which joined with the roar ahead, and behind as well, to make long-drawn acclaim, from swarming sidewalks, from wooden awnings, from packed windows, from roofs and every possible point of vantage. The most voiceful tribute was reserved for Captain Sturtevant and Company I, which had the colors, Henry C. Sturtevant proudly bearing the stars and stripes. And thus they passed between the decorated buildings, beneath the flags and streamers, with handkerchiefs and hats waving in ovation from men, women, and children, all more than half tearfully enthusiastic.

But the scene of all was in Depot square. This ample space was jammed with the throng which had come by train on the day before and in the morning, with the emptying of towns near by, with the city people who had chosen this spot very early, and the tide of humanity which followed the passing of the soldiers. Each one of this eager, swaying mass was alive with acute personal concern. The triple color was worn in some form, or borne in hand, and not to show it was to incur comment. As the column of fours changed into single file to admit boarding the cars, a wild rush was made to get near the track. Here were transferred refreshments for the journey and final tokens. Adieux were passed, tears shed, blessings given, last advice, serious and jocular, imparted, and brief prayers audibly offered.

The foregoing can be applied to the departure of any regiment from our city, without material variation. Of course excitement was

at its highest and the occasion completely novel when the First left us, but none was sent away without tributes. The patriotic dismissals of the Third and Fifth were wholly worthy. Up to the very last, neither weather nor hour could be so unfavorable but that the assembly was large and its frame of mind an offset to all conditions. The earliest forces were sent away excellently prepared, relatively speaking, ready with a few days' rations, and provided with means of transportation, a week sufficing Downing to make the baggage-wagons of the Third, and as little time for Hill to provide harnesses and all accoutrements of leather.

The total of those offering themselves for three months' service was much more than double the quota asked. The larger number of these now enlisted for a period of three years, under the new call, overflowing from the First into the Second regiment. The most of these went into Company B, known as the Goodwin Rifles, a company more famous than any other borne on our state's roster. This company was provided with Sharp's improved rifle, procured for it by popular subscription in the city. The captain chosen was Simon G. Griffin, who had studied law in the office of Flint & Bryant and been very recently admitted to the bar, taking the place of Mr. Bryant on his retirement, under the firm name of Flint & Griffin. After admirable service Captain Griffin was promoted into the Sixth regiment as lieutenant-colonel, came to its full command, and finally won the double stars of major-general by brevet, the only volunteer officer from this state who attained that high distinction. Company B was drilled in the manual and evolutions in city hall and the yard behind, in which space skirmish drill was given particular attention, to be effectively put in practice, as it proved, at the opening of many an eventful hour.

At this time Miss Harriet P. Dame kept a boarding-house on the northeast corner of Main and Montgomery streets. Among her boarders were a number of students from the Methodist Biblical institute. Some of these students enlisted here and some went to their Southern homes and became members of the Confederate army. Besides these there were Ai Baker Thompson, who had enlisted April 17, in the First, but who went into the Second as a lieutenant, and W. E. Buntin, who went out with the Fourteenth as captain. Thompson became a captain in the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, and brevet major, as well as secretary of state from 1877 till his decease in the fall of 1890. Miss Dame had shown a most helpful spirit in sending delicacies and articles of use for the men sick in camp, during the First regiment's time of making ready. She next received five soldiers sick with measles into her house, provision for such cases not having

then been made at the new camp ground. There was also a soldier kinsman there with rheumatic fever. Indeed, the house was not free from such invalids until the time of Miss Dame's entrance on larger duties in the same direction. These cases had been cared for at the urgent request of Dr. Charles P. Gage. One day Thompson had come back from Portsmouth and was lying down, not feeling well. In her nurse's round Miss Dame came to him. In the course of the talk Thompson said, referring to the general situation in the household, "Supposing we get sick or wounded, who will take care of us?" Then upon the instant came an inspiration and the answer, "*I* will!" This, resolutely followed out, made that slender woman a power indeed for relief, for comfort, for cheer, for the pouring in of oil, for the binding up of wounds, for the Christian commendation of the soul departing, for the tender preparation of the dead, and the gentle, loving service which woman's hand alone can render. Among those of our people whom the Civil War made known, none is crowned with ampler benedictions; no name surrounded with sweeter odors, and none to be mentioned more reverently.

Miss Dame was twice taken prisoner. A twelve-pound shot went through her tent at Fair Oaks. In his inaugural message to the legislature of 1901 Governor Jordan suggested the fitness of having a portrait of her hung in some of the halls of the state's buildings, as a fitting tribute to her memory and a deserved compliment to the pure and self-sacrificing womanhood of the state.

The funeral of Miss Dame at St. Paul's church, April 28, 1900, was an assembly of soldiers, wives of soldiers, children of soldiers, and friends of soldiers, such as the state never saw before. Full military honors were accorded. As the sacred words of the church's service were begun at the cemetery, the lowering clouds broke away and light flooded the assembly. On the first volley of the firing squad a flight of white doves occurred, the birds circling round and round near by till all was over.

On April 19, 1861, the people came together in public assembly in response to a call, as follows:

> The citizens of Concord and vicinity, without distinction of party, who are in favor of sustaining the National Government against treasonable combinations to resist laws and destroy the Federal Union, are requested to assemble in the City Hall on this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider and give expression to such sentiments as the present perilous condition of the country may seem to demand.

This call was signed by Ira Perley, Thomas P. Treadwell, Henry A. Bellows, J. D. Sleeper, Asa McFarland, Nathaniel

White, Josiah Stevens, Asa Fowler, David Davis, A. C. Pierce, Henry P. Rolfe, Richard Bradley, Ebenezer Symmes, Jonathan Kittredge, Anson S. Marshall, William Kent, Eleazer Jackson, George Hutchins, Joseph H. Mace, Samuel Coffin, William P. Foster, Joseph A. Gilmore, John V. Barron, A. B. Holt, George A. Pillsbury, Isaac Danforth, John P. Johnson, Charles Smart, Oliver L. Sanborn, J. T. Underhill, Jonathan E. Lang, E. G. Moore, True Osgood, Edward H. Rollins, Joseph French, Moses T. Willard, Charles P. Gage, Isaac A. Hill, A. H. Robinson, B. F. Gale, Calvin Howe, John Abbott, Josiah B. Sanborn, Thomas L. Tullock, B. F. Dunklee, Sylvester Dana, Charles S. Eastman, Moses Humphrey, John L. Tallant, D. E. Smith, H. E. Perkins, James Peverly, W. H. Allison, P. S. Smith, and others, being from both political parties.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Perley. T. P. Treadwell, a former Democratic secretary of state, was chosen president, with Francis N. Fiske, Josiah Stevens, and Lewis Downing as vice-presidents, and William E. Chandler, J. W. Robinson, and J. E. Lang as secretaries. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Bouton, Mr. Treadwell spoke, with these words as the soul of his address:

That Union is in danger. Who or what caused this danger is not now the question. How can the Union be preserved and perpetuated? This is the all-absorbing question of the day. The only answer to this question is—it must and shall be preserved; peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must.

Judge Perley offered the following resolution and briefly advocated its adoption:

Resolved, That in the present crisis we, as American citizens of the State of New Hampshire, acknowledge our fealty to our National and State Governments, to the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New Hampshire, and that we will support them in every required capacity.

The resolution was seconded by H. P. Rolfe, who was followed by Messrs. William L. Foster, John H. George, Anson S. Marshall, Edward H. Rollins, Nathaniel S. Berry, Ai B. Thompson, Joseph B. Walker, W. H. Rixford, Reverends Henry E. Parker, C. W. Flanders, E. E. Cummings, and Dr. Bouton. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by George Wood, further speeches were made by Josiah Stevens, Rev. Dr. S. M. Vail, and R. R. Meredith, then a Methodist student here, since a clergyman of eminence.

While the speeches showed differences of opinion, and while opposition to "coercion" was asserted, notably on the part of Mr. George, all were intensely patriotic and stirred the depths immensely,

giving a most powerful impulse to recruiting. Captain Sturtevant and his force were in attendance. The attack made on the Sixth Massachusetts on its way through Baltimore, and the death of one of its men, Luther C. Ladd, a native of Alexandria, which occurred on that day, were announced at the meeting and intensified its feeling.

The resolution of Judge Perley went through with a rush and also one offered by Joseph B. Walker, "to take measures in concert with the City Government, or otherwise, for rendering aid to the families of our patriotic citizens, during their absence, who have enlisted, or may enlist, in the military service of their country." On this latter subject the president appointed Joseph B. Walker, George Hutchins, Josiah Stevens, John L. Tallant, Daniel Holden, Nathaniel White, John V. Barron, and Woodbridge Odlin.

Ex-President Pierce was absent from the city on the day of the citizens' meeting. But he addressed a large assembly, by request, from the balcony of the Eagle hotel, on the following evening. Even at this time, by far the larger part of our people thought the threatenings from the South, grave as they indeed were, a burst of passion which would soon be over. The address of General Pierce, as he was familiarly known, agreed with this impression, and he was hopeful that the collision imminent would be averted. The central sentence of his speech was this:



Eagle Hotel during the Civil War.

Should . . . a war of aggression be waged against the National Capital and the North, there is no way for us, as citizens of one of the old thirteen states, but to stand together, and uphold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men.

Among those present at this speech was George G. Fogg, editor of *The Independent Democrat*. In the next issue of his paper, Mr. Fogg said of this speech that it "had no heart in it," "deals in gen-

eralities," "altogether too delicate, as well as evasive in its treatment of the subject." The same number also bitterly characterized the remarks of Mr. George at the citizens' meeting as the "speech of a traitor."

These comments were the cause of a warm street controversy between Mr. Fogg and Judge Perley, the latter taking the ground that such drastic criticism was injudicious. While the precise details of this episode must go unchronicled, there is no doubt that Judge Perley urged that this speech might be considered sufficient for the present, and that it was not the part of wisdom to attack, thus soon, the very head and front of a large class of citizens whose aid was needed and had been invited, under a broad summons.

It is wholly certain that Ira Perley, a man of intense feeling, of rooted and grounded conviction, and of no doubtful position on any debated point, was notably conservative in all speeches to the public, though not in private utterances, throughout our heated controversies. While it cannot be said that Judge Perley regarded Pierce as a friend, it is a most certain fact that Pierce highly valued the opinion of Perley as that of a man of sincerity, directness, and integrity, and repeatedly sent for and consulted him on public matters.

At about this time the banks came to the government's help with war's sinews, the Union bank providing twenty thousand dollars, and the State Capital thirty thousand dollars. The display of flags evinced the general feeling.

The relief committee named at the citizens' meeting, with other helpers, went to work and circulated subscriptions with substantial results. One of these lists was signed by thirty-seven persons. Of that total number, only Joseph B. Walker and Moses H. Bradley are living. Two concerts of patriotic and standard music, the talent of the city participating, were given before large audiences and added to these resources.

Sunday, April 21, 1861, was largely occupied by the theme which was in every mind. To use the *Statesman's* words, "In the churches the Union and its perils, its destiny, with the duty of all to labor in the strength of God for its rescue, were the themes of devout contemplation in every church, so far as we hear; made so by the prayers, or the discourse, or both." At the morning service at the South Congregational, Reverend Henry E. Parker, who became chaplain of the Second regiment, closed his sermon with an address to Sturtevant and his men, who were present as a body. *The Independent Democrat's* last number said: "Concord is full of the war spirit. The news from the South has completely raised the patriotism of our people." As the next issue of the *Statesman* put it, "The over-

whelming sentiment of the Capital is that the Government must and shall be sustained." Indeed, it was so.

At this time began a movement which developed largely. As early as April 22, after notice in the various congregations, a large number of ladies came together to prepare flannels and other necessaries. This soon grew into a general state organization, called "The Soldiers' Aid Society," with Mrs. Nathaniel G. Upham as president; Mrs. Onslow Stearns, vice-president; Miss Eliza Whipple, treasurer; Mrs. Moses H. Bradley, recording secretary, and Mrs. Ira Perley, corresponding secretary. A gentleman's committee was added as follows: Penacook, H. H. Brown; East Concord, Cyrus Robinson; West Concord, Daniel Holden; with Herbert A. Bellows, Onslow Stearns, James Peverly, John M. Hill, and Nathaniel White from the city proper. A generous sum was raised by this committee to be used in material for manufacture. This committee did long and earnest service. Mr. Hill was its main factor in money raising.

Out of this, under the favor of the governor, with Concord as a distributing center, grew a most helpful general organization, which provided socks, towels, lint, bandages, old linen, "comfort bags," wines, jellies, and every variety of tempting home delicacies for use in field and hospital. Its scope was enlarged from time to time, as experience suggested, to include visiting hospitals, returning lists of the wounded and their condition and the care and forwarding, as well as the recovery, of bodies for home interment. United States Senator Daniel Clark was president of the New Hampshire Sons at Washington, working in connection with these helpers, with Stephen S. Bean and John C. Wilson as secretaries. The state itself lent large authority and discretion to the work, and on several occasions sent from among our citizens as commissioners, especially after great battles in which New Hampshire troops were engaged, A. B. Holt, George Hutchins, Reverend J. H. Gilmore, Parsons B. Cogswell, D. K. Foster, S. G. Sylvester, George W. Grover, John H. Blodgett, E. W. Abbott, and probably others, of whom no record is found.

The spirit of the times was such that a Home Guard was formed composed of those who were exempt, by reason of years, from liability to more active military service. But on the rolls were some who found themselves of such youthful strength that they declined to stay exempted. The officers of this force were: Captain, Josiah Stevens; lieutenants, Asa McFarland and J. B. Smart; ensign, R. G. Wyman; surgeon, Timothy Haynes; surgeon's mate, B. S. Warren; chaplain, Nathaniel Bouton; sergeants, Hamilton E. Perkins, James S. Norris, Ephraim Hutchins, G. C. Robinson; corporals, J. L. Jackson, M. B. Smith, R. Lake, S. Wallace, William Kent, Asa Fowler,

J. S. Kittredge, and Isaac A. Hill; clerk, George H. H. Silsby; drummers, William Carr and Luther Tracy; fifers, N. W. Gove and R. P. Kimball. Penacook was by no means to be left behind, and her command was headed by Captain J. S. Durgin, supported by Lieutenant H. H. Amsden, Ensign J. A. Coburn, Surgeon S. M. Emery, Chaplain J. C. Emerson, with I. W. Drown, T. O. Wilson, L. B. Elliott, and H. D. White as sergeants, and N. Rolfe, C. Gage, H. H. Brown, and W. H. Allen as corporals. The only name recorded of the company at West Concord is that of Charles H. Clough, captain. The Guards were armed with that most effective of close-range weapons, the smooth-bore Springfield. The uniform consisted of a dark coat and pants and a glazed cap. Their first high function was on election day, at the inauguration of Governor Berry. Amid alternate showers and sunshine they bore themselves with true martial mien, and may be said not to have been eclipsed in this respect even by the gorgeous Horse Guards.

The Third regiment camp was named after Governor Berry. It was located across the Free bridge, far to the south of the carriage road and near the river. The mustering-in was done a company at a time, in the state house yard. The officers had wall tents, but the A variety was that seen in the company streets. While blue blouses were provided for undress, the uniform was gray, trimmed with blue, with knapsacks of gray and a cap of grayish waterproof, having visors in front and behind, like the sun helmet. The arm carried was the Enfield rifle. This was the first regiment to receive the ten dollars gratuity from the state. The band was considered particularly fine, and had German silver, bell-back instruments. There were twenty four-horse teams and one two-horse team in the baggage and ambulance service. When the regiment left, on September 3, the field and staff were on foot. The escort was the Concord Zouaves, Captain C. T. Summers, who became a member of the Sixteenth and also of the Heavy Artillery. With this regiment's departure, "The Girl I Left Behind Me" became the standard marching air of exit from the city. When the train pulled out, "Auld Lang Syne" was the send-off tune, with "Sweet Home" sounding back as an answer.

As this band contained a large number of Concord men the names of its members may well be inserted: Bandmaster, Gustavus W. Ingalls, together with D. Arthur Brown; Samuel F. Brown, Joseph A. Dadmun, John W. Plummer, Carl Krebs, Henry S. Hamilton, John W. Caswell, Charles H. White, Phineas Parkhurst, James A. Baker, L. Henry Stark, Francis M. Hughes, Henry F. Brown, Cyrus E. Burnham, John C. Linehan, John W. Odlin, Jacob R. Sanborn, George E. Flanders, John C. Mitchell, George L. Lovejoy, Philip

Welcome, and Nathan W. Gove. The members of this band joined as actual fighters in the battle of James' Island, taking the rifles of those who were killed or wounded, and staying by as long as did anybody.

The Fifth regiment encamped on Glover's hill, across the lower bridge, and to the left of the highway. The Sibley tent was first seen among us at Camp Jackson. In spite of frequent rain, no regiment was put more quickly on a working basis or subjected to sharper discipline from the beginning. From the time Company A went into camp with Sturtevant, drills were constant. The men of this regiment were of exceptional size. Each company practically represented a county. The arms for actual service were not received till the front was reached. The date of departure was October 29, and the last night's quarters were our public buildings. The citizens furnished hot coffee and a hearty lunch in the morning.

The habit of attending guard mount and dress parade became general with the presence of the Fifth, owing partly to the popularity of Sturtevant and his company. This custom grew with the formation of other bodies on the more conveniently reached grounds once occupied by the First. When a full brigade was in camp, these ceremonials were of the keenest interest, pride, and enthusiasm, none of which feelings seemed to experience abatement to the very last of such events. At the time of the encampments of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, the camp, with its stirring scenes, became the show place of our people, to whom great crowds of kindred and other visitors were added.

Among the drills in the rear of the city hall was that of a part of the First regiment's material, a band of those who had not responded as promptly to tuition as had some others. That squad was the delight of the youth of Concord, and its drill under a hard master-will is now vividly recalled, when so many larger things have been forgotten. In this little force was one conspicuous figure, who, under the name of "Lady Washington," attained celebrity. In all three dimensions he was a man of ample make-up. His patience gave sure promise of a genuine soldier. His good nature was unfailing. But his voice! It was one which rent the lower clouds. When uplifted fully it could be heard above an alarm of fire, the roar of a gale, or the cheers of a procession. It made its possessor famous. This brave and faithful man served two full terms, attained the rank of sergeant and died, through an accident, in 1878. Mention the name of Samuel H. Runnels to any veteran of the First or Fourth and see if a tear does not follow.

The first military funeral was that of Arthur Cline, a native of

Lyme, enlisted from Nashua, which took place May 18 from Camp Union. The body was placed in a receiving tomb for a short time, a battalion from the First doing escort duty. Great wonderment was caused by the contrast in the music coming to the city and the lively notes which made the return steps speedy.

This was followed, June 29, by the funeral of Lieutenant Charles W. Walker, of the Goodwin Rifles, who had fallen from the cars near Westfield, N. J. The body was received by the men who had enlisted for three months' service but did not go for a three years' term, Captain H. C. Tuttle, afterwards of the Fourth, commanding, together with the Zouaves. The body laid in state in Doric hall, at the state house, for two hours, and was viewed by a constant stream of people. The hall was clad in mourning, as were many buildings of the city. Flags were at half-mast and draped colors were displayed everywhere, especially on the line of journey. The body having been taken in charge by the ex-members of Company B, before alluded to, the long procession, under the marshalship of John M. Hill, took up the march for the North church, where services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bouton. This procession included the mayor and city government, the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, the Governor's Horse Guards, and every secret fraternal society in the city, without exception, all in full regalia.

As Lieutenant Walker had long been a very active Mason, the long cortege was greatly swelled by the craftsmen of the city. Mt. Horeb Commandery of Knights Templar, and Trinity of Manchester, with representatives from every commandery in the state, escorted De Molay commandery and Winslow Lewis lodge of Boston, of which the deceased was a member.

The stately procession, the tolling bells, and the moving strains of the Dead March in Saul, together with the salute of musketry over the grave, made the burial of New Hampshire's first war victim more than memorable to the vast numbers who poured into the city. Although the day was one of sadness, it gave a mighty impulse to recruiting all over the state and augmented the war spirit generally beyond its limits, and should not be forgotten as largely influential in those directions.

Among memorable military funerals during the early part of the war, were those of two officers of the Second, both of whom were men whose memory should be held in honor. Captain Leonard Drown was killed at Williamsburg, May 5. He originally enlisted in the First, but was not mustered, going, with many in like case, into the three years' service. His funeral took place in the Baptist church at Penacook, May 20, and was attended by the governor,

mayor, and city government, Captain George's company of the Horse Guards, the Masonic fraternity, and the firemen. A. Rolfe acted as chief marshal, assisted by Messrs. H. H. Brown, T. O. Wilson, I. K. Gage, B. F. Caldwell, John Batchelder, H. H. Amsden, John Whittaker, and Nathaniel Rolfe. The attendance was very great, and deep feeling was shown by the people. Letters from members of the Second were read at the funeral, speaking in the most affectionate terms of this gallant soldier, who was killed outright at the head of his men.

Captain A. W. Colby died of fever May 13. His body was placed in the state house May 20, and was viewed by many. The burial office was read by Rev. Dr. J. H. Eames in St. Paul's church on the 21st, at which time a memorial address was made. Captain George's company once more did escort duty, followed by a long procession of citizens to the Bow line, by way of South street. Here the remains were delivered to the authorities of the captain's native town, after appropriate remarks by William L. Foster in behalf of Concord, Reverend F. Damon responding for the citizens of Bow.

Frequent as such reminders of strife soon became, each was reverently conducted. Together with the coming home of sick and crippled men, the graver side of war was brought most painfully to attention and set in contrast with the glitter and the pageant with which people had become familiar. The times now called for staying power and demanded sacrifices. Terrors and pains were by no means the exclusive lot of those of the front. There were gentle ones at home whose trials were not one whit less bitter.

During the first year of activity, recruiting began for a company of sharpshooters, with Amos B. Jones as captain; to which were added two other companies under W. D. McPherson, and H. M. Caldwell. These qualified on the interval, south of the road, at two hundred and fifty yards. The ranges ended at the foot of a bluff. Jones and Caldwell were just from Dartmouth, where the war fever was on. A considerable number of Concord collegians, nearly all from Dartmouth, took service in a students' battalion of cavalry, playfully known as "The College Cavaliers," which was credited to Rhode Island.

The target rifle used by the candidates for Berdan's sharpshooters had a telescopic sight, with crossed hairs or spider lines, and varied from eighteen to thirty pounds weight, as each man brought his own pet weapon. One was produced which scaled full fifty, and won the name of "the baby cannon." In these trials, wind flags were disallowed. Each rifle was loaded with a most precisely-measured charge of loose, quick-burning black powder, Hazard's or Dupont's

best. The caps were double-heavy copper and waterproof. The missile was conical, slightly flattened at the business end, and wholly flat at the rear. It was made of the softest lead, that it might "mushroom" (spread) on contact. It weighed upwards of an ounce and a quarter, and was set in on a round, oiled patch of fine linen, by means of a guide, starter, and loading muzzle. This muzzle was about an inch and a half long, set in the barrel with dowel pins. Originally a part of the barrel, the rifling exactly corresponded. The loading muzzle was slightly countersunk, to receive the patch, whose folds should be precise duplicates of each other, all around the slug, on reaching the barrel. The usual rifling was one turn for about thirty inches, the twist gaining towards the muzzle. The bore was somewhat larger at the breech than at the muzzle, with the idea of starting the bullet freely, filling the grooves and giving a steady, rotary motion. The ramrod had a detachable worm on the top, and was made of selected hickory, while the lower end was fitted to the bullet. A cleaning rod, holding the linen by means of notches, was also used. There was a set and pull trigger, for which latter a very slight touch sufficed. The firing was done from a rest, after most deliberate reflection. The number of shots was ten, on a twelve-inch target-circle. Measurements were always from the mathematical center of the target to that of the bullet hole.

This weapon was used at the front effectively, under favorable conditions, as at Yorktown, but Sharp's rifle was preferred for general service. The stocks of these huge affairs were of the choicest woods, carved as finely as use admitted, and often elaborately inlaid with silver, one of the ornaments opening, most likely, to provide some convenience for the gunner. The oil used was the finest sperm. Watches or horses never were compared more critically than were these arms, between generous and manly rival experts, whose string of ten shots, in some cases, would run as low as seven and a half inches off exact center. The barrel of one of these guns (a very light one) which survives disuse is thirty-two inches long, provided with various gauges and screw telescope-elevator, and was made with the most minute fidelity by that veritable fine-art workman, John I. Eastman, who superintended these tests, calling to his aid his kinsman, Lowell Eastman, another superb marksman. The only maker of this kind of rifle now living in Concord is James E. Gage. When firing was over, the weapon was most carefully wiped out at once, as always after every discharge, preliminary to further cleansing, and then cradled in a handsome wooden case, with all the care bestowed upon a pampered infant.

June 28, 1861, was a day on which there was a historic debate in

the legislature. The subject was a bill entitled "an act to aid in the defence of the country." This bill contemplated the raising of one million dollars for the state, should so much be called for by the exigencies of the times. The first amendment was offered by Aaron P. Hughes of Nashua, and named five hundred thousand dollars as the gross sum. This was defeated, one hundred and twelve to one hundred and seventy-six. The second amendment, offered by Thomas J. Smith of Wentworth, was to insert the word "lawful" before the word "call" in the following phrase: "In order to answer any call for troops from this State." This was defeated, eighty-seven to one hundred and fifty-nine. The third amendment was offered by Harry Bingham of Littleton, thus: "*Provided* that such military force is not employed in the work of subjugating and holding as a conquered province any sovereign state now or lately one of the United States." This was defeated, ninety-two to one hundred and sixty-five.

Three roll calls, in addition to the main question, with full discussion, occupied morning, afternoon, and evening. The flow of oratory corresponded with the fervor of the season. All space which the floor admitted was jammed with hearers. The galleries were packed, and all approaches half available for seeing or hearing were thronged as soon as the sessions began.

The line of argument pursued can be inferred readily from the nature of the amendments. The vigor and directness of the speeches cannot be doubted, with keen participants in the struggle. By reason of personalities, sharp replies, charges and countercharges, the gavel of the speaker, Edward Ashton Rollins, was well occupied in keeping the debate within limits which might be called parliamentary, till the late hour when a vote of one hundred and sixty-nine to ninety-four, on the passage of the bill, made relief and fresh air possible.

On July 3, "an earnest and solemn protest" against the passage of the bill, bearing ninety-one names, was presented and spread upon the record. In its terms, the state's rights question was indubitably present.

A special session of the legislature met in August, 1864. On the 24th, a bill allowing soldiers to vote for presidential electors and congressmen, subject to the supreme court's opinion, was about to become a law, without the governor's signature, having been passed by both houses on the previous week. About this bill there had been general rumors of a veto. On the afternoon of the 24th John G. Sinclair of Bethlehem arose and presented a document purporting to be from the governor. Speaker William E. Chandler declined to

receive the paper at his hands. Mr. Sinclair said that it had been enveloped and sealed by himself, and opened and proceeded to read the paper, but the speaker ruled that such reading was not in order. After various proceedings and amid the wildest disorder, a motion to adjourn was made, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded. During the calling of the roll, Secretary of State Tenny appeared and laid upon the speaker's desk a document which he stated to be a message from the governor. The uproar was such that members were obliged to go to the clerk's desk to record their votes. The aim of one side was to get the paper before the house; that of the other, to adjourn. The adjournment was declared effected, one hundred and forty-two to eighty-eight, the communication not having been received. This was probably the most riotous occasion ever known in our legislative halls. During the interval between the laying of the bill on the governor's desk in the council chamber and the appearance of the supposed vetoes, Governor Gilmore and Secretary of State Tenny had vanished. A curious chapter of political history, worthy of enlargement, is suggested by the *Statesman's* comment that "there has, all along, been a degree of intimacy, in and out of the legislature, between the governor and certain Democrats, which created a degree of suspicion in the minds of Republican members, and put them upon the watch for the fate of a bill which, if it become a law, will exert a material influence upon the approaching and subsequent elections." The supreme court decided that the bill was constitutional and had become a law by limitation of time.

In February and March, 1864, parts of the Second, Fifth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth came back to recruit, and, incidentally, to vote. The Sixth was already at home. The gubernatorial vote of this spring was Gilmore, thirty-seven thousand and six; Harrington, thirty-one thousand three hundred and forty; scattering, seventy-nine. In the fall, the highest Republican presidential elector had thirty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; Democratic, thirty-two thousand three hundred and forty-four; Soldiers' vote,—Republican, two thousand and sixty-six; Democratic, six hundred and ninety.

The First regiment arrived home August 5, 1861, at 7 a. m., and was received by the Horse Guards and a goodly assemblage of citizens. As this early arrival was unexpected, the Zouaves and Home Guards did not appear. A substantial collation was provided in the state house yard, after a speech by Governor Berry, and two days off duty were given all. The men were brown, rugged, and ragged. For new troops, they had had some severe marches and a large amount of guard and picket duty in a comparatively uneventful term of service. The regiment had performed well the chiefest

duty of every soldier—obedience to orders. There had been four deaths from various causes, and five had been captured. While but little can be said of the regiment as a whole, the later service of many of its members shows it to have been a most worthy school, whose effects were felt immensely in the membership of all other forces which went out from this state; indeed, it may be added, to no small extent, in every New England state, New York, and the regular service. It was most literally a lump of leaven, and many of the First attained high distinction in other bodies. They were equal to the opportunity and laid firm hold on it. When they came back to civil life it was with a new sense of personal power, duty, and responsibility which counted to the public benefit and enrichment.

It was now more than a quarter of a century since the public peace had been marred by a riotous outbreak and the good name of Concord sullied by lawlessness. But 1861, under heated conditions of war times, saw its repetition. The cause of offence was *The Democratic Standard*, a weekly, whose office was in the third story of Low's block, almost opposite the foot of School street, on a passage-way leading to the rear of the buildings on the east side of Main street and towards the railroad. John B. Palmer was the publisher, and the practical work was wholly performed by Brackett Palmer and his sons. The editor was Edmund Burke of Newport, formerly congressman from this state and also commissioner of patents,—a man of ability and intense convictions. Mr. Burke's writings were of the most aggressive, acrimonious, and excoriating nature, and were so intemperate as to be the moving cause of the most remarkable breach of law and order which has ever happened in Concord. *The Standard* had supported Breckinridge as a presidential candidate, and was in the keenest opposition to *The Patriot*, which latter had championed the cause of Douglas, and was in moderate opposition to the war. *The Standard* sharply criticised the conservative stand of ex-President Pierce and his friends, and even printed a half double-column caricature of William Butterfield, editor of *The Patriot*, whose height and leanness made him a subject peculiarly suited for pictorial exaggeration. *The Standard* was so rank in its handling of all war themes that the Republicans pointed to it as an honest sample of how the entire Democratic press felt, at heart, on burning public issues; while the Democrats spoke of it as a subsidized sheet, maintained by the enemy to scandalize the party and furnish the opposition with texts for editorial preaching. George Hutchins, owner of the building, had more than once warned the Palmers out and told them of their danger, but they had availed themselves of their legal rights to remain. As Concord was the very heart of New Hamp-

shire's relations to the Civil War, it is hardly to be wondered that *The Standard* establishment and the persons connected with it were denounced and threatened publicly and frequently, to their faces, and were not without admonitions from friendly people. Indeed, the attack on the paper had been freely advised, directly and indirectly, and long before the riot it was an open secret that the paper was to be "cleaned out." As a matter of fact, this event was inevitable from the manner in which the publication exceeded the limits of discussion, both in tone and language. One cannot find, in a complete file, many words and phrases attributed to *The Standard*. But of most objectionable matter there is no lack, from caustic leaders down to verses of semi-satisfaction at the Bull Run defeat, under the sting of which so great a share of the populace was smarting, even many of those who did not support the administration. A number of the Second regiment, including citizens of Concord, had met the fate of soldiers in that opening fight, and to do anything but lament over that defeat was to incense the people.

It was August 8 when the event not dimly foreshadowed came to pass. The First regiment had returned, had two days off duty and was in camp on the Plains, to be paid off and mustered out on the following day. Soon after business opened the office was visited by a soldier delegation, who made inquiries and remonstrances and said much, the exact terms of which are not essential to this record. The outside of the paper had been printed and a large part of the inside was in type, August 3 being the last issue circulated. This committee reported on the street; doubtless at the camp likewise. The knots of people increased until a crowd of a thousand or more had gathered and then became a mob, partly owing to the appearance of two of the Palmers, armed with a gun and axe, at the windows.

At this time John M. Hill, treasurer of the Gas Light company, with an office on the present site of Durgin's factory on School street, had noticed the ferment and informed City Marshal John Kimball of what was in the air, and was immediately called on by the marshal to assist him. About this time High Sheriff Nehemiah G. Ordway was engaged in reading the riot act to such as would give attention, from the vantage point of an awning on the west of the street. Messrs. Kimball and Hill at once went to the office, the latter gaining entrance to the composing-room, and found John Palmer armed with a revolver, Charles with an axe, and Frank with a gun of ancient date. In behalf of the city marshal protection was offered, conditioned on surrender of the weapons. This was accepted after quite a parley, and some of the weapons were given up. Meanwhile, Mr. Kimball was at the head of the stairs, trying to control the

crowd, which had packed the dark and narrow entry, though warned to keep out before the two mediators had ascended. This was composed of many more civilians than of soldiers. When Mr. Hill came out, the door was locked, and during his report a rush was made, carrying Mr. Kimball to the door, where he stood with his helper.

Among those at the head of the mob was Charles P. Clark, an officer's servant. Though but fifteen years old Clark was a most venturesome youth. He had been seen to ascend the state house dome and sit astride its surmounting eagle; climb, by the lightning rod, the spire of the Unitarian church (second building) and stand upright upon its acorn, the loftiest point of the city's structures.

A vigorous kick at the door, and in went the panel, Clark immediately stooping down and shaking his fist at those inside. Attempting to enter, he was more than once dragged back by the two determined men, who still would stand off the assailants. Trying again, with head inside, John Palmer fired twice, putting a hole in Clark's hat and wounding in the hand a man on the stairs. These were the only shots fired, but they were enough, for the crowd jammed madly forward, broke down the door, and began to wreck everything which could be wrecked, and throw out everything which could be thrown out, till the room was chaos, the sidewalk and passageway thick with type and material, and all wooden furniture and paper food for fires in the street. Meanwhile, Messrs. Kimball and Hill had hurried the Palmers by an overhead passage into Rumford hall, whence they were later carried to a place of safety.

Such were a part of the results of Mr. Burke's unrestrained invective and bitterness. The Palmers were wholly "honest but wrong," as John B. Palmer candidly put it in talking in after years on the subject. The crowd in the street had assisted the assault within by heavily bombarding the windows with missiles, while the main share of those not actually participating gave their unreserved approval of proceedings in such words as seemed to them called for by the occasion. The *Statesman* deprecated the riotous acts, but with allusion to extenuating circumstances. *The Independent Democrat* spoke of the paper as having been "summarily abated."

Growing out of this act was a suit against the city, hotly contested through three trials, with a change of venue to Dover, and finally compromised, under the incumbency of John Kimball as mayor, for two thousand dollars. While this adjustment was at first without formal authority, it was to the general public approbation.

About noon, April 10, 1863, a serious demonstration was made on *The Patriot* office by some members of the returned Second regiment and other disorderly persons. This came to an end through the

energy of Assistant Marshal Pickering and Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, thus preventing a collision for which the friends of the paper were amply ready.

April 22, 1864, a fire broke out in the attic of Sanborn's block, by which the entire plant of *The Patriot* was consumed or ruined, at a loss of six thousand dollars. The fire destroyed a fine collection of natural history, minerals, historic relics, and other valuables, the Bible society's depository, and damaged several offices and all the stores on the ground floor of the building, then a great business center. *The Patriot* called the fire incendiary and said that "but for political hate it would have been extinguished without a loss of one thousand dollars to all concerned."

Among our young and energetic citizens in these stirring days was Joseph W. Robinson, a telegraph operator. In later years he extended the wires of the Northern telegraph into the heart of the mountains and was made superintendent. His office was on the east side of Main street, just north of the Eagle hotel. Mr. Robinson was patriotic, public-spirited, and obliging, freely posting such news as he could gather. It occurred to him to put this news in a printed form. Accordingly he arranged with Parsons B. Cogswell, whose job office was in Rumford block, for the publication of *The Telegraph Bulletin*, whose first copy appeared April 24, 1861, and whose last issue was July 6, of the same year. A probably perfect file, preserved by Mr. Cogswell, shows a total of one hundred and thirty-one numbers, varying in size from six by nine inches to six by twelve. The paper was dated from the telegraph office, sold for one cent, and was distributed to private houses. It appeared twice each week day, at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., with a Sunday edition at 3:30. It was printed on one side only, in long primer type, with generous display heads, and was singularly free from any but the most scant allusion to local war items, while very good in telegraphic matter. The demand for this handbill-like sheet was variable, and it probably did not much profit its projector.

During 1862 Horace N. Rowell issued a news sheet of the same name from the telegraph office at the railroad depot. The dates of first and last publication are not known. It was printed by McFarland & Jenks and sold for two cents. On eventful days, only, it appeared more than once, and occasionally had matter on both sides. The only copy now accessible is nine by sixteen inches, and bears date of May 12.

As a sample of the means to inspire the public heart and promote enlistments, a war meeting may be mentioned, made in response to a well-signed call. The one alluded to was held in city hall July 22,

1862, called to order by Mayor Humphrey, and, after prayer by Rev. Dr. Bouton, placed under the presidency of Joseph B. Walker. The vice-presidents from the several wards were H. H. Brown, John L. Tallant, Daniel Holden, Matthew Harvey, A. C. Pierce, Benjamin Grover, and Josiah Stevens, with William E. Chandler, John F. Brown, and Francis A. Fiske as secretaries. Vigorous speeches were made by Messrs. Lyman D. Stevens, Governor Berry, Edward H. Rollins, William L. Foster, Joseph A. Gilmore, Anson S. Marshall, Adjutant-General Colby, and Captains F. A. Baker and J. F. Littlefield of the Second regiment. For each man who would volunteer on the spot twenty-five dollars was offered. Such meetings were attended with fairly good success. The band was present and resolutions passed as follows:

Resolved, That with hearts overflowing with affection, we recall to-night the memory of Col. J. A. Gove, T. B. Leaver, and Horace Ames. We mourn for our loss, but rejoice in their gain; we grieve for the death of the martyrs, but glory in the beauty and holiness of their patriotic sacrifice, and while we tender to the widow, the fatherless, and the desolate, the care, the kindness, and the sympathy which is due from us to them, we pledge to the army and the country a battalion of avengers.

In view of a possible draft an enrollment was begun in 1862. At the examinations which followed, a most lamentable state of health, among the citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, was developed. Many hitherto supposed to be rugged were found to be in a precarious condition, and the able-bodied were apparently limited in number. The free granting of exemption certificates produced irregularity, injustice, and dissatisfaction all over the state, and was called a farce by the entire press.

August 19, 1863, a draft was made, in charge of Adjutant-General Colby, Dr. Robert B. Carswell, and Henry F. Richmond. The place was representatives' hall, where a detachment of soldiers was present. Concord had nine hundred odd names in the box, from which three hundred and forty were drawn by Charles Morrill, a blind man. Each town had at least one witness to the fairness of the proceedings. The space allotted spectators was occupied by a boisterously good-natured crowd, which showed a keen appreciation of the humors of the occasion. Men who had been pronounced exempt, as well as some in the active service, drew prizes. The serenity of those conscripted was sufficient to admit of a formal parade in the early evening, headed by a band, and marshaled by Josiah B. Sanborn.

At this time the three hundred dollar commutation, exempting from service on one draft only, had been abolished, but two hundred

dollars was allowed drafted men as bounty. The sum was soon raised to three hundred dollars.

The draft riots in New York and Boston about this time counseled preventive measures in the shape of a hundred or more revolvers. A hundred more "specials" were commissioned and their equipment deposited, pending emergency, in the city hall. These weapons were never needed, and were finally disposed of at a handsome discount upon cost.

The original bounty of the state was ten dollars, and the Third regiment was the first organization which received it. In 1862 twenty-five dollars was generally given those enlisting, though this sum was drawn, at least in part, from other than public sources. The legislature of 1863 voted fifty dollars to each man who went to the front. In November, 1863, the government offered three hundred and two dollars (with one hundred dollars additional for veterans), the state adding a further one hundred dollars. In 1864 the state bounty rose to three hundred dollars, for three years' men, and one hundred dollars for each year of shorter terms. In the meantime town bounties had been climbing at rapid rates until as high as eight hundred dollars and somewhat upwards had been reached. The gross sum received by a recruit was as high as one thousand five hundred dollars, and substitutes got as much as one thousand dollars from their principals. Long before this, city and town officers bestirred themselves to secure anything in the shape of a man which could count upon the quota. The government bounty was paid in instalments—sixty-two dollars upon muster, and forty dollars at dates of six months thereafter. In the rush to fill quotas local officers took assignments of the government bounty and paid the lump sum in advance. If the recruit deserted the assignments were not honored, and the discounting towns were out of pocket. Thus many places added large sums to their war debts, but some few settled their entire obligations in the days of flush money. These debts were finally assumed by the state, the legislature of 1871 having authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of two million two hundred six thousand one hundred dollars, to mature from 1892 to 1905, at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Concord's share of this municipal war reimbursement was seventy-six thousand nine hundred seventy-two dollars and twenty-two cents.

In the early part of the war men enlisted from worthy motives, but now, under such large money inducements, things were sadly changed. New Hampshire became an easy mark for undesirable men. The worst element of the permanent population flocked to

share the spoils and gain what was to each one a fortune. But the main supply came from a thoroughly organized and powerful syndicate, whose operations extended up to Montreal, as far south as Baltimore, and west to Cincinnati. Privateering had discouraged shipping interests, and there were many sailors idle. Foreigners were enticed by generous offers. Funds for debauch attracted others. The courts in some instances were moved to mercy, would the offender bear arms. It is fair to say that some of these saw their chance, redeemed themselves, and made good soldiers. It is said that some of Morgan's band of cavalry raiders, captured in Ohio, were brought here and "put through." Desertion was comparatively easy, and not so serious as might appear, except in the face of the enemy. Various motives combined to create a lively interest in filling out the figures of the calls for men. The brokers contracted with towns for all demands at so much per head. The examining surgeons were more than considerate, and it was a pretty sick man who could not pass. In short, substitute brokerage was a more than thriving industry.

These recruits were first sent to the camp on the Plains. But more heroic means of constraint were soon found necessary. Besides, men who had taken service with an honest purpose desired to be distinguished from such persons. Hence, a field of forty or more acres, at the extreme South end, owned by B. F. Dunklee and J. S. Noyes, was secured and named Camp Gilmore. The less official titles, far better known, were "the substitute camp" and "slave pen." This lot had been used for the New England fair some years before and had several good buildings on it. Other buildings and a twelve-foot board fence were added. One of these buildings is now used for woodwork in the rear of the carriage shop of C. A. Davis, on the north corner of Main and Chandler streets. The grounds extended, to make an approximate location, described by present bounds, from near the Cogswell schoolhouse on the north, well towards Rollins park on the south, with an eastern boundary at Dunklee street and a western limit fairly close to South street. Broadway runs almost through the center. Driven wells supplied water for cooking and washing, while a noble spring in a little run to the eastward provided drinking water.

In October, 1863, Brigadier-General E. W. Hinks, once second in command of the Massachusetts Eighth and colonel of the famous Nineteenth, was put in charge. General Hinks was a most gallant soldier, twice badly wounded, a strict disciplinarian, and a born gentleman. His headquarters were in a two-story dwelling now standing south of the corner of Pillsbury and Dunklee streets. General

Hinks combined the offices of superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service, chief mustering officer, commandant of the draft rendezvous, and assistant provost-marshal general. Among his aides was Captain Solon A. Carter, Fourteenth regiment, now state treasurer. The military force used for police and guard duty consisted of several companies of the Invalid corps, later known as the Veteran Reserve. Urban A. Woodbury, since governor of Vermont, was a lieutenant in this corps and wore well the empty sleeve of another kind of service.

Probably no man in Camp Gilmore had received less than one thousand dollars, the contract difference having been assimilated by the bank accounts of promoters of enlistments. Those whose honorable spirit had led them to accept the simple pay of a soldier had already put on the blue. Men attracted by modest or moderately large offers had joined later regiments. Many liable to draft had taken advantage of still larger offers, thinking of the relatively small bounty paid to conscripts, and had gone forward to do valiant duty. Good men had been contributed by exempts who wished to be represented in the war. But now, in 1864, came the era of the class known as "bounty jumpers;" men who sought places which paid the most, with the intention of deserting. These desertions were mainly effected from Camp Gilmore. Military clothing was often found among the dense pines south of the camp. Escapes were made from the trains. With the aid of roughs, a grand bolt was once made in Haymarket square, Boston, thirty odd escaping. Two men were shot in the water, near the transport *Constitution*, on that day. An attempt was made to set this vessel on fire on the voyage.

Such was the aggregation penned up in Camp Gilmore. Liquor was the one thing supremely desired in those precincts, and held at fabulous prices when it could be smuggled. If a man disappeared it was supposed that he had deserted. But bones found in later years have suggested that this was not so always. One man was caught chloroforming, and five thousand dollars found upon his person. Considerable rolls of money have sometimes been dug up, barely recognizable as greenbacks.

The Fifth regiment returned August 3, 1863, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood, with about one hundred and seventy men. In the spring a good part of the Seventeenth had been incorporated with it and its total membership had been more than fourteen hundred. As its advent was a surprise, there was no formal reception. The men were fed at the hotels.

August 8, the Fifteenth arrived. A salute had announced its approach and the usual crowd was out. The regiment came without

arms and was in a most lamentable condition. It had suffered heavy losses at Port Hudson, and the low land of that region had had its power on those accustomed to cool altitudes. The trip to Cairo, Ill., had been made in a crowded steamer, and the journey by rail, via Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Springfield, and Worcester, had been even more exhausting. Some had died and many been left on the way. No such sad and wholesale object lesson of the ills of war had been seen here. Some were able to go into camp upon the Plains. Some were sent to their homes. Some officers took quarters at hotels. But the worn-out and desperately ill, the whole town was at their service. Conveyances, with mattresses, were secured and the city hall thrown open. Beds were set up, and a hospital extemporized. Every physician volunteered. Benevolent men and kindly women gave their help in ministering service. Broths and gruel, tea and coffee, were prepared at once in adjoining houses, almost to the exclusion of domestic work. There was no service too humble or repugnant for the chiefest citizen or the most queenly matron to attend. It was thus day and night, until permanent plans could be made and carried out. Stores of wines, jellies, and delicacies, and the purses of each and every one were tendered and drawn on freely. As never before in our history, the community was one. These wrecks of men were served as if kinsmen, their smallest wants cared for with complete self-renunciation, their passing souls sent on with prayer and their poor bodies prepared for burial fitly.

The Sixteenth arrived on August 14, with about four hundred men able to bear arms. It was in a sad condition, far exceeding that of its recent predecessors. It had had no fighting, but had been on duty in a most unhealthy region. But seventy-two men had been reported fit for duty on at least one day. Its hardships on the homeward route had been much more than severe. Forty-nine men had been left at Vicksburg, and thirty-six at Cairo. Malaria and other diseases had cut a wide swath through the ranks. This time the Soldiers' Aid society was on hand with cans of milk, beef tea, etc. The improvised hospital at the city hall had been well equipped, and soon an annex arose behind the hall, bearing an aspect of adequate permanence. Once more the hearts of the community were moved, stirred even more deeply than a week before. No means of attention, relief, comfort, or healing was there which head could think out, heart suggest, or hand perform, but that was given promptly. The plight of the Fifteenth had not been lost sight of in making preparations for the Sixteenth. Sixty beds were now occupied at the hospital and, in all, some two hundred were properly fed, cared for, and nursed, as necessary.

In spite of all this scene of ill, there really was carried out something of a reception. A detachment of veterans, under Adjutant-General Natt Head, aided by City Marshal Pickering, came out, with the thin-ranked Fifth performing escort duty. Some few of the Fifteenth, under Captain Hubbard, got together, with a number of heavy artillery from Fort Warren, under Captain Little, and these put on a brave front for something like a parade. The brigade band furnished music. A lunch was served in Phenix hall, and speeches were made by the governor, Colonel Pike, and others.

On August 11 a reception was given to the Fifth and Fifteenth, or such of the latter force as could be present. Most had gone home,—not a few to die of injudicious eating. The day was perfect. Flags were everywhere and decorations brilliant and abundant. The Nashua and Strafford Guards and Amoskeag Veterans added themselves to the Horse Guards and a few regulars in town, while the governor and staff, General E. W. Hinks and staff, the executive council, city government, veterans in carriages, and distinguished visitors swelled the procession, which went over a considerable route, with Nehemiah G. Ordway as chief marshal. A collation was served in the state house yard, and speeches by civil and military officers extended over two hours' time, under the presidency of Edward H. Rollins.

The November elections of 1862 had resulted in the election of Horatio Seymour as governor of New York and Republican disaster in every state except Massachusetts. So New Hampshire became a veritable battle-ground in its spring canvass. This campaign of 1863 was the hottest, heaviest, and most fiercely contested of any purely state election in the half century just concluded. It was fought for all there was in it, most literally. Distinguished men of both parties were brought into the state to take part in the canvass. There was not a hamlet with a location and a name which was not enlightened by the spellbinders. The public halls were thronged with excited men and no small delegations of women, equally intense and no less in earnest. The press teemed with hot editorials, barbed paragraphs, and double-edged allusions. The mails were congested with documents, speeches, and circulars, and franked letters poured in on the humblest voter. The state committee rooms were scenes of activity from the morning hour to the time when strategy boards held grave council. Extra trains were run, swarming with free passengers. Joint debates were held. No device of practical politics was neglected. Absentees were exhorted to be on hand March 10. And, between the two parties, no man who had ever lived in the state and left the semblance of a claim to residence therein on his departure, need go without a ballot in New Hampshire.

Joseph A. Gilmore, superintendent of the Concord Railroad, was the Republican candidate for governor, while Ira A. Eastman, also resident in Concord, was the Democratic standard-bearer. Walter Harriman of Warner, as a "war Democrat," "unconditional Union man," "untrammeled by party ties," etc., had been named to make it easy for those of Democratic antecedents, and such as would not vote for Gilmore, to refrain from favoring Eastman. The result was long in doubt, but the official vote was Eastman, 32,833; Gilmore, 29,035; Harriman, 4,372; scattering, 302. Daniel Marcy of Portsmouth, Democrat, was chosen congressman by a majority of about 80. Gilmore was elected by the legislature by a vote of 192 to 133. The next year's campaign was fierce, and also the presidential fight of the fall, but it was devoid of the momentousness of this one.

The return of the Second regiment, March 4, 1863, was announced by the voice of cannon and the clang of bells. A large committee of citizens, of all shades of thought, had the event in charge. And our people, re-enforced from the country and adjoining railroad towns, assembled in Railroad square, where the fire department, with decorated engines, had likewise met. The welcoming address was by William L. Foster, after which a procession was formed, headed by the state officers, the Amoskeag Veterans constituting the regimental escort. The buildings on the route were handsomely decorated. At the Eagle hotel addresses were made by Governor Berry and Major-General John E. Wool, Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, commanding the regiment, responding briefly. The soldiers were dined at the hotels in bounteous fashion.

Among side events which should not be forgotten was a controversy in *The Patriot* between George W. Stevens of Laconia, who signed himself X, and Rev. Dr. S. M. Vail. The latter had preached a sermon against slavery. Mr. Stevens had joined in pungent comments on it, and Dr. Vail replied. Under the head of "The Bible and Slavery," a debate of a biting nature was waged from about the middle of 1863 to the spring of 1864. Dr. Vail was professor of Hebrew at the Methodist institute, and Mr. Stevens was a man of real acquirements and high literary tastes, but not known to be erudite in Hebrew, though well learned in the unfailing source of English literature, the Holy Scriptures. In the niceties of the ancient tongue, in verbal analysis and sacred lore, each made a most creditable showing, and in the offensive and defensive display of logic and wit the series was more than interesting. The authorship of the incognito end of the discussion was laid at the doors of two clergymen of the city, but the name of the actual writer was for years a secret. At the close the matter might well be called quits. Dr. Vail embodied his views in a pamphlet.

The controversy revolved mainly around the Old Testament, where in God's evolution of various moral matters, the "peculiar institution" seems to have been suffered, like some other evils, in the hardness of the human heart, till a fitting era. *The Patriot* accused Dr. Vail of ingenious exegesis and disingenuous reservations. December 2, 1862, it said: "The subject has become of considerable political importance from the fact that, in order to justify the prosecution of the war for the purpose of abolishing slavery, the abolition leaders, orators, writers, and preachers seek to convince the people that slavery is a sin and receives no countenance from the Bible."

Indeed, the slavery subject was a mighty factor in our local situation as a question of expediency, property, and morals. It held in place such men as Thomas P. Treadwell and Josiah Stevens, who supported the war and always stood by the Democratic ticket; and John M. Hill, who declined a high place of honor and profit, but was the soul of all financing for the relief of the soldier at the front when ill from wounds or other causes. It had no mean power on men who bore arms and gave blood, limbs, and life freely. Lincoln's first inaugural had disavowed any purpose to interfere with slavery. In reply to accusations, the *Congregational Journal*, Rev. Dr. B. P. Stone, editor, urged that the administration should be credited in its official utterances. The keenest arrow of opprobrium had its guiding feather in terms connected with the black man. It divided the Republican party itself into wings. And when the proclamation came, many regarded it as either dubiously wise or wholly suicidal.

Business received a great impetus from the demands of war. Our troops were equipped with material produced and made up, if possible, in the state. Holden's flannels were in request. Every firm of clothiers benefited by the sale of outfits, if not by heavy contracts for uniforms, overcoats, etc. For a long time Norris baked two tons of bread each day for the camp, not to mention crackers. The Downings and Abbots worked overtime on vehicles, gun-carriages, and caissons, while Hill turned out accoutrements for men and harnesses for horse and mule teams. The trains, livery stables, hotels, and boarding-houses "just coined money," and farm produce of all kinds was as good as cash. The telegraph wires were busy into the morning of each next day. But of all the profit-takers jewelry stores were, by long odds, leaders. Many men, unused to large cash assets, had suddenly come to riches by enlisting, and nothing was too good or high-priced in the line of watches, chains, rings, flasks, society emblems, and a multitude of like luxuries of life. Fancy swords, silk sashes, bullion epaulets and shoulder-straps, finely-stitched riding boots and other goods could hardly be supplied at rates which now

seem exaggerated. Hand-sewed shoes of the best material and most elaborate construction superseded those of government providing. It was a period of inflation. Each blue-clad man had money in rolls, was anxious to disburse it, and was catered to accordingly.

It must be borne in mind that at this time all imported goods were subject to a huge war tariff, payable in gold. The following is the range of that precious metal: 1862, $1.00–$1.37 3-4; 1863, $1.22 1-8 –$1.72 1-2; 1864, $1.51 3-8–$2.60 1-4; 1865, $1.28 1-4–$2.85 1-2. July 1, 1864, Lewis Downing & Sons sold a quantity of gold coin in Boston at $2.85. And yet, in these times, buying was more free than it is to-day. It was not uncommon to have a bill of $100 or $500 tendered for a purchase under $1. Persons living outside the state bought goods or paid heavy discount to get rid of state bank bills. The best goods were in demand. Business was done for cash or short credit to regular customers. Printing-paper trebled in cost. The newspapers cut down their size in 1863 and raised their price the next year. The following prices of 1864 are taken from the books of traders still doing business in the city:

David E. Clarke—Opera flannel, $1; now 50c.; blue mixed flannel, $1; now 45c.; lining cambric, 30c.; now 5c.; best cloak velvet, $15; now $5; Scotch gingham, 75c.; now 25–35c.; white table damask, $2.50; now $1.25; bed ticking, 75c.; now 15c.; best lining silk, $1.50; now 75c.; bed spread, $3.50; now $1.25; cotton flannel, $1; now 15c.; Coates' spool cotton, 15c.; now 5c.; pins and needles per paper, 10c.; now 5c.; dress silk, $5; now $2; bombazine, $3.50; now $1.50; cotton and wool flannel, 87 1-2c.; now 25c.; calico, 45–50c.; now 5c.; bleached cotton, 75c.; now 9c.; diaper, 50c.; now 25c.; English silesia, 62 1-2c.; now 20c.; crash, 33 1-2c.; now 12 1-2c.; ladies' cloth, $2.50; now $1.25. One of the tilting variety of vasty hoop skirts called for an expenditure of $3.50.

T. W. & J. H. Stewart—Beaver overcoating, $7–$10 per yard, with coat at $65 or $70; now $45; broadcloth, $5–$7, with suit at $50; average business suit, $30; now $20. Fabrics and names have so changed that comparison in this line is not easy.

C. W. Clarke—Farmers' boots, $5–$6; fine boots, $8–$10; men's rubber boots, $5.50; rubbers, $1; ladies' boots, $5. These prices are double those now.

Franklin Evans—Java coffee, from July to September, 56–65c.; Rio and Cape (estimated), 50c.; brown sugar, 25c.; crushed or granulated, 32–34c.; Oolong tea, $1.50; Young Hyson, $2; Japanese, $1.60; black, $1.50; cocoa, 60c.; gal. molasses, $1.12; best butter, 50–55c.; cheese, 15–22c.; eggs, 30–35c.; lard, 28c.; pepper, 60c.; ginger, 60c.; cloves, $1; cassia, $1; oz. nutmegs, 25c.; lemon

extract, 30c.; rice, 17c.; raisins, 28c.; tapioca, 25c.; gal. vinegar, 25c.; gal. kerosene, $1.12; salt fish, 10c.; bush. potatoes, 67c.; bush. coarse salt, $1.30; starch, 18c.; oz. indigo, 17c.; hard soap, 17c.; kit of mackerel, $3; bush. shorts, 40c.; bush. Northern corn, $2.40; bag Southern corn, $4.60; flour, $14–$22, for best St. Louis; loaf brown bread, 15c.; milk, 8c.; navy tobacco, $1; scouring brick, 12c.; quart Day & Martin's blacking, 65c.; bush. grass seed, $7; gal. sperm oil, $3.

How many men our city actually sent to the front is not likely to be known. Rev. Dr. Bouton, in an address in 1875, set the number at nine hundred and eighteen. In 1865, William A. Hodgdon, city clerk, put the figures at fourteen hundred and ninety-seven. The total quota called for from July, 1863, was five hundred and eighty-three. An excess of one hundred and thirty men over the number named was actually furnished. Major William Silvey, assistant provost-marshal general, certifies that Concord furnished the following, beginning with the call of July 2, 1863: Three years' men, seven hundred and three; two years' man, one; one year men, one hundred and sixty; nine months' men, fifty-nine; two months' men, four. No exact records were kept previous to the mustering of the Eighth regiment. The number was surely not less than sixteen hundred, and is set by Adjutant-General Ayling as over eighteen hundred.

In a manuscript memorial volume of William I. Brown post, G. A. R., deposited in the state library (*p.* 337), it is stated that Penacook (Fisherville) furnished two hundred and seventeen to the various branches of the service, fourteen of whom held commissions. Of these, thirty-eight were killed outright or died of wounds, and fifteen of disease. Of those who returned, eighty were alive in 1896. Nearly all of the total number enlisted before the days of lofty bounties. The leading names are three: Leonard Drown enlisted in the First, but went into the Second as captain of Company E, and was killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. William I. Brown went into the service as second lieutenant of Company K, Ninth regiment, was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, becoming major of the Eighteenth. He was killed at Fort Steadman, in front of Petersburg, March 29, 1865. Jeremiah S. Durgin was captain of Company E, Seventh regiment, and attained the rank of major.

Neither can an estimate of the cost to our city be made, even approximately. The following figures are taken from the city annual reports: Aid to families of volunteers, 1861–'62, $31,172.78; 1862–'63, $16,624; 1863–'64, $20,454.48; 1864–'65, $21,092; 1865, $9,719.89, footing up over $100,000.

There was paid as bounties to one hundred and ninety persons who volunteered, 1862–'63, $15,204.12; to one hundred and six substi-

tutes and conscripts, 1863–'64, $31,500. The report of 1864–'65 covers disbursements to one hundred and eighty-eight men of sums ranging from $100 to $450, and payments on account of bounties to Mayor B. F. Gale, Nicholas Quimby, Daniel Holden, and J. B. Merrill, footing up to $113,000.

Some weighty hours of the early war have been pictured previously. The defeat of first Bull Run, the slaughter at Fredericksburg, and the carnage of the Peninsula fights were fierce, hot, maddening stings. (It was at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, that Sturtevant was killed.) These were, perhaps, the lowest vales of humiliation. But there were high hilltops of delirious joy reached in the hours of triumph, as when the tidings of Gettysburg and Vicksburg were reported, and when Sherman cut the Confederacy asunder. Indeed, there were times when no throbbing heart in our whole city was without its pang, as when Sergeant Thomas B. Leaver fell at Oak Grove, June 25, 1862, and that more than sombre day when Jesse A. Gove, colonel of the Massachusetts Twenty-second (Senator Henry Wilson's command), went down June 27, 1862, at Gaines's Mills.

It is hard to choose where good men and true all did their duty, animated by heroic spirits. But the loss of these three touched a nerve which the going of no others did reach as keenly. They were so well known, so regarded and so loved personally, aside from being ideal soldiers, that many an eye in which tears were scant in this connection was running over at the addition of these to the roll of the departed.

But sorrow's deepest deep was sounded when the country was widowed by Lincoln's going. It was 2 o'clock, a. m., on Easter-even when Senator J. W. Patterson was aroused at the Eagle to read the missive of fatal tidings from the wire. Never was there a heavier day than that which Saturday's sun brought in. Never was Easter joy so clouded as in that year's celebration. Soon after eight it was known that Lincoln was dead, and a memory had been left to grow more and more sacred as years should pass, together with a fame which was to wax and which will wax as that of the greatest name in America's possession,—one alone excepted.

Saturday saw a cessation of all work not absolutely necessary. People gathered in mid-street assemblies. No vehicle could be seen. Men talked with bated breath and waited later particulars. Extras issued by the *Monitor* and the Boston papers were seized, read, discussed, and pondered, even through supreme Easter.

The evening following the assassination of Lincoln, and the attack on Seward, was more than notable in this city. In the state of popu-

lar excitement, gatherings of the people in the street naturally took place, with free conversation and informal speeches. Numbers of men and boys met and began to visit the houses of prominent Democrats for the purpose of making them hang out flags, with but limited success. As usual, in such a stir, the crowd soon grew to large proportions. While at the house of James S. Norris, some one proposed to visit General Pierce, who was living at the residence of Willard Williams, afterwards occupied by the late Joseph Wentworth, on the west side of Main and between Concord and Thorndike streets. The crowd at once hurried thither, rang the bell and called for the ex-president, who promptly appeared at the front door. On being informed that his views were desired on the event uppermost in all minds and hearts, he at once declared it "a dastardly act" and "the deed of a fiend," and avowed his willingness now to take up arms, if need be. The time was about 9 o'clock and some rain was falling. There was but scant light in the sky. The glow of a single burner in the entry gave a mere outline of the speaker's form. As he began, anxiety to hear caused deep silence. Never were words more fitly spoken. Never was the charm of that persuasive voice more potent. Never was that winning personality which had gotten so many victories more completely imparted to his hearers. Almost alone on the porch, he uttered words which calmed, which comforted, and which gladdened; yes, gladdened, even in that sombre hour. It was a master who stood forth equal to the hour of a whole people's pain and humiliation. It was as a man, and as a citizen, and as a soldier, and as himself an occupant of a chair more exalted than a throne, that he spoke of the chief laid low and the nation's abasement in his murder. There were occasional words of approbation, but when the brief address was over, three ringing cheers were given as the visitors departed. The following are the terms used:

I wish I could address to you words of solace. But that can hardly be done. The magnitude of the calamity, in all its aspects, is overwhelming. If your hearts are oppressed by events more calculated to awaken profound sorrow and regret than any which have hitherto occurred in our history, mine mingles its deepest regrets and sorrows with yours. It is to be hoped that the great wickedness and atrocity was confined, morally and actually, to the heads and hearts of but two individuals of all those who still survive on this continent; and that they may speedily, and in obedience to law, meet the punishment due to their unparalleled crimes. It is well that you—it is well that I—well that all men worthy to be called citizens of the United States, make manifest, in all suitable forms, the emotions incident to the bereavement and distress which have been brought to the hearths and homes of the two most conspicuous families of the Republic. I

give them my warm out-gushing sympathy, as I am sure all persons within the hearing of my voice must do.

But beyond personal grief and loss there will abide with us inevitably the most painful memories. Because, as citizens obedient to law, revering the constitution, holding fast to the Union, thankful for the period of history which succeeded the Revolution in so many years of peaceful growth and prosperity, and loving, with the devotion of true and faithful children, all that belongs to the advancement and glory of the nation, we can never forget or cease to deplore the great crime and deep stain.

[A voice from the crowd—"Where is your flag?"]

It is not necessary for me to show my devotion for the stars and stripes by any special exhibition, or upon the demand of any man or body of men. My ancestors followed it through the Revolution—one of them, at least, never having seen his mother's roof from the beginning to the close of that protracted struggle. My brothers followed it in the War of 1812; and I left my family in the spring of 1847, among you, to follow its fortunes and maintain it upon a foreign soil. But this you all know. If the period during which I have served our state and country in various situations, commencing more than thirty-five years ago, have left the question of my devotion to the flag, the constitution, and the Union in doubt, it is too late now to remove it, by any such exhibition as the inquiry suggests. Besides, to remove such doubts from minds where they may have been cultivated by a spirit of domination and partisan rancor, if such a thing were possible, would be of no consequence to you, and is certainly of none to me. The malicious questionings would return to re-assert their supremacy and pursue the work of injustice.

Conscious of the infirmities of temperament, which to a greater or less extent beset us all, I have never felt or found that violence or passion was ultimately productive of beneficent results. It is gratifying to perceive that your observation, briefer than mine, has led your minds to the same conclusion. What a priceless commentary upon this general thought is the final reported conversation between the late president and his cabinet; and with that dispatch comes news to warrant the cheering hope that, in spite of the knife of the assassin, the life and intellect of the secretary of state may, through Providence, be spared to us in this appalling emergency.

I thank you for the silent attention with which you have listened to me, and for the manifestations of your approval as my neighbors, and will not detain you in this storm longer than to add my best wishes for you all, and for what, individually and collectively, we ought to hold most dear—our country—our whole country. Good night.

To conclude these pages. The battered, worn, case-hardened ranks came home. Cheers met them. Honors crowned them. The last roll-call died away with "Here." The arms were stacked; the final facing made. "Break ranks!" was the order, and the ranks were broken. How time has broken them since that day! The soldier

became a citizen, never forgetting that he had been a soldier; we also never forgetting that he was one. The toils of honorable peace took the place of duties of greater peril. Scarcely a ripple, the hugeness of the host considered, marked the passage over from strife to quiet. Happy concord bore generosity with it and 1901, the limit of this retrospect, bears no trace of the ancient bitterness in its bosom.

Notes.

Benjamin A. Kimball was engineer of the train which bore away the First regiment.

The commandant of Camp Union, until Colonel Tappan came in, was Colonel John H. Gage of Nashua.

The little building on South Main street, exactly opposite the Abbot-Downing shops, occupied by William L. Hood as a variety store, was a Camp Gilmore cook house.

Among draft riot preparations, by Governor Gilmore, were a lot of hand grenades, to be used in defense of the state house. A survivor of the batch is preserved in the state treasurer's office.

The annual reunion of the First regiment, on the fortieth anniversary of its departure for the front, was held at Concord. To one who clearly recalled 1861, the suggestions of 1901 are describable in one word, pathetic.

Loveland W. French, a musician for the Third regiment, hailing from Penacook, but credited to Washington, was poisoned at Camp Gilmore and died January 13, 1864, aged sixteen years. His bounty money was not obtained by his murderer.

At least one drafted man "drew a prize." He belonged to a pool and was reimbursed, according to agreement. He divided half and half with his substitute, who made him custodian of the second half. The sub vanished very early, and all the money is yet among us. Profits, about two thousand dollars.

For much detail which it is not the purpose of this paper to include, the reader is referred to "The Revised Register of the Soldiers and Sailors of New Hampshire," etc., prepared and published, by authority of the legislature, by Augustus D. Ayling, adjutant-general, 1895. The volume is a very monument of carefulness and labor.

While Company I, First regiment, was being recruited, four men in the blacksmith shop at Abbot's came to the conclusion that it was their duty to enlist. Having been promised their places on return, they laid down their aprons, went up street and enlisted, or signed an unofficial paper agreeing to go. They were said to have been among the very earliest volunteers. The men were Charles O. Bradley, Henry C. Sturtevant, Calvin F. Langley, and Joseph G. Whitney.

The wagons for the First and Second regiments were made by J. S. & E. A. Abbot, through Lewis Downing & Sons, who had the contract. The remainder were made by the Downings, directly. Both firms made large shipments outside state requirements for army purposes, while James R. Hill supplied harnesses to go with the wagons.

In 1863, when "copperhead" was the extremest word of reproach applied to those opposed to the war, the term was taken up, and the head cut from the old "red cent" was worn in the scarf or coat lapel to signify its acceptance. From this came various forms, of considerable expense and elaboration. The same metal appeared wrought as cane heads.

The one who rang the door-bell to call out ex-President Pierce, on the evening following the assassination of President Lincoln, was a newsboy, Charles F. Nichols, now resident in the city. He distinctly recalls the strong words with which the speech was prefaced, and stood very close to the speaker throughout the remarks fully reproduced in these pages.

Full histories have been published of all infantry regiments except the Fourth, Tenth, and Eighteenth. A small volume, practically but a roster, contains all which has been written of the Fourth. Volumes on the Tenth and Eighteenth are understood to be in the course of preparation. The heavy artillery, cavalry, and battery have no publications on their history.

The First regiment brought home a great supply of mascot dogs and 'possums, together with much freight of curiosities and souvenirs—far more than the long-term regiments combined. Among the really desirable importations made was a considerable number of colored boys, who came to stay, and who made useful and respected citizens. All of these proved eager to get some helpful education.

A citizen of strong commercial instincts, by means of large regard for times and seasons and the strategic uses of entrances and exits at Camp Gilmore, succeeded in selling the same cord of wood, at five dollars and fifty cents, nine different times. On the tenth time the game did not work, and a marble-hearted official forced him to disgorge all surplus profits.

Major-General B. F. Butler spent some time here in October, 1861. His mission was of a politico-military nature; to bring about an active participating interest in the war in Democratic quarters. For this purpose he came direct from the president, with large powers. His approaches were not successful. October 14 he made a vigorous war speech from the Eagle balcony, during the course of which he was interrupted with the inquiry, "Who voted for Jeff. Davis?" The questioner took to his heels, and, after a smart chase, escaped his pursuers.

October 23, 1863, a man who had been detected in grossly defrauding soldiers, was seized, ridden on a rail round the grounds and to the mouth of the Gulley, where he was allowed to walk to Main street. At that point he was made to mount again and thus carried to Depot square, amid great tumult. When freed, he was not long in availing himself of more comfortable means of transportation, leading from the city.

October 25, 1864, a soldier took a rifle from a stack left unguarded at the railroad station by the Invalid corps, and proceeded to exhibit his proficiency in the manual of arms. He also exemplified the horrors of war. The weapon was loaded. Two men from the smart man's regiment were wounded, one very badly. The same bullet also inflicted mortal injuries on George E. Sheldon of Hancock, who lived but two hours from the time of his hurt.

Dr. E. W. Abbott, then a resident of Washington, was present at Ford's theater on that evening which will be sadly eventful ever. He heard the pistol shot and saw Wilkes Booth jump, but thought it in some way connected with the entertainment. When a commotion arose in the president's box, he saw that something was wrong and went thither. He was one of the six who carried the wounded man to the house across the street, examined him, gave such assistance as could be rendered, made full memoranda of the case and stayed by till the light of that kindly spirit was extinguished.

In addition to his regular arm, the private of mid-war times often provided himself with a revolver and a sheath knife of fierce dimensions. One invariable purchase was a rubber drinking tube, with filter. The top of the soldier's cap was adorned with a brass bugle, with regimental number inside its circle, while the company letter was placed behind the bugle and N. H. V. in front of the same, in white metal. Some few officers equipped themselves with steel-fronted vests, capable of turning a Minié ball. One of these "bomb-proofs" is preserved in the office of the state treasurer. Few of these articles saw long service.

In the times when gold and silver had disappeared and specie of baser metal was none too abundant, great trouble was found in making change. Private notes for small sums, known as "shinplasters," were current and unauthorized copper coinage freely circulated. But the main reliance came to be on postage stamps in pay envelopes. These passed unquestioned, even though glued into a lump. Later, these stamps were placed in tin cases, fronted with mica. This use of stamps was the beginning of a government postal currency or small change notes, the first device of whose face was in imitation of stamps, placed in a row, but whose later forms were more artistic.

The price of cotton having risen to over a dollar a pound (one dollar and ninety cents or more in 1864), various prudent housekeepers recalled that numerous beds had been filled with that material, and profited by its aërial value. Cotton and woolen rags commanded a goodly sum, as did all metals. The junk man was met with enthusiasm. Old papers and attic stores of books, exhumed from dust, were turned into ready money. It is sadly to be noted that many valuable pamphlets, volumes, and files were lost in the pulp vat under the blandishments of the former peddler of tins, who now found a rich line of cash investment open to him. The enterprising small boy of predatory talents was a valuable helper in this form of commercial hustle.

In describing Lincoln's speech, a lady lately said that while his fame had reached here, and while prophecy had not failed to hint larger honor, her feeling at first seeing him on the stage was not agreeable. His length of limb, gauntness, plainness of feature and awkward appearance were things which counted. But when he came forward the angular frame showed its power and all awkwardness took flight. His voice was strong, clear, and pleasing. His gestures were as natural as simple. As the speech went on, what *he was* appeared. The flow of language was free and all words well chosen, embodying distinct ideas and logical deductions. When he had got thoroughly into action the man was transfigured and all surface matters were forgotten in her admiration. The play of mind changed his face into a beauty which was absolute: that of intelligence, sincerity, worth, and positive conviction of the right of the cause he advocated. She had known no other speaker, in the four decades since, who had had such power with her. Thinking of that day, the very mole upon his face was precious.

Five traveling military lodges were granted dispensation by the grand lodge: Star Spangled Banner, with the Second regiment; Hughes, with the Fifth; Loyal, with the Eleventh; Comrades', with the Fourteenth, and Citizen-Soldiers', with the Sixteenth. The dispensation of the first-named was dated June 17, 1861, the organization taking place in Concord. The last meeting convened at Point Lookout, April 5, 1864. The lodge raised forty-three candidates to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Hughes lodge held its first recorded meeting at Bladensburg, Md., November 22, 1861, and its last March 24, 1864. Its dispensation (November 1) was recognized by Maryland's grand master. It conferred the M. M. degree on twenty-nine. This lodge constructed a modest building for its meetings at Point Lookout, in which work J. E. Larkin was very active. These two lodges contained many Concord men. The most distinguished initiate, Carroll D. Wright, the eminent statistician, was entered

by Comrades' lodge. In these lodge meetings, field officers found themselves outranked by a staff or line man in the chair, and even a non-commissioned officer or private might be in control in not infrequent circumstances. The records and papers are deposited with the grand secretary, who also has some few relics.

Among the events occurring during the encampment of the First was the searching of the persons of Governor Berry, Woodbridge Odlin, George G. Fogg, and Asa McFarland, for tonic fluids. The inquirer's zeal had full forgiveness, on the instant, from these staid men; indeed, outspoken commendation when the event was ended, their guilelessness established, and their names made known. Their ardent spirits were not of the kind which could be bottled. A citizen caught selling fiery beverages through a hole under the fence of Camp Union, was urgently constrained to wait a while, until he could be properly tagged and furnished with companions for a ceremonial tour of the camp's interior; thence, through the Gulley, the band rendering its ample tribute to his worth in the sweet strains of the Rogue's March, as far as Depot square. After these grand honors, their recipient was left to further distinguished consideration, such as could best be rendered by the swarm of men and boys which this rare function had called together. When the Twelfth left town, a member of Captain Durell's company was found to be in bad repair, owing to festive excesses on the night preceding. The convivial comrade was restored to a relatively normal state by immersion in the Gulley horse trough and enabled to proceed with his wiser fellows. While Camp Gilmore was in its worst days, a woman entered the headquarters office and asked permission to see her son, who was to be torn from her on the morrow, perhaps for years, perhaps forever. More urgent business made the officer in charge request a brief delay and the occupancy of a chair by the doting mother. Upon his disengagement, a trickle on the floor and an aroma was observed by the host of the occasion. An inquiry into the sources of this distillation revealed large receptivity on the part of the son and equal forethought by the mother. Twenty-four canteens of balm dangled from three hoop-skirts. Flasks of "the same" were bestowed in her hose, and rubber bags, one somewhat collapsed and the other distended, rounded out her contour. Several civilians, one a woman, caught in like attempts at illicit importation, were drummed out in due and ancient form from this camp. March 18, 1864, two persons were thus prominently brought to the notice of our public, on Main street. Charles E. Thompson, who furnished large quantities of milk, vegetables, etc., said that the protective tariff on wet goods was so high that he was offered immense prices for even a modest flask of the nerve food so consumingly desired.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

JOHN C. ORDWAY.

"In that old garden of the yesterday
The seeds were sown that stirred and woke
And sprang into the growing, fresh to-day."

When the Puritan settlers of New England laid the foundations of our republic, the system of free schools which they instituted was made one of the corner-stones. While a determination to secure for themselves entire religious freedom was the first motive which induced the coming of these builders of the nation, but little less significant was that other desire to educate their children under more favorable conditions than those prevailing in their former home, and in a purer moral atmosphere than that by which they had been surrounded during their exile in Holland. The latter they declared, on the authority of early historians, to be a place of great immorality, where the young were not held in proper restraint, and where every attempt on the part of godly parents to improve and properly direct the moral training of their own children, was sure to bring upon them the reproach and censure of their unsympathetic neighbors. This intensified their longing and hastened their decision to seek a home where they could not only assert the right of self-government, but also establish, with a reasonable hope of perpetuating, an unhindered form of religious worship, and educate their children under methods of their own choosing. The adverse conditions under which their advent was made, and the no less discouraging years which immediately followed, hindered for a time, but did not prevent, the ultimate consummation of their first formed plans. The home secured, the little primitive church was established and the school begun in due time. One of the first recorded acts of the little colony, after completing its organization, was to direct the selectmen to have a vigilant eye over their brethren, and to see that the children were taught as much learning as would enable them to read easily the English language and properly understand the laws.

Almost a century had elapsed between the early settlement of Massachusetts Bay and that of this town—a period in which the inflow of immigration had been large and constant. The population of the colonies had greatly increased. There was a constant spread-

ing out, a pushing farther and farther into the wilderness. Considerable progress had been made in all directions of usefulness, and the advantages of Harvard college, since it was established in 1638, had greatly increased the number and efficiency of teachers. The settlement of this town was in many respects a duplicate of others of this period, particularly in the provisions made for formal organization.

In the division of lands among the original proprietors of the town, one of the one hundred and three shares or portions was reserved "for the use of the school forever." This reservation was not exceptional, but was made in all, or nearly all, of the grants for townships by both Massachusetts and the Masonian proprietors of New Hampshire.

The first school meeting in the new settlement was held in the meeting-house on Wednesday, March 31, 1731, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and this time of the year first selected for a school meeting has been closely followed, with but little deviation, to the present day. It was an adjournment of the annual meeting of the grantees, held two days before, and was called for the sole purpose of making provision for the opening of a school. The action resulting was business-like and to the point. The record is as follows:

Voted. That ten pounds be levied on the grantees for to be laid out for the instruction of the children in reading &c.

Voted. That the school shall be kept in two of the most convenient parts of the township.

Voted. That Mr. Ebenezer Eastman and Mr. Timothy Clement be a committee to lease out the six acre lot belonging to the school to David Barker for the term of four years from the date hereof.

Voted. To adjourn to the 13th day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Henry Rolfe officiated as moderator, and Benjamin Rolfe served as clerk.

This appropriation of ten pounds (perhaps fifteen dollars) led without doubt to the opening shortly afterward of the first free public school in the settlement.

No schoolhouse had as yet been provided, and this first school was, perhaps, kept in the little church, but more likely held in some unused room that could be spared for the purpose in one of the rude houses belonging to the settlers.

Records, if any were ever kept of the early schools, cannot be found. The most diligent search for trustworthy information is poorly rewarded, and the consequent lack of material renders it quite impossible to restore fully the quaint picture of those early days. While the faithful town clerk made careful record of the

names of all the petty town officers, including those of fence-viewers and hogreeves, whose official duties could have been neither arduous nor important, as but little fence had been built or even thought of, and hogs, by vote of the town, were for many years permitted to go at large, the names of less than a half dozen teachers are to be found upon the records of the town in all those vanished years. While the election of the former in annual town-meeting, and the appointment of the latter by the selectmen, may be a sufficient explanation for the omission, it is none the less unfortunate and to be greatly regretted. The name of the first female teacher employed has not been preserved, even in misty and unreliable tradition; but in the library of the New Hampshire Historical society, rich in treasures of antiquity, among a collection of school books, carefully preserved relics of the early days, may be found a teachers' text-book, "The Compleat English Schollar. By E. Young Schoolmaster in London. 1704." This old book bears upon the fly-leaf the autograph of the owner, "Hannah Abbot—Her Book," and underneath this superscription appears the name of a later owner, in 1740. Hannah Abbot was a daughter of Thomas Abbot, one of the early settlers, and was born in Andover, Mass., September 10, 1700. She came to Concord about 1730, of suitable age for a teacher, united with the church in 1736, escaped the perils of matrimony, and died ten years later, 1746. She was from a scholarly family, the Abbots of Andover, and her death is the first one recorded in the Andover records as occurring at Rumford, as above mentioned,—which would indicate that she was a person of some consequence. These facts, taken together, lead to the belief that Hannah Abbot may have been one of the earliest and perhaps the first female teacher in town, although further verification has been found impossible.

There were, in 1731–'32, upwards of eighty little houses or places of abode in the settlement, the most of which were occupied by their owners, many of whom had brought their families with them. Conspicuous among the names of the children in these first schools must have been those of Abbot, Ayer, Bradley, Eastman, Hoit, Rolfe, Virgin, and others, many of which are still prevalent in this vicinity.

If the first school was kept in two places, in compliance with the town's vote, it is probable that one was in some dwelling-house at or near the north end of Main street, and the other at the opposite end of the town, one following the other in point of time, and the same teacher presiding over both schools.

At the annual town-meeting held in March, 1732–'33, under an article in the warrant "to see whether the town or inhabitants will allow anything towards the defreying of school charges for the time

past and to come for the year ensuing," proving that a school had been kept the past year,—the town voted "two hundred pounds for ye defreying of necessary charges," a part of which probably covered the deficit of the past year, and made some provision for the immediate future; however that may have been, another meeting was held in December following, at which it was voted, "that there should be sixteen pounds drawn out of the town treasury for to pay a school for this present winter and spring following." That the people, even in these very early days of the town's history, were very much alive to the needs of the boy or girl without means, is evidenced by a further vote passed at the same meeting, that "the selectmen shall find books for the use of the inhabitants and freeholders of this town or plantation on the town's cost so far as they shall think necessary." The next year, March 11, 1733–'34, it was "voted that the selectmen be impowered to provide a school so far as the money shall go," and again, in December, "That about one hundred and ten pounds be raised on the poles and lands within this township for defraying the ministerial and school charge and the other necessary charges of the town." March 11, 1734–'35, "voted that the selectmen shall let out the school right (rent the lands belonging to the school) for the year ensuing to the highest bidders, or as they shall think best for the most advantage of the town;" and a nearly similar vote, covering this purpose, was continued from year to year for almost half a century; the rentals received being paid into the town treasury and probably applied to the support of schools. In September of the same year a further sum of about sixty-two pounds was voted "for schooling and building part of a bridge over Sun-Cook river," and Deacon John Merrill and James Abbot or either of them were desired and empowered to hire a man to keep a school in this town four months the next winter and spring." The usual appropriations for general town purposes, including the school, were made each of the three years following, and a vote passed in 1739 "that the school shall be kept from the 20th of October (1739) to the 20th of April (1740)."

James Scales was the first male teacher whose name is to be found upon the Proprietors' records. He was a native of Boxford, Mass., graduated from Harvard college in 1733, and came to this town two or three years later. He married Susanna Hovey of Topsfield, Mass., September, 1736, united with the church in Rumford, July 3, 1737, and in the same month was given liberty "to build a pew in one half of the hindermost seat at the west end of the meeting-house that is next the window." He had three children born during his residence here, John, 1737, Joseph, 1740, and Stephen, 1741. He is under-

stood to have been a very acceptable teacher and a diligent student as well, employing his leisure hours in the study of theology, giving some attention also to the acquirement of a knowledge of law and medicine. He removed to Canterbury in 1742, where he was licensed to preach in 1743. He served as town clerk there for several years and as a justice of the peace, and also enlisted in a company to go in pursuit of hostile Indians in 1746, after the massacre in this town. He was in Canterbury as late as 1754, afterward removing to Hopkinton, where he was settled as pastor of the Congregational society in 1757. No house of worship had been erected at that time, and the ordination was solemnized in[1] "Putney's Fort." He continued in the ministry until about 1770, after which he practised law in a small way until about the time of his death, July 31, 1776.

In 1742, the number of school children having considerably increased, and the people tiring of further dependence upon private houses for school purposes, determined upon the erection of a temple of learning, and, at a meeting held March 31, it was voted "That Edward Abbot, Dea. John Merrill and Nathaniel Abbot be a committee to take care and build a schoolhouse for this town as they shall in their judgment think best, the said house is to be built between the Widow Barker's Barn and the Brook by the Clay Pits." Three hundred pounds were voted to be raised for building the schoolhouse and defraying the other annual expenses of the town. The "clay pits" were in the ravine running parallel with, and a few rods south of, the present Pitman street, the brook which formerly ran through this hollow crossing Main street a few rods north of Montgomery street near the present site of Lyster's market. The locality was long and familiarly known to older inhabitants as "Smoky Hollow," probably so named from the smoky brick-kilns formerly located there; but the Widow Barker's barn, alas! its fame, even as a landmark, must have been but transitory. Its precise location is unknown, but it is thought to have stood on land within what is now the state house yard, and the schoolhouse was probably built a little north and on or near the present site of the opera house. Mr. Isaac Shute, born 1775, said in his eightieth year, "I remember distinctly when there was but one schoolhouse in the main village, and that was near what is now the state house yard."

A brief description of this first school building in the new settlement will afford opportunity for comparison with the structures of to-day. It was probably constructed of lumber grown near by, perhaps sawed from trees which had been felled on the lot to make room for the intended structure. It was about eighteen feet

[1] Lord's History of Hopkinton.

square, covered with a hip roof, the four sides of which sloped from a central point. Like others built in the early years, it was sure to have been heavily timbered, and was, no doubt, boarded without and within with rough boards. The nails were of wrought iron hammered into shape by the village smith. The rafters were left exposed, a custom then in vogue and renewed in later days. Long, hand-shaved shingles were used, held in place with wooden pins. It was provided with the customary fireplace, made large enough for the use of wood without sawing. The requisites for a good school in those days were only three,—"a convenient place, a good teacher, and plenty of fuel." The specifications for the building of schoolhouses, even at a much later period, were neither complex nor tedious in detail,—"24 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, 8 ft. stud, and furnished so as may be convenient." The furniture consisted of the usual table for the teacher, and rough seats or benches of varying heights for the pupils. The boys were seated on one side of the room and the girls on the other, an invariable custom prevailing for more than a century. The workmanship of the building both outside and in, was rough, with nothing in the way of embellishment. The completed structure was primitive in every respect, but later on the boys made up for any deficiencies in wood carving with decorations both striking and profuse. No starry flag floated o'er the roof, as in these later days, to inspire the youthful mind with patriotic impulse, but underneath it, it is safe to say, flagellations took place in after years with woeful frequency, in which, no doubt, hurried glimpses of the heavenly constellation were occasionally revealed to turbulent offenders.

In 1743 the usual appropriation was made in the spring and the new building occupied, but in 1744 Indians from Canada, instigated by the French, who were at war with England and her colonies, became more troublesome than ever before. In the winter season the intense cold and deep snow rendered it impossible for the Indians to undertake long marches, so the inhabitants felt more secure from molestation, and the master's school suffered little or no interruption, but with the opening of spring danger became imminent, and the attendance of pupils from a distance was extremely hazardous. While those living near were anxious to continue the school, those farther away objected to being taxed for its support while wholly unable to avail themselves of its advantages,—so that, seemingly by way of compromise, the town voted, "That such persons as shall incline to hire a schoolmistress at their own cost may have leave to keep the school in the school-house until the town shall have occasion for such house." It was a year of overwhelming apprehension and dread. Another town-meeting was held in September, at which

the town voted to raise seventy-five pounds for the support of the minister and for the purchase of a town stock of ammunition, but no provision was made for the school.

The year 1745 was not unlike the two preceding years. The usual town-meeting was held in March for the transaction of the usual town business and "to consider what to do relating to a school," but no provision was made for the latter. Some relief from danger was experienced, however, from the raising of two small companies of scouts for the defense of the town, while Massachusetts sent another small detachment of militia for the same purpose. In consequence of this increased feeling of security a small appropriation for the winter school was made in November.

March 31, 1746, another small appropriation, seven pounds ten shillings, was "voted to be raised for schooling," but it is doubtful if any school was kept. The Indians were hovering near, and attacks were constantly feared. The massacre on the Hopkinton road occurred August 11 of this year. Additional garrisons were completed, making six in all, and many families left their homes and put up in small buildings within the forts for temporary occupancy. Many of the young children, particularly those living in out-of-the-way localities, received their only school instruction during this period from their parents while living in these temporary abodes. Jonathan Eastman, born in Concord, 1746,—who lived on the east side of the river, near the old garrison house of his grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Eastman,—told Dr. Bouton, in 1833, that his parents taught him to read when they lived in the fort, and that he learned to write on birch bark.

November 30, 1747, a town-meeting was held to provide such a sum of money as shall be thought best for the support of a school, and also "to vote whether or no the inhabitants on the east side of the Merrimack river shall be discharged from defraying any part of the charge that shall be raised for the hireing said school;" but the first proposition being put to vote, it was negatived, the town thus declining to make any provision for the school of that year. In October of the next year, 1748, appropriations for the school were resumed, two hundred pounds, old tenor, being voted for maintaining the school and paying the other expenses of the town.

The records of the town's proceedings were abruptly suspended, March 29, 1749, and were not resumed until January 21, 1766, when the town began a new existence, under the name of the Parish of Concord, by an act of incorporation from the state of New Hampshire, obtained the preceding year. During this period of seventeen years of litigation (covering the controversy with the town of Bow,

described in the narrative history), the town, though reduced to a parish, probably maintained its school much of the time, by voluntary contributions and by a tax "levied without the usual forms of law but in most cases cheerfully paid."

The next year following the suspension of the records, 1750, it appears by documents which have been preserved,[1] that Benjamin Rolfe, in behalf of the inhabitants, presented a memorial to Governor Wentworth, praying for the incorporation of the town, with the right to assess taxes and such other privileges as other towns enjoyed, without which their condition would be deplorable. One of the special reasons urged was that "Our public school will of course fail, and our youth thereby be deprived in a great measure of the means of learning, which we apprehend to be of a very bad consequence. Our schoolmaster, who is a gentleman of a liberal education, and well recommended to us, and lately moved his family from Andover to Rumford, on account of his keeping school for us, will be greatly damaged and disappointed." This teacher appears to have been Joseph Holt, born in Andover, Mass., 1718, and graduated from Harvard college in 1739. Returning to Andover, he taught the grammar school in that town for ten successive years, 1739–'49, with great acceptance, after which he came here with his family. He had a daughter Dolly, born here in 1751, who married Benjamin Farnum. Mr. Holt is thought to have taught our schools several years, but returned to Massachusetts prior to 1758, in which year he served for a few months in an expedition to Canada.

In 1766, the town contained about seven hundred inhabitants widely scattered, of whom probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred were children of school age, as the proportionate number of children was much larger then than now; and at the annual meeting in March the town voted that the school should be kept in four places, viz.: "On the easterly side of the river such a part of the year as their rates for the school shall come to of the polls and estates that lay to the northward of Sugar Ball. Also at a place that will best accomodate those persons that live upon Contoocook road northward of Nathan Colby's and those persons that live westward of said road, such a part of the year as their rates will pay. Also at a place that will best accomodate those persons that live upon Hopkinton road, westerly of Theodore Stevens' and westerly of Turkey river such a part of the year as their rates will pay, and the remainder of the year it shall be kept in the town street about the middle way from Capt. Chandler's to Lot Colby's." Captain Chandler lived on what is now Penacook street at the north end of the town street, and

[1] Moore's Annals of Concord, 1824.

Colby lived at the "Eleven Lots," at the extreme south end. The next year a similar vote was passed. No further reference to the school appears until 1774, when the town voted that eighty-three pounds be raised for the school and other charges of the parish. It is probable, however, that the annual appropriations for the general expenses of the town during the intervening years covered, in part at least, the usual expense of the school. It is known that Timothy Walker, Jr., afterward Judge Walker, a graduate from Harvard in 1756, taught school in 1764 and 1765, and that Benjamin Thompson of Woburn, Mass., afterward Count Rumford, was a teacher in our schools about 1772 or 1773. The latter was the first to introduce physical exercises, and is said to have further entertained his pupils with interesting and amusing experiments in natural philosophy. A stray leaf from the old records containing the expenditures of the town, published in Dr. Bouton's history, shows that during the four years between March, 1771 and 1775, the following additional teachers were paid for "keeping school": "Jo Emery, £10.6s; Patrick Guinlon, £31.17s.6d.; Robert Hogg two years at £30 per annum—£60; Abiel Chandler for keeping school and surveying for the parish £55.14s.2 1-2d, and John Blanchard for boarding a school mistress £7.6s."

The school, however, was not wholly forgotten, for inquiry was made by the insertion of an article in the warrant for the annual meeting in March, 1775, "To see if the parish will establish a number of schoolhouses in Concord, and choose a committee to fix the places for said houses, and raise money to enable said committee either to purchase or build houses as soon as conveniently may be," but the proposition was received with little favor and laid aside.

The warrant for the annual meeting in 1778 contained another article of inquiry and persuasion, "To see if the parish will vote to hire a reading and writing school for this year and raise money therefor"; but even this very modest request came to naught, the town apparently easing its conscience by choosing a committee to repair the meeting-house, which no doubt needed repairs badly enough. It seems probable, however, notwithstanding these refusals, that one or more schools were kept more or less regularly during this period, probably supported wholly by contributions, as an attempt was made in 1781, "To see if the town will excuse those persons who have kept constant schools in town from paying taxes the current year," but this request fell upon deaf ears.

One of the earliest and probably the first schoolhouse erected on the east side of the river was built in the fall of 1781, in what was then called the "Bow Gore," a portion of land set off to the Par-

ish of Rumford in 1765, which afterward became district No. 15, in the Potter neighborhood on the Oak Hill road, near Turtle pond, and not far from the Loudon town line. The proprietors were Henry Beck, Richard and Ephraim Potter, Major Asa and Mellen Kimball (father and son), Benjamin and Joshua Thompson of Concord, and Joshua Berry, Cornet Eastman, and Daniel True of Loudon. The site selected was near the present residence of John T. and Arthur H. Tenney. The building was about eighteen by eighteen. It was built of large hewn timber and framed by Ephraim Potter, who at that time was the only framer of buildings in that section. Potter was assisted by Benjamin Thompson, a carpenter living at the Gore. It was covered with rough boards only. The benches were movable, and large enough to seat six pupils each. Major Kimball gave the timber, and the Loudon proprietors furnished the boards. Tradition reports this to have been the second school building erected in the township. Robert Hogg was the first teacher.

January 2, 1784, by legislative enactment, the parish of Concord became the town of Concord. In 1785 the annual appropriations for the schools were resumed, and have been continued without interruption to the present day.

As the town increased in school population, the teachers were obliged to go about from place to place, so as to accommodate the children in as many neighborhoods as possible. Though not so migratory in their habits as the tailor and the shoemaker, who, in supplying the needs of their patrons, went from house to house, it was yet the custom of the early instructors to teach a few weeks in one neighborhood or district and then remove to another, officiating in one place not longer than a month or two at a time. One veteran teacher used to remark that the vocations of the tailor and the teacher were not wholly dissimilar, for while the former cut and made the garments for the older lads, the latter could be quite as fully depended upon to give them regular fits.

The early schools were divided into two classes or grades—the first, for the younger children only, was called the "Dame's" or "Woman's school." It was held in the spring or early summer, a female teacher, becomingly adorned with a white linen or muslin cap, presiding. The pretty custom of wearing this attire was long in vogue both in England and in this country.

The other, the winter school, for the older or more advanced pupils, was under the charge of a male instructor, and was known as the "Master's school." It was the practice for many years to begin the former in March, on the Monday following the annual town-meeting, and the latter on the Monday after Thanksgiving, which

was generally observed, as now, in the last week of November. The terms varied in length from year to year, but from six to nine weeks, "as the funds would allow," was the rule; but when the school funds were exhausted the teachers were generally inclined to continue the school for a few weeks longer if the parents of the children were willing to provide for their compensation by the payment of a small weekly tuition fee. As a rule parents were generally glad to do this, but occasionally such propositions were received with less favor, and once in a while were met with great indifference or positive refusal. An old teacher used to relate that when he went to one of the families in his district, the man treated him politely, yet gave him no encouragement; but the good wife said, "I have no notion of these schoolmasters; it is only to make money. I know as much as most people do, and when I was young a schoolmaster came 'round, and I was signed for a quarter, and I went two or three days and I did not know one bit more than I did before, and I reckon I know as much as most people do who go to these schools, and our children can do as we did."

About this time, 1785, the second school building in the village proper was erected on the west side of Main street, this time at the South end. It is shown on a map of the street made in 1798, and its precise location given as "85 rods from the stone bound at Shute's Corner." It stood a little north of the lot formerly occupied by the residence of George Hutchins, now the home of Mrs. Frank Holt, but in later years was moved a little farther up the street. It was a little more pretentious and convenient than the first one, but by no means imposing in appearance or sumptuous in its appointments. Mr. Shute, before mentioned, said, "I first went to school in this building to a Master Shepard, who was a teacher there for some time. The school was small in numbers and the attendance irregular, the larger boys working when work could be had to aid their struggling parents. School books were few in number. The primer and Dilworth's spelling-book were all the books I first had. Samuel Butters had a Psalter, and in those times it was considered a great thing to own one. In their homes then people had hardly any books. My father used to stitch the almanacs together, in bunches of six years each, and we read them through and through. Deacon Joseph Hall and Mr. Lot Colby together took a Boston weekly paper, and we sometimes had it at our house. I think at that time no other newspaper was seen among the Eleven Lots people. The post went once a week to Boston, carrying the mail on horseback."

The first schoolhouse, erected in 1742, was standing as late as 1780,

or perhaps a little later—old and weather-beaten, but still in use. But not long afterward the site was probably needed for other purposes, and the old house was either removed a short distance up the street, in response to such demand, or went the way of all things perishable.

The third schoolhouse built in the town street was located at the North end, on the West side of Main street, at the present point of intersection of Main and Fiske streets. In the summer of 1775, as related by Dr. Bouton, Dr. Philip Carrigain, a physician at the North end, in visiting a patient in a neighboring town who proved to be afflicted with smallpox, contracted the disease himself, and a little later several members of the family of Nathaniel West, who lived on the opposite side of the street, came down with the same disease. The people became alarmed, and made arrangements to assemble next morning in force and build a pest-house at once; and notwithstanding the fact that the next day was the Sabbath, the house was put up and made ready for occupancy between the rising and the setting of the sun on that day. It was built in a little grove then standing west of the residence of the late Captain Towle, now the home of John H. Stewart, corner of State and Franklin streets. The house was probably never used for the purpose for which it was intended, and in 1790, when the need of a schoolhouse at the North end became urgent, the inhabitants of the town, practising that spirit of economy under which they had been reared, voted, "That the pest-house be moved into the town street near the meeting-house and used for a schoolhouse." This order was promply carried into effect, and the building remained there for many years under the shadow of the sanctuary. On Saturday forenoons Parson Evans, or later Dr. McFarland, was likely to be present when the pupils were given instruction in the Catechism, preparatory for a further study of the Scriptures on the morrow.

An article was inserted in the warrant calling a town-meeting in 1792, "To see what encouragement the town will give to hire a singing master," but the town was not lavish with its funds in those years, and nothing came of the request; but the next year Asa McFarland, afterward pastor of the First church, came down from Hanover, and kept a singing-school for a time, and four years later the singing society had grown both in membership and influence, and permission was given "to make use of the Town House to sing in when it could be spared, if the society would agree to leave it in good order."

About this time the church and school had become equalized so far as the expense of maintenance was concerned,—the town appropriating annually about one hundred pounds for each department.

The fourth schoolhouse in the main village was far more pretentious than any of its predecessors. It was built, probably, between 1792 and 1795, by the united efforts and generous subscriptions of enterprising and public-spirited citizens. A list of the subscribers, or shareholders, cannot be found, but the names of Ebenezer Duston, Jacob Carter, Timothy Chandler, John West, and Abel Hutchins appear in an advertisement a few years later as a "Committee of the Proprietors." The lot upon which it was erected is that now occupied by the high school building, a site which has now been devoted to school purposes for considerably more than a hundred years. This lot was purchased, or title to the same obtained, November 15, 1808, many years after its first occupancy for a school, from Ebenezer Dustin and Betsey his wife, for thirty dollars paid by the tenth school district of Concord, as appears by a deed recorded at Exeter. This schoolhouse was described in after years by Asa McFarland, Woodbridge Odlin, and others, "as built upon the more easterly portion of the lot, nearer State street than the present edifice, while the westerly half of the lot was left unimproved, part frog-hole and part sand-bank. The ground was much lower than now, so that in all seasons there was standing water near the house. In summer frogs and yellow slime were to be seen in the pool, and when swollen by late autumnal rains, as was nearly every year the case, the smaller boys and girls found great sport in sliding upon the ice while the older boys were engaged in skating. The building was only one story high, covered with a gable roof from the apex of which arose a modest cupola, or belfry. On the spire of the latter was a weather-vane, or 'potter,' (the name by which it was called in the olden time), made of a tough metal that withstood the peltings of unruly urchins for half a century. The building was painted outside, and had a wonderful window, with a circular top, in the eastern end or side, and other peculiarities by which it was distinguished from any other schoolhouse of that period. The interior was divided into two unequal parts, the easterly section, the larger of the two, was assigned to the master's school, and the westerly, or smaller part, was devoted to the mistress's department. In the former, the boys were seated on the south, and the girls on the north, side, so that they sat facing each other. The platform for the teacher was at the



Bell Schoolhouse.

east end, with a large stove in the center of the floor after stoves came into use. This building was at first called the "Union School House," but some years after its completion and occupancy a bell was procured by the contributions of citizens, after which it was generally called the "Bell School House." The edifice was a wonderment in its day, and people came miles to see it.

The East and West villages both had small school buildings in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The first schoolhouse in the West village was a frame building of one story, and contained one room. It was built upon the Putney lot in the bend of the road, now Hutchins street, a few rods northwest of the present building, on the site now occupied by the residence of Deacon Barrett. Here Christopher Rowell taught school for some time, and Reverend Robie Morrill of Boscawen was the presiding genius for a term of years. He is described in the history of Boscawen as "a gentleman of the old school, punctilious in dress, wearing to the close of his life, in 1813, his black silk stockings, silver shoe- and knee-buckles. He was small of stature, and very bald-headed, but the loss of hair was supplied by a wig and cue, which the roguishly-inclined, roystering school-boys had the temerity to dandle at times, not unfrequently paying for it with aching palms." He walked down from Boscawen every morning and walked home again every night. His grave may be found in the old cemetery at Boscawen Plain, where some of his descendants reside.

The first schoolhouse in the East village stood on the north side of what is now Shawmut street, opposite the Old Fort cemetery, where so many Revolutionary heroes are buried. It was an ideal location, situated on the hill which overlooks the valley of the Merrimack. There are few places where the view is prettier. The building was of one story, facing the south. It contained, beside a small entry, a single school-room of good size with a large open fireplace on the north side. There were probably small buildings also at Millville, Horse Hill, and the Borough.

The first mention of schools is found in the *Mirrour* of March, 1793: "On Thursday last Master Eastman closed his school in this town with an Exhibition of Various Scenes of Entertainment, in which each of his pupils, about eighty in number, participated. They performed their various Exercises to the general Satisfaction of their Parents, and the Honor of their ingenious Preceptor and themselves, by which they gained the applause of a very crowded and respectable audience, which was expressed by frequent clapping of Hands, and Smiles of approbation. It is but Justice to observe, that Mr. Eastman performed his Tutorship with great Judgment,

and has given universal Satisfaction to all his consituents and 't is the united Wish of all that he may soon return to give instruction to the youthful Mind, and teach the young Idea how to shoot." This Master Eastman was probably Edmund Eastman,—not a descendant of Ebenezer, but a son of Benjamin, who came to Concord in 1749. He graduated at Dartmouth college, 1793, and after teaching school here for a few years entered the ministry, and was settled as a pastor in Limerick, Me., where he died in 1812.

An attempt was made in 1794 "to district the town and build a number of schoolhouses," but the proposition was promptly voted down in town-meeting.

The appropriation for school purposes was sixty-five pounds in 1791; one hundred pounds in 1792 and '93; one hundred and five pounds in 1794, '95, and '96; one hundred and fifty pounds in 1797, and three hundred and fifty dollars in 1798 and 1799. In the latter year the state made a further advance in the tax for the support of schools,—this time expressed in dollars and cents,—to thirty-five dollars, for every dollar of the town's proportion of the state tax. Concord's proportion of the latter at this time was eleven dollars and thirteen cents, which fixed the sum required to be raised by law at three hundred and ninety dollars annually. In 1807 the rate was again increased to seventy dollars; requiring an annual appropriation of about seven hundred and eighty dollars.

In 1800 there were nine school buildings in the town,—three in the main village and six in the outside districts. They were all small and inexpensive buildings of one room each, except the "Union," which contained two. It is probable that the cost of all did not exceed three thousand dollars; the smaller ones costing not more than two or three hundred dollars each. All, or nearly all, except the first, which was paid for by the town, had been built by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. They were provided with open fireplaces (cast-iron stoves did not come into use until about 1815 or 1820), and in cold weather, when the faces of the pupils nearest the fire were almost blistering with the heat, the occupants of the benches in more remote parts of the room were shivering with the cold. This naturally led to an exchange of seats at intervals, and a procession, moving to and fro, became a very frequent spectacle. The rooms were scanty in furniture (some children bringing their own chairs), and devoid of anything in the way of adornment or decoration.

The school population was between four and five hundred, but probably not more than three or four hundred were attending school, many living too far away, while not a few of the older boys were

kept at home to care for the stock and the farm. Indeed, the rule with many families would seem to have been to send the larger boys to school when nothing else could be found for them to do.

The text-books for many years were few in number and scarcely any two alike, except the Testament and the Psalter, which were used for reading and spelling in the more advanced classes. The New England Primer was about the only book used by the younger pupils. It contained "The Alphabet," "Easy lessons in spelling," "Proper names of men and women to teach children to spell their own," "The Shorter Catechism," "Prayers for the young," general rules to incline children to lead pious lives, and religious verses like the "Cradle Hymn" of Dr. Watts, beginning,

"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber."

The Catechism was the most distinguishing feature of the book. A preface to the reprint, published some sixty years ago, says: "Our Puritan Fathers brought the Shorter Catechism with them, across the ocean, and laid it on the same shelf with the family Bible. They taught it diligently to their children every Sabbath. And while a few of their descendants, now in the evening of life, remember every question and answer; many, not yet advanced to life's meridian, can never forget when every Saturday forenoon they had to take a regular catechising in the common school, commencing with the a, b, c, oaken-bench class, 'What is the chief end of man?'" This "Shorter Catechism," for schools, was published by George Hough, Concord's first printer, in 1806, being a revised copy of earlier editions. One of the earliest text-books, published about 1775, perhaps earlier, was "The Universal Spelling Book, An easy Guide to English Grammar," bearing upon the title page the motto,

"Let all the foreign Tongues alone,
Till you can read and spell your own."

The purely secular instruction was largely confined to the essentials, —reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic,—but some attention was necessarily given to grammar, geography, and history.

Some of the old-time teachers, if whispered tradition may be relied upon, were unique in personal appearance and very interesting intellectually. They were not, as a rule, liberally educated. It is true that, prior to 1800, and perhaps for a decade later, a considerable number were college graduates who made teaching a specialty, or at least a stepping-stone to some of the other learned professions; and, later on, a custom prevailed for young men in the universities to teach district schools during the college vacations, the latter being arranged with that object in view. The most of the pioneer public school teachers, however, were those whose educational training had

been limited to the country schools, with a few terms at some academy. They pursued other avocations during the summer season, and taught school only in the winter months. They were generally self-reliant young men, conscious of the importance of their calling, and anxious to prove worthy of their vocation. They sought to assist pupils to obtain a good knowledge of the plain essentials, never perplexing them with the distinctions to be observed in the proper use of "will" and "shall," but rather to well equip them for the ordinary duties of life, with Christian principles, steady habits, and good manners. Their methods, as a rule, were very practical and business-like. They were given to little eccentricities in manners, and somewhat inclined to pattern after the minister in dress. A costume much worn in this period comprised trousers of gray homespun, made long, and turned up a few inches at the bottom as if to provide for future growth, irrespective of the age of the wearer; a long, single-breasted frock coat, with wide collar and broad tails, made of black doeskin or broadcloth; a standing white collar reaching nearly to the lobe of the ear, and a huge cravat of black silk. From the pocket of the coat protruded the corner of a red silk handkerchief. They were closely shaven, without whiskers or beard, and wore their hair much longer than is general now. They were austere in deportment and sober in conversation,—indeed, the latter was a qualification required by law. Occasionally a description is found of one who was fat, florid, and jolly, with a lively sense of humor; but by far the larger number are represented to have been long, lean, and lank, like Ichabod Crane, and inclined to treat the mischievous and indolent boys who had pretty sisters with great leniency, and then even up the discipline by flogging into obedience those less favored. Their duties were many and arduous,—one of which was to prepare the quill pens for the younger pupils. The master was also required to set the copies for writing, sometimes using small slips of paper and passing the latter from one pupil to another. Few schools were provided with even a hand-bell until comparatively recent years, and the children were called in from recess by the teacher's rapping with his heavy ruler upon the door-casing or side of the house, and calling in a loud voice, "The scholars will come in," or, "'T is time to resume our studies." Janitors were unknown,—the care of the rooms devolving upon the pupils. The building and care of fires was assigned to the older boys by turn, while the sweeping and dusting was performed by the girls. One of the formulas for dismissal at the close of the day, was

> "Put up your books, and you, Josiah,
> Help Jed to make the morning fire."

The first division of the school funds by districts appears in a vote of the town passed in 1766, that the school shall be kept in four different parts of the parish such portions of the year as their tax rates in such districts shall allow. In 1789 another vote authorized the school money to be divided into several parts or districts as usual.

The town, probably as early as 1767, had been partially divided into neighborhoods or parishes for school purposes, and the school money raised by the town distributed equitably among them by the selectmen. But at the town-meeting in 1800, it was voted that the selectmen be a committee for dividing the town into school districts, and that one man from each district where there is a schoolhouse be added to the committee. The selectmen were John Odlin, Jonathan Wilkins, and Henry Martin, to which committee were added the following: Jacob Carter, who lived at Millville, Isaac Dimond of Dimond's Hill, Samuel Davis, West Village, Timothy Dow of Horse Hill, Enoch Brown of the Borough (Fisherville), and Joseph Potter of East Concord. There was probably a small school building in each of the locations named. Under this vote giving the committee authority to act, although no subsequent report of their proceedings appears, one or more districts were probably established soon afterward. Notable among the latter was the Federal School district or society, organized in 1801, the records of which have been preserved and are in the possession of Isaac N. Abbott of Dimond Hill. It embraced the territory now familiarly known as the Dimond Hill neighborhood. The proprietors were Asa Herrick, Isaac Dimond, John Batchelder, Israel Dimond, Daniel Clark, Oliver Flanders, John Shute, Jr., David Blanchard, Warren Bradley, Abner Dimond, Eben Fisk, John Dimond, and Samuel Whittemore. A constitution was adopted, defining the objects of the society and providing for the annual election of a moderator, clerk, and three directors, and prescribing their duties.

The first meeting was held October 29, 1801, at Ensign Dimond's, for the purpose of agreeing upon some method for uniting the two districts hitherto known by the names of Mill Road and Hopkinton Road districts. Asa Herrick was moderator, John Batchelder, clerk, and Lieutenant Asa Herrick, Daniel Clark, and Daniel Stickney were appointed to agree upon a location that would accommodate both districts, and report. Warren Bradley offered to give a half acre of land for the schoolhouse, which offer was accepted. Subsequent meetings were held November 12 and 19,—at the latter it was voted to unite the two above named districts and build a schoolhouse. The signers to this agreement, in addition to those given above, were Abner Flanders, Robert Knowlton, Benjamin Powell,

Benjamin Clark, Murray Bradley, James Currier, Joseph Sherburn, Stephen Hall, and Nathan Ballard. It was also voted to build the schoolhouse on Pine Hill, near Stephen Hall's, and that it should be twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, with twelve-foot posts, a hip roof, and the sides covered with sawed clapboards; and Isaac Dimond was given the privilege of building a pulpit in it for his own benefit. The completed structure was to cost one hundred and forty dollars. It should then consist of seventy-five rights or shares, and each member should have the privilege of sending all his children to school. Tuition for outsiders was fixed at fourteen cents per week, but after a year or two this was thought to be a little excessive, and it was reduced to ninepence. The cost of maintaining the school was to be assessed upon the inhabitants according to the proportion of their town tax. Jacob Dimond, the son of Ezekiel Dimond, one of the original settlers, kept the school in that district for many years. It is probable, Dr. Bouton says, that he kept the first school ever taught in that district, in an old, uninhabited house. This Federal district was continued as an independent district until November 2, 1807, when, by a vote of the inhabitants thereof, it became the seventh school district in Concord, and organized as such. The new district voted to pay two hundred and thirty-five dollars to the proprietors of the former district for the schoolhouse owned by them and the land on which the building was located. It is probable that other rural districts were organized about this time and in much the same way. Some of the old district records, fragments of which have been preserved, are a curiosity.

It was the custom at annual meetings, after the election of officers, to provide for a supply of fuel and the board of the teacher. This was done by auction, the awards being made to the lowest responsible bidders. The records of these transactions, by the clerk, begin properly enough, by votes to vendue the wood, and the board of the school-mistress, but some of the unlettered scribes soon hit upon a more abbreviated but less elegant form of expression, so that after a few years the entries simply read, "voted to vandoo the wood," "voted to vandoo the school-marm," etc. The prices thus obtained by competitive bidding would seem to have been ridiculously low at times, but it is to the credit of the well-to-do people that care was always taken to provide a comfortable boarding-place for the teacher, where she would be treated as an honored guest,—the privilege and benefit of her society being considered an equivalent for any pecuniary sacrifice. In some periods teachers were obliged to "board around" with the parents of all the pupils, a few days in a place, the saving thus made being applied to lengthen the terms of school-

ing, but this plan was not always acceptable, and some declined to serve under such conditions. The names of teachers employed in the early years seldom appear upon the records,—the choice of the latter generally being left with the committee.

The school appropriation was four hundred dollars each year from 1800 to 1804, inclusive; five hundred dollars in 1805–'06, and eight hundred dollars in 1807. In the latter year the town voted "That Samuel Butters take care of the boys in the meeting-house on Sundays." Butters had a way of managing the boys when others failed.

> "Perhaps, at times, the switch with emphasis applied
> And left those deep impressions which very long abide."

In 1805 the state passed a law permitting towns to form and organize school districts, define their boundaries, and erect new, or purchase and repair schoolhouses already in use; and in 1807, by another law, made such action imperative upon the town authorities. In April of the latter year, the town appointed a special committee to carry the provisions of these laws into effect. This committee was made up of the selectmen, Ebenezer Duston, Enoch Coffin, and Edmond Leavitt, and one man from each section of the town where orders have been drawn annually for school money; from the latter were added, Richard Ayer, Nathaniel Rolfe, Samuel Davis, Nathan Ballard, Jr., Asa Herrick, Asa Kimball, Abel Baker, Stephen Farnum, Levi Abbot, John Garvin, Moses Abbot, William Eastman, and Jonathan Virgin. The committee reported May 25, recommending a division of the town into sixteen districts, as follows:

No. 1. At Horse Hill, embracing the most northwesterly section of the town, north of Contoocook river. (In 1837–'38, this district was subdivided by the selectmen, and for a few years two schools were kept, one at the East and another at the West end.)

No. 2. The Borough, west and southwest from what is now Penacook village. (This district was subdivided by the selectmen in 1817.)

No. 3. West Concord village.

No. 4. That part of West Parish south of Horse Hill, formerly the Ezra Abbot, now the Elbridge Dimond, neighborhood.

No. 5. Beech Hill, west of Long Pond to Hopkinton town line. The Flanders and Emerson neighborhood. Formerly known as the Carter district.

No. 6. Little Pond, the Ballard neighborhood.

No. 7. Ash Brook, on the old road to Hopkinton, three and a half miles from Main street.

No. 8. Millville, now vicinity of St. Paul's School.

No. 9. The southerly section of the main village below Pleasant street.

No. 10. The middle portion of the town, embracing that section lying between what is now Pleasant and Centre or Montgomery streets.

No. 11. The north end of the village, that portion north of Centre street.

No. 12. East Concord village, from Federal Bridge southeasterly.

No. 13. North Concord. Sewall's Falls section.

No. 14. Snaptown. The extreme northeast section of the town, between Snow's

and Hot Hole Ponds and the Canterbury town line. Now known as the Rufus Virgin neighborhood.

No. 15. Turtletown. About Turtle Pond, on the Oak Hill road to Loudon.

No. 16. The Garvin's Falls section, on the east side of the river near Pembroke, between Merrimack and Soucook rivers.

The report of the committee, confirming that which had been partially done years before by general consent, and completing the division of the town into districts, was ratified and approved.

In later years other subdivisions were made and new districts formed as follows:

No. 17. In June, 1816, a portion of district No. 7 was annexed to district No. 8, and a portion of the latter set off and made a new district, No. 17, at Stickney Hill. This latter district included a part of Hopkinton, for school purposes, and in 1848 formed a union with a district in that town. Subsequently these districts separated, but were again united in 1857.

No. 18. In 1819 the selectmen by a vote of the town formed another district, No. 18. It embraced a part of the territory between the Bog road and the Bow town line, and has since been known as the Iron Works district. The Concord part of the latter was set off to No. 23, in 1849.

No. 19. March, 1818, the northerly portion of No. 12 was set off and made a new district, No. 19. The schoolhouse was built on the main road leading from the East Village to Canterbury where the Shaker road begins, near the Congregational church. In 1843 districts Nos. 12 and 19 had one school together again, and in 1871 the territory embraced in No. 19 was added to No. 12 once more, and No. 19 abolished.

No. 20. District No. 2 was divided by the selectmen in 1817, the easterly portion, known as Chandler's Bridge, afterward Fisherville village, organizing as No. 20. A part of Boscawen, contiguous, was united with this district, the latter then furnishing the larger number of pupils.

No. 21. District No. 13 was divided in 1833, and the southerly portion made a new district, No. 21. A new schoolhouse was built on "The Mountain," about midway between the church at the East village and Sewall's Falls on the road to Canterbury.

No. 22. In March, 1834, a portion of No. 4 was disannexed or set off and made a new district, No. 22. A part of Hopkinton was included in the latter. In March, 1847, this new district, except the farm of John Alexander, which was assigned to Hopkinton, was added to and became a part of No. 4 again; and No. 22 was abolished.

No. 23. In the southwest corner of the town near the Bow line, No. 23 was formed in 1834, and a school established the same year. Subsequently, this district uniting with Bow, its number was assigned to a district in the northwest part of the town. In 1848 the latter was abolished. Afterward, old district No. 23 severed its connection with Bow, but in 1878–'79 the union was again restored by a decision of the supreme court, adverse to the legality of the action by which a dissolution of the districts had taken place; following this decision a new schoolhouse was built in 1878, but the district was so entirely controlled by Bow that pupils from the Concord portion of the district would not attend the school for some time.

No. 24. In 1835 No. 12 was further divided, and that portion of the district lying east of Sugar Ball and extending to Soucook river, was set off to form a new district on the Plains, No. 24. A schoolhouse was begun the same year, but appears not to have been completed until 1841, when the town gave some assistance. A master's school was kept for the first time in the winter of the latter year. Some changes in the boundary lines were made in 1846, and in 1847 the number of the district was changed to 22. Later still, a portion of old district

No. 17, in Concord, and 18 in Hopkinton, in the Farrington's Corner and Turkey River neighborhood, appear to have organized as a district once more and taken the number 24.

No. 25. In the extreme northerly portion of the town; probably formed by the selectmen in 1843 or 1844.

Nos. 23, 25, and 1. An attempt was made to unite these districts in 1845, but no definite action was taken until March, 1848, when the town voted that a considerable portion of district No. 23 be disannexed from said district and united to No. 20, and that the remainder of said No. 23, together with all the territory now included in Nos. 1 and 25, embracing all the land in said town north of Contoocook river, except what is hereby annexed to No. 20, be united and constitute district No. 1, and Nos. 23 and 25 be abolished.

The boundaries of districts Nos. 7, 8, and 10 were somewhat changed in 1846. The farm of Josiah Stevens was disannexed from the latter and annexed to district No. 8. The latter included what is now known as "Pleasant View," the residence of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science.

District No. 4 (West Parish, south of Horse Hill and the Contoocook river) was organized February 1, 1808, with Captain Samuel Davis, moderator, and Timothy Carter, clerk. The inhabitants voted "that the schoolhouse now in said district be a district house, and that Timothy Carter, Lt. Ezra Abbot and Moody Dow be a committee to repair the same." Captain Davis, Ephraim Carter, and Ezra Abbot were elected the first school committee. The board of the master was struck off to Captain Davis for one dollar and fifteen cents per week. The latter served as moderator and Captain Timothy Carter as clerk almost continuously from 1808 to 1821, and Elbridge Dimond was clerk nearly every year between 1841 and 1874; the old records are still in the possession of the latter. Lucretia Farnum, elected in 1833, was probably the first woman elected a member of the school committee in this town. Long neglected repairs made to the schoolhouse, and the mending of the andirons for the fireplace in that year, give evidence of her industry.

In 1808 the tax for school purposes was extended to include the unimproved property belonging to non-residents, hitherto exempt, and the law was further amended so that the money thus raised should be appropriated "for keeping an English school or schools for teaching the various sounds and powers of the letters in the English language, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and such other branches of education as it may be necessary to teach in an English school." The standard for teachers was again advanced and a certificate of good character from the minister or selectmen required. The appropriations for the support of schools continued to be made in annual town-meetings, the selectmen distributing the money among the several districts in proportion to the tax paid by the inhabitants residing therein.

Up to the time of the organization of school districts, the selectmen had managed all the affairs of the town. They were generally men of excellent character, but with only a common school education, sometimes almost wholly unlettered, yet possessed of good business ability, sound judgment, and practical common sense in the administration of public affairs. These officials had not only hired the teachers and managed the schools for nearly three quarters of a century, but had cared for the church, rented the pews, and furnished a supply for the pulpit when the town was without a settled minister; but henceforth the schools were placed under the direction of prudential committees, composed of from one to three members chosen annually by vote of the inhabitants.

Joseph B. Walker, in an address delivered in 1864, at the dedication of a new high school building, recalls the names of a few of the early teachers, prominent among which are those of "John Coffin, a native of this town, and a graduate of Dartmouth college 1791." Coffin afterwards taught school many years with great distinction in New York city, where he died in 1852. Master Hogg, before mentioned, and Master Parkinson, were two excellent old Scotch-Irish teachers, who for years "wielded here, with equal skill, the primer and the birch." Robert Hogg was a resident of Dunbarton. He taught the winter schools in this town in more than one of the districts, from about 1770 to as late as 1804. He was employed in the East village in the latter year, and one of his pupils has said: "He taught arithmetic verbally, using the fingers, kernels of corn, or pieces of chalk in demonstrating his work. He was very severe upon offenders against his rules in school." The boys used to call him, in sport, "Old Birch." He died in Dunbarton in 1806. Henry Parkinson taught school in this town for several years. He was a graduate of Princeton college in 1765. At an early period of the Revolutionary War he entered the army as quartermaster. After the war he spent the most of his time in teaching, and later removed to Canterbury, where he died May 23, 1820, aged seventy-nine years. Upon his tombstone in the old burying-ground at Canterbury Center is inscribed the following brief epitome of his life, written by himself in Latin:[1]

'T was Ireland that gave me birth and America that reared me.

I was trained at Nassau Hall. I became a teacher and soldier and I toiled with my hands.

Thus have I run my race, and now the earth enfolds me and I slumber in the quiet dust as peacefully as on my mother's breast.

Hither come, my dear friend, behold, and forget not that you, too, must surely die. So farewell, and take heed?

[1] Translation by John F. Kent, principal high school.

Master Caleb Chase, a graduate of New Jersey college in 1766, came to Concord about 1771, taught school for some time, winning favor, and was town clerk from 1787 to 1795. "Solomon Sutton did valliant service at East Concord."

William Rolfe, a native of this town, taught school both here and at Sanbornton between 1795 and 1802; "pretty harsh in discipline, but a superior teacher." He entered the ministry and settled in Groton in 1803, and died there in 1828. Reverend Abraham Burnham, of Dunbarton, taught school in the "Old Bell" in this town about 1805–'06. Levi Woodbury, afterward governor of the state, taught the school at Millville about 1808, and Joshua Abbot was the teacher at Oak Hill the same year.

Nathaniel H. Carter, author and poet, the most gifted intellectually perhaps of all our early teachers, kept the schools in districts Nos. 4, 5, 7, and 8, beginning as early as 1808 or 1809; and Peter C. Farnham was a teacher in the 5th district in 1810.

The names of other early teachers in the rural districts, mentioned by Dr. Bouton, include those of Timothy Carter, about 1787, Abel Wheeler, about 1794, Jacob Farnum and Nathan Ballard, Jr., about 1795, Christopher Rowell, Jr., about 1796, Moses H. Bradley, about 1808, and later still Isaac Farnum and Richard Potter, Jr., all in district No. 3; Dr. Thomas Carter, Henry and Abial Rolfe, Robert Davis, and Samuel Coffin in district No. 4; Richard Bradley, George Kent, Thomas D. and Jacob A. Potter, in district No. 5; Abel Baker, Ezra Ballard, Jacob Eastman, and Henry E. Rogers in district No. 6; Timothy Johnson, John Bradley, Samuel Whittemore, Richard Potter, and Albert G. Wilkins in district No. 7; Thomas and Ezra Carter, Jonathan and Seth Eastman, John C. Hall, William B. Wilkins, and Charles Ballard in district No. 8.

The late Asa McFarland, in a small volume of biography, published after his death, makes mention of another small school building in the center of the town in 1809, saying: "I think my first teacher was a Mrs. or Miss Clough [then pronounced Clow] and the apartment in which her pupils assembled in the latter year was in a one-story building standing on the northeast corner of Centre and Main streets."

The number of school children in town in 1810 was a little more than five hundred, and one or more new school buildings had been erected in the outside districts during the few years immediately preceding.

The records of district No. 5 date from January 31, 1816, at which time a meeting was held at the house of John Flanders for organization. Moses Abbot was chosen moderator and John Flanders clerk.

April 1 another meeting was held, at which the district voted to purchase a lot, two rods square, of Isaac Emerson, "west of the mudhole near his house, and as nigh the mudhole as will be convenient on the west side of same." It was further voted to build a new schoolhouse 18x22, "and that it be finished as well as the schoolhouse by Corporal Ezra Abbot's." The contract for the building was given to John Dimond, Jr., and the cost was one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and four cents.

Asa McFarland, in the volume before mentioned, says of later years: "In 1816 I passed under the control of Miss Sarah Thorndike, who was a teacher in one of the apartments of the Bell schoolhouse. It was regarded as a privilege of no small character to be a pupil in this house, especially after the winter schools ceased and tuition terms were kept. This building, in the first years of my being beneath its roof, was superior to any other in the town used for educational purposes. The bell was one of the cherished institutions of the central portion of the town. Our diversions did not differ very much from those of school children of later days, but we were taught to respect the aged. Colonel Gordon Hutchins, a soldier of the Revolution, resided on the corner of Centre and Green streets. This venerable man often passed the schoolhouse, and when we were out at recess, and Colonel Hutchins passed, leaning upon a staff, all the pupils ranged themselves in line and bowed or courtesied to the honored pilgrim. Respect for superiors was a fundamental and constant inculcation at that time in the Bell schoolhouse. In due time I passed into the higher department, or "man's school," as it was then called. Master Johnson was the first male teacher I remember in this school. He had very heavy eyebrows and chewed tobacco to excess. Beneath a broken square in a window back of his desk there usually lay a large pile of quids of exhausted tobacco. He used to make excursions home during recess to refresh himself, it was said, with other drink than cold water. I call to mind as subsequent teachers, Allen Fisk, Addison Searle, afterward chaplain in the navy, Charles F. Gove, afterward attorney-general of New Hampshire, and Dudley Leavitt, who achieved wide reputation as a mathematician and as author of the almanac which bears his name. Mr. Fisk was a good but not too severe disciplinarian. Gove was a very passionate man, and punished refractory pupils as some ship-masters deal with men under them upon the high seas. Of Mr. Searle I have only faint recollection. Dudley Leavitt was all bows and smiles to the school. He was good nature personified." Another gentleman describes the latter, whom he knew intimately, as an excellent teacher, excelling in mathematics, and in mental arithmetic was nearly the equal of that

wonderful prodigy, Zerah Colburn. He was excessively affable, and would often cross the street, when time permitted, to greet and pass a pleasant word with his pupils or other acquaintances.

The late Woodbridge Odlin said, some years ago: "My first teacher, about 1815, was Miss Thorndike, in the dame's school. She used a small birch stick to quicken the moral faculties when I was at a tender age. The next teacher was a Mrs. Carter, whose instrument of punishment was made of two pieces of leather sewed together, with a piece of lead in one end and a sort of handle on the other. When she took us into her lap, we fixed our eyes upon the earth and accepted the situation with such fortitude as we could command. One application extinguished all desire to have the experiment repeated. The first teacher in the master's school after I entered was Reverend Jacob Goss. He was a good teacher and gave excellent satisfaction. He was followed by George Stickney, James Moulton, Jr., John Bartlett, Samuel G. Wells, and others. There was not then, as now, sufficient money to keep the schools in session throughout the year. The amount raised was divided between the female department in the summer and the male department in the winter season. Consequently, the larger room was generally occupied in summer by some one who taught a private school. Mr. Wells was a very successful teacher. Like some other teachers of that time, he usually had an enormous quid of tobacco enclosed between his cheeks, and his frequent and copious expectorations made the platform in front of him a sight to behold."

The school appropriation for 1808 was eight hundred dollars; 1809, '10, and '11, nine hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars annually from 1812 to 1817, inclusive.

The first superintending or visiting school committee was appointed in 1818, in compliance with a law of the state making it the duty of towns to appoint committees to visit and inspect schools in a manner "conducive to the progress of literature, morality, and religion." This committee was composed of twelve of the leading citizens of the town, viz.: Thomas W. Thompson, Dr. McFarland, Captain Ayer, William A. Kent, George Hough, Abiel Rolfe, Stephen Ambrose, Thomas Chadbourne, Moses Long, Richard Bradley, Samuel A. Kimball, and Samuel Fletcher.

Lancastrian schools were introduced in this town in 1819, in which year the town voted "to allow the south end of the town house, called the senate chamber, to be prepared and occupied by a Lancastrian School, provided the town be at no expense," and the same vote was renewed the following year. These schools were principally private or tuition schools, in which a large number of pupils

were offered instruction at very low rates. It was a system first introduced by Dr. Andrew Bell, a distinguished English clergyman and chaplain, in India, and later improved and perfected by Joseph Lancaster, an English educator who came to this country in 1818. John Farmer, our historian, met him in 1819, and describes him as "a large, fat man, forty-one years of age, a man of wit, easy in his manners, free in conversation, and a Quaker."

These schools were conducted on the principle of mutual instruction, the most of the teaching being done by the pupils themselves. The school was divided into several classes, and pupils in higher grades gave instruction to the children in lower grades, the whole under the direction of a single principal instructor or master. It was maintained by its advocates that children, particularly the very young, would more readily receive instruction from older children than from adults, and by this means a great saving might be effected in lessening the number of teachers to be employed in the conduct of large schools. A committee of citizens, of which Timothy Chandler was chairman, arranged for the introduction of the first school of this kind in April, 1819. A second was kept in the town house, beginning March, 1820, of which Joshua Abbot was principal, with a preceptress to superintend the female department, in which instruction was given in sewing, tambouring, embroidery, drawing, and painting. Mr. Abbot was a son of Captain Joshua Abbot, who commanded a company in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was born in this town in 1782. He began teaching about 1806 and kept school for many years. The Lancastrian system, when first introduced, found ready followers, but after a little while the experiment proved less successful than its friends had anticipated; the schools degenerated and were finally given up for lack of support.

"The first schoolhouse in what is now Penacook village was a union schoolhouse built by the districts of Boscawen and Concord in 1817, near where the Gahagan house now stands, on Crescent street. This was on the main road, which at that time passed through what is now the yard of the Concord Axle Works, before the road was changed to cross the new bridge at Main street. It was built on the line between the two towns, half in each town. The boys were seated on the north side of the room, in Boscawen, while the girls' seats on the opposite side were in Concord."[1] This may account, in part, for the very amicable relationship which has always existed between the two places. The house was a small, wooden building. Both towns united in the support of the school, Boscawen generally furnishing the larger number of pupils. About 1826 the house was

[1] D. Arthur Brown's "History of Penacook."

taken down and rebuilt on Brown's hill, near the present residence of Charles H. Sanders. School was continued there for ten years, until the union district was dissolved in 1835 or 1836.

As early as 1814 an attempt had been made to secure the removal of the old schoolhouse at the north end of Main street, which had been in use since 1790, and build a better one in some other location. One of the reasons urged was the necessity for laying out a road "at the east end of the meeting-house from the road opposite Francis N. Fisk's house to the road opposite Capt. Enoch Coffin's barn," but the attempt was not successful until six years later. One of the best remembered teachers in this old building was Mrs. Sarah Martin of Boscawen. She was a daughter of Captain Peter Kimball, a brave and efficient soldier of the Revolution, and was born December 31, 1778. After thirty years of age she fitted herself for a teacher under the instruction of Reverend Samuel Wood of Boscawen, the tutor of Daniel Webster. Mrs. Martin was large and matronly in personal appearance, with an amiable disposition and gentle manners,—combining good ability and natural tact in the exercise of her calling. She had a great love for children, was a favorite with her pupils, and on the way to school was generally accompanied by a large number of the younger members of her flock. After a service of nearly twenty years in Boscawen and Concord, she removed, with her daughter, to Wisconsin, continuing in service as a teacher until upwards of seventy years of age. The late S. S. Kimball, the late Mrs. Mary Herbert Seavey, of this city, and Mrs. Abial Rolfe and Miss Harriet Chandler, of Penacook, pupils in her school in early life, have borne testimony of her great excellence as a teacher and friend.

Another teacher of marked superiority was Miss Ann Sawyer, daughter of Deacon Moses Sawyer of Salisbury, and a graduate of the academy in that town. She gave up her school to become the wife of Captain Joseph Walker, in 1820, and died four years later. One of the last male teachers in the old building was John Bartlett, of whom the late Reverend John LeBosquet, writing in 1884, said: "I lived in the North End district when I first went to Concord, and Bartlett was the teacher in the old, low-studded, hip-roofed schoolhouse that stood near the old elm tree, between the main street and the road that went up by the Old North church to the left, in 1818. He was a severe teacher, and almost knocked out of me all the sense I ever had, with a large, heavy, round ruler."

In 1820 the town voted "That the selectmen be directed to lease to the 11th school district, for such length of time, and on such terms as they may think proper, so much of the parsonage lot near

the house of David George as will be needed by said district for the purpose of building a schoolhouse, provided Dr. McFarland, or those who may claim to a right to said lot under him, shall give his or their consent." In 1820–'21, a two-story brick building was erected on this lot, on the corner of State and Church streets, the site now occupied as the home of Frank W. Rollins. Captain Joseph Walker was chairman of the building committee and Nathan Call the contractor. The house contained two rooms, one on the first floor for primary grades, and one above for the grammar school. It was the best schoolhouse in the county, and perhaps in the state, at the time of its erection, and the building committee were subjected to some criticism for alleged extravagance. At a subsequent meeting of the district, Captain Walker presented a claim which the voters refused to allow; whereupon he obtained possession of the key of the house and notified the district that there could be no school until his bill was paid. A settlement was soon effected, and the house reopened. The old schoolhouse, corner of Fiske and Main streets, was sold at auction, April 22, 1820. The first male teacher of the grammar school in the new building was the late George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, a close friend of Daniel Webster, and afterward judge of the supreme court from 1859 to 1870. Judge Nesmith said, in 1875: "The brick schoolhouse was erected in 1820, and I was the first teacher. I taught the school from November, 1820, to March, 1821, and was employed by Francis N. Fisk, and boarded at the tavern then kept by Lemuel Barker. I cannot state the exact amount of wages per month, but think about twenty dollars. The price of board was two dollars per week. The school was above the average of district schools in this state at that time, in point of capacity and acquirements. Among the pupils I recollect Paul George, Charles West, Charles Emery and his sister, Mrs. Towle, Miss Coffin, who married in New York city, and Emeline, the daughter of Nathaniel Abbot, the wife of Judge Perkins, Rev. Mr. LeBosquet, Calvin Thorn, and a few others." Other notable teachers in this building in later years were, Edwin D. Sanborn, afterward a professor in Dartmouth college, Chandler E. Potter, Joseph Robinson, Miss Ann Morrill, and Moody Currier, afterward governor of the state.



Old North End School.

By a vote of the town in 1822 the selectmen fixed upon a location for a new schoolhouse to be built in district No. 1, describing it as "within the corner of the orchard owned by Ezra Hoit, nearly opposite the Horse Hill burying-ground, and within the corner made by the road leading from said burying-ground to the old school-house, and the road leading from the same burying-ground to Boscawen." The old building stood about a third of a mile directly north of this later site, on the cross road running between the Bog road and the upper road leading from Penacook to Warner. The foundation walls of the latter are still visible.

In September, 1823, district No. 9 purchased a lot of Isaac Shute, 3 x 4 rods, on the north side of what is now West street, a few rods back from Main street. This building was the second in town for school purposes to be constructed of brick, and contained but one large school-room originally, which was furnished with old-fashioned double desks with enormously heavy lids or covers. The girls' seats faced to the south, and the boys' to the west. The teacher's desk was near the window on the south side. A large cast-iron stove was in the center of the room. The building was very low-studded, with no means of ventilation except through open doors or windows. Fuel was plenty and cheap in those days; a roaring fire was kept in cold weather, and the heat was so oppressive that the boys used to call their school the "bake house." Some years later a thin partition was put in the building, dividing the interior into two rooms, the smaller of which was used for a primary, and the larger room for higher grades.



Dimond Hill School



West Street School.

The visiting school committee, by a vote of the town in 1824, were requested to prepare a small hand-book for the government of schools, and furnish a copy to each district. One of these little manuals has been preserved in the library of the State Historical society. It prescribes the duties of district committees, which must consist of one person for each district, to select and hire teachers,

provide for their board, and furnish necessary fuel. Teachers must be persons of sober life and conversation, and well qualified to give instruction in the various sounds and powers of the letters in the English language, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and such other branches as may be properly taught in an English school. Pupils are forbidden the use of the lips in study and any unnecessary moving of the feet. The committee recommend that writing be taught three afternoons in each week and no more. The following text-books were prescribed for use: The Bible or Testament, Cumming's or Marshall's Spelling Book, Murray's English and Blake's Historical Readers, Putnam's Grammar, Cumming's, Woodbridge's, and Morse's Geographies, Colburn's and Adams's Arithmetics, Whelpey's Compend of History, and Bascom's Penmanship. Nathaniel W. Williams, Samuel A. Kimball, and Elijah Colby were the superintending committee. Rev. Mr. Williams, who prepared the rules, was pastor of the Baptist church.

Whenever the original proprietors of the township, or their successors, made a further division of the undivided lands, as they were wont to do from time to time, "the school," as in the original grant, was a beneficiary, until its accumulated holdings could be found in all parts of the township. In the first allotment "the school" became the owner of a house or home lot in the village proper, and by subsequent divisions secured other tracts of land on the far-away hills to the west. It acquired title in the same way to others on Contoocook Plains. Its possessions were increased by other parcels of land described simply by the number of acres which they contained, as the "six-acre lot" and the "eighty-acre lot." Others yet, of plow land, rich in soil and tillable, situate on the intervals or flat meadows that surround the winding river.

The home lot originally laid out for the school was that considerable tract of land on the south side of Penacook and the west side of Bradley street, now owned and occupied as the residence of J. N. Patterson. This was rented, as opportunity offered, sometimes for a single season and at other times for a term of years, until, finally, in 1790, it was exchanged by the town for one on the south side of the old burying-ground, owned by Lieutenant Robert Davis, and in 1842 the cemetery was enlarged by the addition of the latter. The other lots were leased for shorter or longer terms, like the home lot. The land was of little value, the rents were small, and some of the lessees were slow to pay and frequently delinquent. People were also found to be cutting timber and fuel from the forest lands without authority, and the parsonage lands suffered occasionally from the same causes, so that after considerable deliberation,

the town voted, March 15, 1826, "that Joseph Walker, Robert Davis, and Jeremiah Pecker be a committee to sell all the parsonage and school lands, and invest the proceeds to constitute a permanent fund, the income from which shall be applied for the purposes for which said lands were reserved." They were accordingly disposed of at public auction from the steps of the Washington hotel, April 22, of that year, in six parcels, for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars. The names of the purchasers of the different lots were as follows: Land on Little Pond road, Isaac Hill. Land on Little Pond hill, a portion of which is now the home of the Snow Shoe club, Henry Chandler and Henry Martin. Land at Old Fort, a part to Enoch Coffin and a part to Abiel Walker. The Emendation lot, on Contoocook plains, to Abiel and Henry Rolfe. The interval on the east side of the river, to Josiah Fernald. The lot on Beaver Meadow, where now the cozy house of the Golf club stands sequestered, to Richard H. Ayer. The proceeds of this sale constituted the original school fund. The parsonage lots were disposed of at the same sale for five thousand three hundred thirty-five dollars and fifty-one cents. The town further voted at its next meeting that "the above funds remain for the year ensuing as they now are," probably in interest-bearing notes given by the purchasers.

The annual appropriation for schools was one thousand two hundred dollars each year from 1818 to 1820, inclusive, and one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars from 1821 to 1829.

The first school report to be printed covered the school year ending March 14, 1827. It was prepared by Reverend N. W. Williams, of the school board, and printed by George Hough. It appears from this report that schools had been kept in each of the twenty districts, in the winter of 1826–'27, sixteen of which had been under the direction of male teachers, and the other four conducted by females. The whole number of pupils was nearly seven hundred.

The committee, during the next few years, constantly urge the introduction of cast-iron stoves for warming, in place of the huge fireplaces still in use in more than half of the districts, and say further, in doleful strain, "the most of the schoolhouses are out of repair and wholly inadequate to the purpose for which they are intended. Broken windows are of common occurrence in all of the buildings, and in one district, where the people are to be commended for their enterprise and good economy in their ordinary concerns, nothing worthy the name of schoolhouse is to be found." Hope is expressed that the time is not distant when a convenient brick house, warmed with a stove, will be found in every district in town.

The legislature, in June, 1821, imposed an annual tax on the

several banks in the state, of one half of one per cent. on their capital stock, to create a literary fund for the purpose of establishing another college, its intended location to be at the capital or near the center of the state. In 1828 the sum so raised by the accumulation of principal and interest, amounted to more than fifty thousand dollars; and, "other views prevailing," the legislature directed the whole sum to be distributed among the several towns in the proportion of each town's share of the state tax. Concord's share in the distribution of this fund was about eight hundred dollars. The annual tax was continued, as before, to provide a fund for the support of the public schools, to be divided annually among the towns in the same manner. Of the first-mentioned sum the principal was to be invested by the towns, and only the interest used each year.

In 1830 the whole number of pupils was nine hundred and seventy-one, with an average attendance of six hundred and seventy-seven. The cost per pupil, based upon the latter number, was about two dollars each, and the whole cost of the schools, including the contribution from the literary fund, about one thousand four hundred dollars. The Concord Female Charitable society maintained a Sabbath school in the locality then known as the "New Colony," a small settlement near the upper end of Franklin street, in the years 1830–'31, and in the latter year kept a charity day school for twenty-five weeks, with an attendance of between twenty and thirty children. Miss Elizabeth McFarland and Miss Susan Dow were the teachers.

Three new schoolhouses were built in 1834 on the east side of the river—one in the East village (district No. 12), on the present site of the store and post-office, near the engine house, of brick; a second in district No. 21 (a new district formed by a division of No. 13), on the "Mountain," about half way between the church and North Concord, on the road to Canterbury; and the third at Sewall's falls. The whole number of pupils this year reached one thousand and three, with an average attendance of seven hundred and twenty-nine. The committee express much regret that the standard of education is so low. "Very few are pursuing the higher branches of an English education, and many have a very indifferent knowledge of the common branches. As to grammar, very few understand it, and there is a general repugnance to the study." In alluding to the causes for this deficiency the committee specify the shortness of some of the schools, only nine weeks during the year, cold, smoky, crowded, and in every way inconvenient schoolhouses, and a lack of skill on the part of many of the teachers.

The old building which stood opposite the Old Fort cemetery in

the East village, and had been used for the school for nearly forty years, with its old and worn benches black with age, on the completion of the new building was sold, moved to the foot of the hill and to the opposite side of the road, where it became a part of the dwelling-house now known as the J. T. Clough place. For two generations, at least, it had sheltered the young people of East Concord while literally climbing up the hill of science and solving those problems which will always perplex the young. When burials were taking place in the cemetery opposite, a number of the larger boys were permitted to go out and care for the horses of the mourners during the ceremonies of interment. This was considered a special privilege, and there was never a lack of pupils to render this kindly service, as it offered a little respite from the stern discipline of the school-room.

Long-needed repairs were made to the schoolhouse in district No. 8, at Millville, in 1835, and a new schoolhouse was built on the road across the "Dark Plains" leading to Loudon, the "Old Red Schoolhouse," a landmark which older citizens well remember. The West Parish, too, built a new house on "the north side of the road leading from Brown's Tavern in Concord to Hopkinton," the lot containing nine square rods. In 1837 a new building of brick was erected in the Oak Hill district. John Potter, when a boy of ten years, went with a team to Portsmouth for the lime to make the mortar with which the bricks were laid. "One of the best teachers to whom I ever went to school," said he, "was True Brown of Loudon, who taught in this district between 1836 and 1840."

The schoolhouse on Brown's hill, Fisherville, having been abandoned in 1836, a new one of one story was built in the Boscawen district near the present Congregational church the same year, but a few years later it was removed to Queen street, a few rods west of Main street. Here, in 1844, one Richard Morgan held sway, and D. Arthur Brown, the historian of Penacook, certifies to the skill with which discipline was enforced by means of a persuasive instrument of oak two feet in length and of liberal dimensions in width and thickness.

It was some years before another schoolhouse was built on the Concord side of the river, but schools were kept in private houses. Henry Rolfe kept school for a time in his house, and William P. Chandler also kept school in the old Chandler house, still standing, in 1840.

By the census of 1840, the number of school children was reported to be one thousand four hundred and eighty, but the actual number attending school was a little less than one thousand, or, to be exact, five hundred and eighty-four boys and three hundred and eighty

girls, a total of nine hundred and sixty-four. The cost of the schools was two thousand and seventy dollars, or a little more than two dollars per pupil. Four schools were kept in district No. 10, two in the "Old Bell," which had been thoroughly repaired during the year, the third in the town hall, and a fourth in the basement of the Old South church, which at that time was located on the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets, the site now occupied by the Acquilla building. One of the most popular teachers in the latter building a little later was Miss Mary J. Bailey, from Groton, Vt., who afterward married Lewis Tower, and died in this city in 1854. Two schools were kept in district No. 9, at the South end, and two in No. 11, at the North end. In addition to these, no less than four private schools were held in the main village. The schools were kept, on an average, twenty weeks during the year, in twenty districts.

The first attempt to establish a high school was made in 1842. The voters of districts numbers 9, 10, and 11 were requested to meet in the court house, May 28, to consider the expediency of dividing the districts and establishing a high school. The call was signed by Theodore French, Benjamin Rolfe, Moses H. Clough, John C. Ordway, and Hazen Walker, prudential committee of said districts. This meeting and one or two adjournments thereof were largely attended, and committees appointed, one of which was to secure additional legislation if such should be required. The proposition met with very general favor, but was not immediately successful.

A new school building, which, the committee say, does honor to the liberality of the inhabitants, was completed in district No. 3, at the West village, in the fall of 1843. It was built upon the lot now owned and occupied by Harrison Partridge, on the east side of the main street. John Jarvis was the first teacher in the new building. This school was at one time during the school year entirely suspended on account of almost universal sickness among the pupils. Dr. Bouton says, "The number of deaths in town was one hundred and thirteen, a larger number than ever occurred in a year before, of which fifty were children under ten years of age, who died mostly of inflammation of the bowels, a disease which prevailed very extensively."

The whole number of pupils in town in 1843 was one thousand one hundred and sixty-five. Summer schools were maintained in twenty-one of the twenty-five districts. The length of terms averaged about eleven weeks, but were too short in some of the districts to be of much benefit. No. 1 had only three weeks of school; No. 2, four weeks; No. 13, five weeks; No. 20, twenty-eight days; and No. 23, only fifteen days. Districts Nos. 12 and 19 had one school

together, kept by Ann Moulton. Seven private schools, besides the academy, were kept in the center of the town during the year. The committee report of the schools in district No. 10: "The school comprising the older scholars has hitherto been found difficult to govern and almost impossible to interest in study. Term after term has passed with little, if any, visible improvement, but the past winter the school has been under the direction of Josiah Stevens, Jr., and the government of the school has been excellent. This has been secured without resorting to the rod, and great improvement has been made in all the branches taught in the school. The term closed with an exhibition highly creditable to the instructors and scholars. Prizes were given to eight scholars for excellent reading."

In August, 1844, district No. 9—in consequence of the growth of the town in that direction by the opening of the railroad to Boston in 1842, the beginning of extensions northward, and the rapid increase in population, and consequent need of increased school accommodations—purchased of William M. and Elvira Carter, a half acre lot, on the corner of State and West streets, and erected thereon a new two-story wooden school building. The latter contained two rooms on the first floor, with an unfinished hall above, but a few years later, in 1847, the hall was finished and occupied thereafter by a grammar school. The old brick building near Main street was sold in January, 1845, to Benjamin Rolfe, and converted into a dwelling-house, for which purpose it is still used. Among the prominent teachers in the latter school may be mentioned Peabody A. Morse, Jonas D. Sleeper, Doctors William H. Smart and A. H. Robinson, and Sidney Webster, who was private secretary to President Pierce during the presidential term of the latter, and afterward a distinguished lawyer in New York. The same year, district No. 11, to relieve a similar pressure at the North end, purchased the old Quaker meeting-house, removing it to the lot on the corner of State and Church streets, in the rear of the brick building, where another school-room was fitted up for the younger children.

Prosaic school-days were greatly enlivened in the late forties with highly enjoyable social festivities. As early as 1844, school picnics came to be a feature of the summer school, and were hailed with delight. These were generally held at "Paradise," a beautiful grove of old-growth pines on the east side of the road opposite Blossom hill,—a lovely spot from which was had a charming view of the broad meadows to the east, the meandering river with its fringe of alders, and the sandy bluffs and wooded hills beyond. An afternoon in this beautiful park was a great delight to the young, and seemed almost a foretaste of that real paradise toward which, as the shadows

lengthen, we shall all some day turn with wistful eyes and longing hearts. Later in the decade, sleighrides became a joyous feature of the winter terms. Along in January, when winter was at its height, when the great white moon "tipped with silver" all the landscape, and the sleighing was at its best,—the great boat-shaped six-horse sleigh, well supplied with warm fur robes, was brought whirling around before the schoolhouse door with a flourish, and quickly filled with smiling boys and girls packed closely together, with a row of the smaller boys clinging to the sides of the barge "like icicles depending from overhanging eaves." These excursions were generally made to Fisherville, Loudon, and other nearby towns. The first was always a favorite resort, and the old Washington House, and what is now Bonney's, were long famous hostelries. The start was usually made in the middle of the afternoon, giving time at Fisherville for a visit to the cotton mills, by the boys and girls, hand in hand, and then a return to the hotel for supper. The bill of fare was sumptuous for those days,—oyster stews, great, bountiful plates of snowy-like cream toast, Shaker apple sauce, pies of many kinds (for New Hampshire was even then within the "pie-belt"), large, flaky cubes of sponge cake, coffee ad libitum, and a dessert of nuts and raisins. How the landlords could ever make themselves whole with such a "spread" before hungry boys, for a "quarter," must ever remain one of the unsolved mysteries. The evening was given up to games and sometimes dancing in the little hall over the sheds; but the ride homeward in the still hours of the early morning was the sweetest time of all. The old greybeard in buffalo coat, standing alone on the driver's box, complaining bitterly of the cold, cracked the whip to speed his shivering horses, wildly swinging his arms to warm his icy fingers, but down in that cozy sleigh-nest the air seemed as balmy as in June, while a gentle stillness reigned, save when a burst of song was heard, and a sweet peace prevailed, akin to that which passeth understanding.

How lasting are the impressions of youth. Fifty years have passed since then, and still, in quiet hours, with dreamy, half-closed eyes, one hears again the soft music of the sleigh-bells, the song and shout and laughter of merry voices, feels the warm breath upon his cheek and the soft clasp of a loving hand, almost as clearly as in the long, long ago when life was rosy, fresh, and new.

The schools in Concord, and throughout New England generally, were greatly benefited by the combined efforts of those distinguished educators, Horace Mann of Massachusetts, and Henry Barnard of Connecticut,—both of whom labored with great power between 1840 and 1850 to revive public interest in education and improve the sys-

tem of public schools throughout the land. The effect in this state and in this town was very gratifying,—important changes were made in the laws relating to the schools, and more liberal provision made for their support. The severity of corporal punishment, so long employed in school discipline, was strongly denounced; it became unpopular, and was less frequently resorted to. The committee in their report for 1845 say: "Our system of schools has been very materially improved. A new interest has been awakened, and school conventions have been held in nearly every county in the state. Two state conventions have also been held and another is called to meet in this town in June." The same year a law was passed permitting the town of Portsmouth to establish, and support by public tax, a high school, and making its provisions applicable to other places, when adopted by a vote of the inhabitants.

In 1846 the town voted to adopt this law, and under its provisions for uniting contiguous districts, another attempt was made to unite districts Nos. 9, 10, and 11 for that purpose and erect a new high school building. Special district meetings were called, and No. 10 voted in favor of the proposed union, but the other two held aloof, and after much discussion, declined to enter into such an alliance. "Nothing daunted, however, by the refusal of its neighbors to co-operate, No. 10 determined to have a new building and establish a needed department of instruction in the higher branches, even if it must be done single-handed and alone." The old Bell schoolhouse, which a half century earlier had been the joy and pride of the town, had now become antiquated and out of date, and was doomed to suffer the penalty of old age and share the fate of its earlier associates. It was shorn of its glory and sold for removal to the South end. A new building of brick, the second on the same lot, was erected in the fall and winter of 1846–'47. It was slightly rectangular in form, 70 x 45, two stories in height, with a cupola on the easterly front containing a bell. The street floor contained three rooms for primary and intermediate grades, and the floor above, two assembly rooms and a small recitation room. The east room of the second story was assigned for a higher grammar school, and the west room (the larger of the two) and the recitation room were for the new high school. There was a door on the east end, rarely, if ever, used, another on the north side for the boys, and a third entrance on the south side for the girls. The halls were simply passage-ways very dimly lighted. The north side of the building was dark and gloomy from its close proximity to the Unitarian church. In general appearance this edifice much resembled the academy buildings of that period, after which it was probably fashioned. In this building the

Concord high school had its beginning. Hall Roberts[1] was the first principal (1847–'48), with a lady assistant. The school numbered about seventy-five pupils. "School-time" in those days was announced by a ringing of the cupola bell for five minutes, a pause of the same length, followed by a slow tolling of the bell for a similar period, when two short strokes indicated "doors closed." "When the bell begins to toll, stop all play and run to school," was a smart little couplet which oft fell upon juvenile ears.



Second High School.

Miss Ann Roby, daughter of the North end publisher, was keeping a primary school in the main aisle of the Old North church about 1840-'47, with a hundred pupils. One night in early autumn, when the "ninety and nine" were dismissed, one of the little lambs of the flock could not be found, and search was made high and low. The town crier was summoned later, and preparation made for a general search, when one of the anxious neighbors, visiting the church with a lantern, found the little one sleeping sweetly in one of the old-fashioned high-backed pews.

The state passed an act in 1846 providing for the appointment of a commissioner of common schools,—making it the duty of such officer to personally inspect the public schools, deliver addresses, and in other ways promote the cause of general education. Concord, by a vote of the town (yes, 71, no, 559), opposed the creation of this office. The title of this official was subsequently changed to that of superintendent of public instruction.

The brick schoolhouse at the North end was enlarged in 1847 to provide further accommodations for the increasing number of school children. District No. 20, at Fisherville, a few years after severing its union with the Boscawen district, built a small schoolhouse on the Rolfe estate, which was soon outgrown, but is still standing on Rolfe street, and is used as a dwelling-house. About 1847 more room became necessary, and a new two-story wooden building was erected on Summer street, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was large and well arranged for those times, and a credit to the district. But

[1] Mr. Roberts was from Somersworth, a graduate of Waterville, Me., now Colby college, in 1836, and had been a professor at New Hampton seminary before coming to Concord. He afterward kept private schools, first in the Athenian hall, and afterward in the Baptist vestry for several years, with varying success,—when, becoming interested in local business matters, he gave up teaching. He was soon afterward chosen a director in the State Capital bank, and was president of the latter from July, 1860, until his death, which was quite sudden, October 13, 1862, at the age of 49. He was buried at Rollinsford.

in February, 1877, it was destroyed by fire, and the present brick building was built in the fall of the latter year, and enlarged in 1892, and now accommodates about three hundred pupils.

In this year, 1847, the town for the first time appropriated for the support of schools a sum of money, eight hundred dollars, in excess of the amount required by law.

In June, 1848, the state passed a law known as the "Somersworth Act," which permitted a school district in that village to manage its school affairs separate from the town. It further authorized the establishment of graded schools, including a high school, or school in which the higher branches should be taught, and contained another feature of still greater importance, that of empowering school districts to borrow money for the erection of new school buildings. In December following the law was amended so as to apply to any school district in the state which should adopt its provisions. District No. 3, in 1849, was the first in Concord to adopt this act and build a new schoolhouse at a cost of six hundred dollars. District No. 10 was the next to fall into line in 1850. Fisherville, No. 20, followed in 1851, and No. 18, Bog Road, in 1861. Each district had its own committees.



Penacook Grammar School.

The same year, 1848, District No. 1 purchased a lot "on the north side of the road leading from Horse Hill bridge to Courser Hill; about thirteen rods west of the Milton barn," and built a new school building. County teachers' institutes were held for the first time the same year. Reuben W. Mason was principal of the high school in 1848–'49, with Miss Louisa C. Foster and Miss Martha Eaton assistants.

The annual appropriation for the support of schools was one thousand two hundred dollars in 1829–'30, one thousand four hundred dollars in 1831–'33, one thousand five hundred dollars in 1834–'36, two thousand and seventy dollars in 1837–'40, two thousand dollars in 1841–'46, three thousand dollars in 1847–'48, six thousand dollars in 1849, and four thousand dollars in 1850.

Gilbert L. Wadleigh had charge of the high school 1848–'49. He was from Sutton, and taught the high school at Bradford 1847–'48, studying law with M. W. Tappan, and afterward with Judge Fowler of Concord. He was a man of fine physique, with a genial and kindly nature, thorough in instruction and excellent in discipline. His pre-

dominating characteristics were sound judgment, ready wit, and the exercise of clear common sense in his vocation.

In 1850 the number of pupils attending school two weeks was one thousand six hundred and eighty-five, about one fifth of the whole population. The average attendance was one thousand three hundred. The average length of the winter terms of school had increased to eight and two thirds weeks, and the summer schools were kept about ten weeks. The total cost for the year was four thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars, an average cost per pupil of two dollars and fifty cents, based upon the whole number attending, and upon the average attendance, three dollars and twenty-four cents. The average wages of male teachers per month, exclusive of board, is given as eighteen dollars and fifty cents, and of female teachers, six dollars and fifty-three cents, with board furnished by the districts.

Names of some of the early teachers not previously mentioned:

Died, in this town, April, 1813, George Graham, a schoolmaster, advanced in years. Town Records.

In district No. 17, Stickney Hill:

1817–'18. Abraham Gates, Jr. (two dollars and twenty-five cents per week), Nancy Green (fifty cents per week).
1819. Nathaniel Carter (three dollars per week).
1820–'21. John Little, Ann Carter.
1821'–22. Abraham Gates, Jr., Rebecca Green.

In district No. 18, Iron Works:

1823. John Parker, Rebecca Green.
1824. John Parker, Mary Abbott.
1824–'25. Albemarle Cady, John Parker, Mary Green.
1825–'26. Nathan K. Abbot, Clarinda Baker.
1826–'27. Albert Baker, Clarinda Baker, Clarissa L. Morrill.

In district No. 7:

1826. Annie Cheever.

Conspicuous among the many faithful teachers who served between 1815 and 1850 were a trio of deacons, each of whom taught the winter schools in one or more districts for a great many years. They were Deacons Ira Rowell, John Jarvis, and James Moulton. The former taught for sixteen and the two latter for twenty-five years each. They were men of sterling character and sincere piety, and if not proficient in Greek and Latin, they were, nevertheless, well-equipped by nature and mental training for the service in which they engaged. They believed that education applied to the spiritual and moral needs of children, as well as to the purely intellectual, and endeavored to instil into their minds the inestimable value of sturdy moral character, and its influence for good in all the relations of life.

Nathan K. Abbot, whose home was on the west shore of Long

pond, now owned by Albert Saltmarsh, was another early teacher of long and faithful service; his tombstone in the Old cemetery bears a simple inscription of his own choosing, "A teacher of common schools for twenty-five years in succession." In the school and in the neighborhood the influence of these men was always for the right, and their names well deserve to be perpetuated in the annals of the town.

There was one feature of the old-time schools that was heroic, and that was the discipline. Our forefathers were believers in a very literal translation of the holy scriptures, and gave willing heed to the admonitions of the Israelitish king, to train up a child in the way he should go, and spare not the rod. An aged citizen, who, in his youth, had experienced many striking exemplifications of the spirit of this text, used to say that his flesh always tingled when he listened to the reading of that innocent passage, even after he had passed the allotted age of man, and there are many others to whom it brings a sort of "creepy" feeling still. The sweeter passages with which the pages of scripture abound were quoted less frequently in the earlier days, or at least left impressions less lasting upon the young. The dangers of frontier life and its accumulating discomforts developed in our ancestors a certain sternness of character and gravity of deportment which an environment less discouraging would have softened. Fathers who were clearing the forest, building stone walls, planting and tending the scanty crops of the field, and mothers who were no less constantly employed in preparing the necessary food, spinning and weaving the material, and cutting and making the clothing for large families of children, had little time to consider the salutary influence of moral suasion, or practise it in their daily life of ceaseless toil.

A restless desire, too, for the blessings of complete civil and religious liberty, led our fathers to look with a little suspicion upon everything which had the semblance of unreasonable restraint. The manifestation of this characteristic was very pronounced during the Revolutionary War and the period closely following. This spirit of belligerency which so quickened the energy of the fathers was reflected in the minds of their children, and begat a desire on the part of the latter for unrestrained personal freedom, even in the school-room; and for want of adversaries more deserving of their resentment, they soon began to look upon the pedagogue as at least a severe taskmaster, and sometimes, not wholly without cause, as a petty tyrant in his limited domain. This led some of the larger boys, fretting under the restraint of wholesome discipline, to become refractory, and when an irksome task was imposed, or some unusual

demand made upon them, they were inclined to defer obedience, when open hostilities were likely to follow between pupils and teacher, sometimes to the discomfiture of the latter. One of the favorite correctives in very general use for the training of young children, was the parental or slipper method, inaugurated by our grandmothers, and practised by matronly teachers of the dame's school. This was of the nature of a counter-irritant, and when forcibly applied and properly concentrated upon the "spherical portion" of a diminutive boy, was apt to induce results at least temporarily favorable. As children advanced in age and the tendency to disobedience increased, various forms of punishment were resorted to by the teacher to enforce obedience to the rules of the school and lessen the evil effects of insubordination. The patriarchal remedy of "laying on of hands" was a popular panacea of the time and the method most constantly employed. The passes were administered with great vigor and rapidity, and many a spirited boy has been reduced to subjection by this means, but rather by its magic than its mesmeric influence.

As the boys grew older still and became more bold in their acts of disobedience, the heavy ruler or ferule was brought into frequent use, and later on the leather strap played an important part. If the master of a winter school was inexperienced, wanting in physical strength, or lacking in courage, he sometimes found himself o'ermastered by the larger boys and pitched headlong out of the window and into a snowdrift, and the boys for a time in possession of the school-room. Occasionally, thoughtless or culpably negligent parents took sides with their children, and some were found who slyly boasted that their boys could "handle" the schoolmaster. It was not long before physical strength began to be looked upon as a qualification quite as important for a male teacher of the winter school as mental ability and scholarly acquirements; muscular development became as much a requisite as intellectual training. Indeed, there is good authority for saying that in the rear of at least one schoolhouse lately standing in one of the outlying districts of this town, a large cobble-stone was purposely kept to test the strength of candidates for the position of master, and that applicants were expected to be able to lift it with ease and hurl it a given distance in the presence of some member of the committee, as a satisfactory exhibition of physical strength. There were instances, rarely occurring, let us hope, in the memory of those now living, when the severity of the discipline became positively brutal if not almost inhuman in character. The written testimony is preserved of an eminent lady of unimpeachable veracity, a native of this city

and the daughter of distinguished parents, who records that a female teacher, Miss ——, as late as 1820, slit a boy's ear with her penknife for some minor offense, sending a thrill of horror through the school, and that a little girl had all the pretty curls cut from her head by her angry teacher, throwing the child into violent spasms of distress and fear. A clergyman, before quoted, says,—"Master S., who taught the school at the North end about 1820, used to hang his pupils by the wrists, who did not behave to suit him, on large nails or spikes all about the house. The ropes used for the purpose were the old style of red silk handkerchiefs. Where he got so many was the most amusing part of it, but once when he had twelve of us suspended he said he had plenty more handkerchiefs and was ready to use them if necessary."

Instances of open rebellion between pupils and teacher occurred at rare intervals, one of which was graphically described by an aged citizen in 1884, who said,—"John Bartlett, who taught the winter school in the Old Bell, about 1822, was a terror. His selection as a teacher was against the protest of many of the inhabitants of the district. He was young, not much over twenty-one, and of course without much experience. At the beginning of the term he provided himself with a riding whip, instead of the usual ferule or ruler, which he frequently displayed, inciting manifestations of disobedience on the part of his pupils. In the course of a few weeks, signs of open rebellion were unmistakable. Three young men whose names were Samuel Green, Abiel Chandler, and James Eastman, were the especially offending pupils. Green lived with his uncle, Dr. Peter Green, whose dwelling was on the lot upon which now stands the residence of Henry Robinson; Chandler lived with his father, and Eastman was an apprentice to Captain Richard Ayer. The trouble began by Chandler's declining to read when called upon, whereupon Bartlett, without seeking an explanation, gave the pupil a smart cut with his whip, which so angered the latter that he made immediate response with the only weapons at his command, his fists. The struggle soon assumed such magnitude that the other two boys came to the support of their comrade. The boys did but little striking, but strove to wrest the whip from the teacher's hands, the latter using the weapon with all his might on the bodies and heads of the resisting pupils; the girls became frightened and ran for their homes, while some of the boys made equal haste to summon the committee. General Low, who lived near by, was the first to respond, and he soon restored order and dismissed the school, but the event served to fan the flames of discord among the citizens composing the two hostile political parties, and the result was a succession of school

meetings of a very bitter character, at which spicy speeches were made by Joseph Low, Isaac Hill, Richard Bartlett, a brother of the young teacher, Reverend John L. Blake, Benjamin Parker, and many others. One party was in favor of continuing Mr. Bartlett to finish the term, but a majority opposed such a course, and the result was the engagement of another teacher; but the school was in a thoroughly demoralized condition for a long time. The teacher and his friends insisted upon an apology from the unruly boys. Green complied, Chandler was considered sufficiently punished to atone for the part he had taken, but Captain Ayer, who had a good deal of the old Roman in his make-up, refused to allow Eastman to make any excuses, much preferring he should fight it out to the bitter end, and promised to protect him from any loss or harm he might sustain in consequence. The lad was indicted at a term of court held at Exeter, and Captain Ayer employed Ichabod Bartlett to defend him. The case was called for trial at the next term of court, but after a little testimony, generally of a ludicrous character, was taken, it was thrown out of court by the presiding judge. The feeling continued for some years, growing less as time passed by, and was finally forgotten."

Progress in discipline was constant from year to year, but the improvement was distressingly slow. One of the causes of complaint which was continuous up to the middle of the fifth decade, and which gave the committee great concern, was a lack of decorum, which Dr. Bouton, always charitably disposed, was wont to characterize as "a want of subordination." There were no "sleepy" days, but a constant tendency, almost uncontrollable, on the part of many pupils of all ages to indulge in mischievous pranks in the schoolroom. These were of great variety and practised with a frequency that was exasperating. Whispering, talking aloud in a low tone of voice, and smothered laughter were always epidemic. Bent pins and tacks, or steel pen points with the sharp ends pointing upward, were often placed in the seats of staid and sober boys, and when some unfortunate unthinkingly sat down upon them and with a sudden cry of pain gave evidence of distress, the thoughtless perpetrators were apt to exhibit only snickering manifestations of pleasure. Another favorite but less harmful misdemeanor was the throwing of spit-balls of soft paper made juicy by thorough mastication and moist enough to adhere to whatever substance they came in contact with. Many of the boys, and occasionally fun-loving girls, equally proficient in the sport, were able with the thumb and forefinger to flip these highly pulpous pellets with an accuracy of aim that was marvelous, and woe betide the unfortunate schoolmate a little dis-

tance off whose rosy cheek offered the tempting target. When other inviting objects of attack were not in range, or less available for a mark, the "unvaulted ceiling" of the little temple was the recipient of these illy-bestowed favors, and in many school-rooms of less than fifty years ago, the latter had suffered such general and continuous bombardment that, in the words of Noah Brooks, "it resembled a stuccoed space irregularly embossed with half-round rosettes of plaster."

The following is a partial list of teachers, together with the number of the districts in which they were employed, between 1826 and 1850:

1826–'27. District No. 1, Cyrus Chadwick, teacher, 70 pupils. No. 2, Amos Whittemore, 27. No. 3, John Jarvis, 60. No. 4, Nathan K. Abbot, 37. No. 5, Ezra Ballard, 27. No. 6, Henry E. Rogers. No. 7, Anna Cheever, 36. No. 8, Mary Ann Sherburne, 40. No. 9, Ira Rowell, 55. No. 10, Joseph Robinson, 107. No. 11, Mrs. Sarah Martin, 35. Daniel Pillsbury, 40. No. 12, Clement Long, 44. No. 13, Simeon B. Foster, 60. No. 14, William H. Foster, 56. No. 15, Ann Moulton, 30. No. 16, Ira Rowell, 23. No. 17, John Mills, 22. No. 18, Albert Baker, 32. No. 19, James Moulton, 55. No. 20, Adams Foster, 58.

1828. District No. 1, Henry Fisk. 2, Ira Rowell. 3, James J. Walworth. 4, Nathan K. Abbot. 5, Charles Robinson. 6, Ebenezer H. Cressy. 7, Daniel S. Parker. 8, Ezra Ballard. 9, Benjamin Ober. 10, Dudley S. Palmer. 11, Joseph Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Martin. 12, James Moulton, Jr. 13, Daniel Durgin. 14, Joseph W. Gale. 15, Adams Foster. 16, N. K. Abbot. 17, Charles Robinson. 18, H. E. Rogers. 19, Chandler E. Potter. 20, John Jarvis. In the latter district about three fourths of the number were from Boscawen.

1829. Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Henry Fisk. 3, Jeremiah Hall. 4, N. K. Abbot, 5, Ira Rowell. 6, Edmund E. Smith. 7, Mrs. Ann Garmon. 8, Ezra Ballard. 9, Solon Stark. 10, James Moulton. 11, Joseph Robinson, Mrs. Sarah Martin. 12, E. H. Cressy. 13, Ebenezer Cole. 14, John Blake. 15, Charles Robinson, Israel E. Carter. 16, Allen Baker. 18, Joseph Hazeltine, Jr. 19, Mr. Woodbury. 20, John Jarvis.

1830. Summer schools. Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Miss Chandler. 3, Miss Darrah. 4, Miss Fisk. 5 and 14, Miss Ballard. 7, Miss Corliss. 8, Miss Mills. 9, Miss Hutchins. 10, Misses Parker and Prichard. 11, Mrs. Martin. 12, Miss Moulton. 13, Miss Burpee. 15, Miss Clough. 16, no school. 17, Mrs. Garmon. 18, Miss Fanny Putney. 19, Miss Eastman. 20, Miss Cofran.

1830. Winter schools. District No. 1, Arthur M. Foster. 2, George Abbot. 3, Ira Rowell. 4, Mr. Story. 5, E. E. Smith. 6, James M. Putney. 7, E. Ballard. 8, Joseph Hazeltine. 9, Peabody A. Morse. 10, James Moulton. 11, Jeremiah Hall. 12, E. H. Cressy. 13, Francis W. Ames, Elizabeth Cofran. 14, Mr. Fowler. 15, Adams Foster. 16, Mr. Thompson. 17, Luther J. Fitch. 18, N. K. Abbot. 19, Moses C. Green. 20, John Jarvis.

1831. Winter schools. District No. 1, Harvey Atkinson. 2, Jacob E. Chase. 3, John Jarvis. 4, Isaac Story. 5, Edmund Smith. 6, William H. Long. 7 and 8, Arthur Fletcher. 9, Ira Rowell. 10, James Moulton. 11, Edwin D. Sanborn. 12, Adams Foster. 13, C. E. Potter. 14, Simon Fowler. 15, Israel Carter. 16, Alexander Thompson. 18, N. K. Abbot, Susan D. Chandler. 19, John Neally. 20, Henry Fisk.

1833. District No. 4, John L. Dudley, Lucretia Farnum. 18, N. C. Coffin (two dollars and seventy-five cents per week), Judith Chandler (one dollar per week).

1834. District No. 1, John Jarvis. 2 and 4, Simeon Abbot. 4, Lucretia Farnum. 3, J. Story. 5, A. C. Heaton. 6, Mr. Mills. 7, E. Clough. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9,

William H. Smart. 10, A. Fletcher. 11, Mr. Blackmer. 12, M. T. Clough. 13, B. Martin. 14, A. F. Bradley. 15, T. H. Whidden. 16, A. Thompson. 17, Mr. Fitch. 18, N. C. Coffin. 19, Mr. Sanborn. 20, J. Morrill. 21, Mr. Ayers.

1835. District No. 1, Calvin Thorn. 3, William H. Smart. 4, George Abbot. 5, Randall F. Hoyt. 6, Alonzo C. Chadwick. 7, N. K. Abbot. 8, A. C. Chadwick. 9, Jonas D. Sleeper. 10, Moses T. Clough. 11, James Moulton, Jr., Moody Currier. 12, John Jarvis. 13, William H. Foster. 14, Francis C. Noyes. 15, Anson W. Brown. 16, Alexander Thompson. 17, Luther Fitch. 18, Stephen S. N. Greeley, Maria Chandler. 19, Edward Langmaid. 20, Simeon Abbot. 21, William S. Young, Judith Chandler. 23, James Richardson.

1836. District No. 1, Jane W. Buswell. 2, Mr. French. 3, Leonard Tenney. 4, James Richardson, Jane W. Buswell. 5, Enoch P. Rowell. 6, Joseph K. George. 7, N. K. Abbot. 8, Nathan Ballard, Jr. 9, A. H. Robinson. 10, Moses H. Clough, Susan Eaton. 11, James Moulton, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth C. George. 12, Joseph Baker. 13, William H. Foster. 14, John E. Thompson. 15, True Brown. 17, William H. Smart. 18, William H. Smart, C. Ballard. 19, Mr. Locke. 20, Joseph Morrill. 21, Mr. Harper. 23, Albert B. Harvey.

1837. District No. 18, Charles Holt, William P. Hill, Susan W. Call.

1838. District No. 1 (West end), George Abbot. 2, B. Couch. 3, David Cross, Jr. 4, N. K. Abbot. 5, M. Chamberlain, Jr. 6, Miss C. Ballard. 7, Miss S. Davis. 8 and 9, William H. Smart. 10, Henry L. Low, Miss E. C. Cogswell, Miss C. Bailey, Miss Gould. 11, James Moulton, Jr. 12, D. P. Rowe. 13, B. Hines. 14, W. H. Farrar, John Renton, 18, William P. Hill. 19, True Brown. 20, —— Dana. 21, Thomas Whidden. 23, John McAlpine.

1839. District No. 4, Alonzo Patterson, Sarah J. Farnum. 18, John Renton, Sarah E. Corliss.

1840. Summer schools. District No. 1, Hannah Buswell. 2, Mary Brown. 3, Jane W. Buswell. 4, Deborah Rolfe. 5, Sarah I. Farnum. 6, no school. 7, Susan D. Sleeper. 8, Susan W. Call. 9, Mary A. Burgin, Sarah Foster, M. H. Clough. 10, Misses Lang, Page, and Ayer, and James Moulton, Jr. 11, Mrs. E. M. George. 12, Sarah Eastman. 13, Miss Ames. 15, Mary E. Virgin. 16, Sarah Dearborn. 17, Anna D. Sargent. 18, Sarah E. Corliss, Elizabeth H. Wilson, Moses W. Kimball. 19, Maria Chandler. 20, no school. 21, Anna Moulton. 23, M. H. C. Sargent. 24, Harriet Potter.

1840. Winter schools. District No. 1, Moses Whittier. 2, George W. Dustin. 3, Thomas L. Whidden. 4, Moses Woolson. 5, I. H. Hiland. 6, Clarissa Ballard. 7, Joseph B. Smart. 8, Susan W. Call. 9, William C. Foster. 10, Moses H. Clough, M. C. Lang, and E. Page. 11, James Moulton, Mrs. E. K. George. 12, N. K. Abbot. 13, Samuel Tallant, Jr. 14, True Brown. 15, A. H. Kent. 16, Alexander Thompson. 17, Trueworthy L. Fowler. 18, Moses W. Kimball. 19, Charles Eastman. 20 and 21, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 22, Samuel S. Page. 23, Alonzo Patterson. 24, no school.

1841. Winter schools. District No. 1, George W. Burbank. 2, Miss Irene Dowlin. 3, John A. Holmes, John Jarvis. 4, Timothy Colby, Jr. 5, Charles Eastman, Mr. Knowlton. 6, Miss Clarissa Ballard. 7, Philip H. Emerson, N. K. Abbot. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9, Daniel Foster, William C. Foster, Miss Puffer. 10, Moses H. Clough, William C. Foster, Leonard W. Peabody, Miss E. B. Ballard, Miss H. H. Morse. 11, James Richardson, Louisa Kelley. 12, James Moulton, Jr. 13, Moses Chamberlain, Jr. 14, Edward B. West. 15, Charles Eastman. 16 and 17, no report. 18, Moses or Luther C. Cutchins, Elizabeth H. Wilson. 19, True Brown. 20, William Chandler. 21, D. W. Clough, James Stiles. 22, Mr. Fuller. 23, Moses Kelley.

1842. Summer schools. District No. 1, Miss Flanders. 2, Miss Fowler. 3, Miss Kilburn. 4, Miss Hoyt. 5, Miss Darling. 7, Miss Merrill. 8, Miss Shute. 9, Misses Puffer and Foster. 10, Mr. Towne, Misses Morse, Page, and Sawyer. 11, Misses Kelley and Stanwood. 12, Miss Chandler. 13, Miss Chamberlain. 14, Miss Virgin. 15, Miss Adams. 16, Miss Tilton. 17, Miss Bailey. 18, Elizabeth H. Wilson. 19, Miss Eastman. 21, Miss Jenness. 23, Miss Sergeant. 24, Miss Alexander.

1842. Winter schools. District No. 1, Moses Whittier. 2, Enoch F. Scales. 3, James Moulton, Jr. 4, Alpheus C. Locke. 5, John Jarvis. 6, George A. Blanchard. 7, Stephen Sargent. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9, L. J. Fitch. 10, John Towne. 11, Joseph W. Tarleton, Miss L. Kelly. 12, True Brown. 13, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 14, N. B. Bryant. 15, John O. French. 16, Alexander Thompson. 17, George B. Barrows. 18, Josiah Stevens, 3d. 19, T. W. Tilden. 20, William P. Chandler. 21, C. E. Potter. 22, Enoch Long. 23, George Bradley. 24, no winter school.

1843. Summer schools. District No. 1, Jane W. Buswell. 2, Miss Brown. 3, Susan Dow. 4, Martha J. Hoyt. 5, Frances R. French. 6, Jane Burnham. 7, P. M. Farnum. 8, Lucretia Shute. 9, Miss Patten, Miss Prescott. 10, Mary J. Bailey, Maria Chandler, Emeline Page. 11, Almira M. Wilcox, Louisa L. Kelley. 12, Ann Moulton. 13, Elizabeth W. Dow. 14, Mary E. Virgin. 15, Hannah Batchelder. 16, Sarah C. Moore. 17, Emma S. Smart. 18, Elizabeth H. Wilson. 19, Caroline E. D. Virgin. 20 and 21, no school. 22, no report. 23, Miss Danforth. 24, Miss Alexander.

1843. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah Danforth. 2, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 3, John Jarvis. 4, Moody B. Smith. 5, William C. Curry. 6, Edward B. West. 7, Stephen Sargent. 8, N. K. Abbot. 9, George W. Shackford, Emily J. Burnham. 10, James Moulton, Jr., Misses Bailey and French. 11, James Richardson, Louisa L. Kelley. 12, True Brown. 13, C. E. Potter, Mr. Kimball. 14, George Bradley. 15, John O. French, Mr. Shepherd. 16, William Thompson. 17, no report. 18, Moses W. Kimball. 19, Jonathan Curtis. 20, Charles K. Eastman. 21, Jeremiah Clough, Jr. 22 and 24, no report. 23, Walter G. Curtis.

1844. Summer schools. District No. 1, Hannah Danforth. 2, Sally Flint. 3, Mary Brown. 4, Hannah Buswell. 5, Miss Colby. 7, Alzira Allen. 8, Lucretia Shute. 9, Misses Arey and Emily J. Burnham. 10, George W. Shackford, A. D. Allen, Nancy W. Arey, Phebe M. Farnum, Louisa J. McAllaster, Betsey M. Kelley. 11, Louisa L. Kelley, Maria Chandler. 12 and 19 (Union school), Ann Moulton. 13, Eliza W. Dow. 14, Caroline E. D. Virgin. 15, Miss Wheeler. 16, Eliza Robertson. 18, Misses Wilson and C. E. D. Virgin. 21, Ruth E. Hoit. 23, Hannah S. Danforth. 24, Ann M. Elliot.

1844. Winter schools. District No. 1, Marshall Colby. 2, William P. Chandler. 3, John Jarvis. 4, William P. Chandler. 5, Cyrus A. Eastman. 6, David L. Morrill. 7, Jonathan Dodge. 8, D. C. Allen. 9, Emily J. Burnham, Edward B. West. 10, Josiah Stevens, Jr., Nancy W. Arey, Betsey M. Kelley. 11, Joseph Richardson, Louisa L. Kelley. 12, James Moulton, Jr. 13, Sylvester D. Huntoon. 14, John Kelley. 15, Jeremiah T. Clough. 18, N. K. Abbot. 19, John M. Pitman, C. E. Potter. 20, Henry Rolfe, Jr. 21, J. T. Clough. 23, John Jarvis. 25, George Abbot.

1845. Summer schools. District No. 2, Mary S. Fowler. 3, Eliza Whipple. 4, Susan Dow. 5, Eliza J. Abbot. 6, no school. 7, Miss Knowlton. 8, Ann Roby. 9, Catherine W. Arey, Mary J. Prescott. 10, Josiah Stevens, H. E. Eastman, Nancy W. Arey, Caroline E. Carter, Miss Ballard, Catherine W. Arey. 11, Emily Pillsbury, Louisa L. Kelley, Priscilla H. Kimball. 12, Mary Cogswell. 13, Eliz. W. Dow. 14, Hannah Batchelder. 15, D. D. Wheeler. 16, Eliza Robertson. 18, C. E. D. Virgin, Miss Emery. 19, Mary Lyford. 20, Ruth A. Gitchell. 21, Ruth E. Hoit. 23, Miss Eastman. 24, Louisa J. McAllaster.

1845. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah S. Danforth. 2, Samuel H. Folsom. 3, James Moulton, Jr. 4, Abial Rolfe, Mrs. B. Hoit. 5, N. K. Abbot. 6, S. L. F. Simpson. 7, John C. Brown. 8, Josiah Stevens, Jr. 9, Sidney Webster, Mary J. Prescott. 10, Josiah Stevens, Francis M. Stevens, John K. Cate, Frances R. French, Caroline E. Carter. 11, John Towne, Emily Pillsbury. 12, John Jarvis. 13, William P. Chandler. 14, John N. Tilton. 15, C. A. Brown. 16, no school. 18, William C. Gould. 19, Lafayette Forrest. 20, Samuel Folsom. 21, Gilman C. Stone. 23, John Jarvis. 24, George Renton. 25, Betsey Hoit.

1846. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah S. Danforth. 2, William P. Chandler. 3, James Moulton, Jr. 4, Abial Rolfe, Susan Dow. 5, Ezra W. Abbot. 6. N. K. Abbot. 7, John C. Brown. 8, Josiah Stevens, Jr. 9, Stephen Chase,

Frances R. French. 10, J. T. Clough, Misses Osgood, Allison, and Carter. 11, D. Foster, Emily Pillsbury. 12, Lafayette Forrest. 13, Benjamin B. Smith. 14, John Patrick. 15, B. F. Tallant. 16. Thompson Rowell. 17, C. G. Hathorn. Josiah Stevens, Jr. 18, S. L. F. Simpson. 19, G. W. Chapman. 20, Amos F. Morse. 21, James F. Tucker, Gilman C. Stone. 23, N. Sherman Bouton. 24, Augustus Leavitt. 25, Betsey Hoit.

1847. Summer schools. District No. 2, Betsey D. Hoit. 3, Catherine W. Arey. 4, Hannah S. Danforth. 6, Elizabeth R. Bouton. 7, Harriet Sargent. 8, Lovina D. Smith. 9, Laura A. L. Osgood, Frances R. French. 10, Martha J. Page, Mary F. Russell, Frances R. French, Misses Allison and White. 11, Sarah C. French, Anna Roby. 12, R. Elizabeth Hoit. 13, P. M. Farnum. 14, Mary E. Robinson. 15, Nancy A. Brown. 16, Frances Leavitt. 18, Lucinda Morrison, Elizabeth H. Abbot. 19, Caroline W. Morrill. 20, Eliza C. Holmes. 24, Mary A. Rolfe.

1847. Winter schools. District No. 1, Hannah C. Kittredge. 2, Nathan Lufkin. 3, Francis B. Sawyer. 4, N. K. Abbot. 5, Albert Abbot. 6, Elizabeth R. Bouton. 8, James Moulton, Jr. 9, Stephen Chase, J. Stevens, Jr., E. J. Burnham. 10, Jefferson Noyes, Martha J. Page, Frances R. French, Mary Ann Allison, Hall Roberts, Sarah P. White. 11, Davis Foster, Anna Roby. 12, B. F. Tallant. 13, John Q. A. Batchelder. 14, G. O. Taylor. 15, H. M. Shepard. 16, Edward Gould. 18, Elisha A. Spaulding. 19, E. L. Sargent. 20, Abial Rolfe. 21, William H. Foster. 22, W. F. Harvey. 23, Joseph Clough, Jr. 24, John Jarvis. 25, Hannah S. Danforth.

1848. District No. 4, George Abbot, Sarah P. Carter. 18, E. A. Spaulding, Mary F. Leavitt, Mary B. Veasey.

1849. Summer schools. District No. 18, Mary B. Veasey, Helen M. Stark.

1849–'50. Summer schools. District No. 1, Eliza Dimond. 2, Miss M. J. Fowler. 3, Misses A. B. Dow, Lovina D. Smith. 4, Mrs. D. Hough, Ruth P. Sargent. 6, Sarah C. Atwood. 7, Sarah P. Carter. 8, Ann E. Webster. 9, Rachel Patten, Hannah Bell. 10, Ann E. Page, Mary W. Chickering, Pamelia A. Chapman, S. L. Seavey, Martha J. Page, Mary Ann Allison. 11, Ann Roby, Susan R. Moulton, Miss G. H. Wadleigh. 12, Miss M. C. Clough. 13, Hannah H. Smart. 14, Ellen Morrill. 15, Clara F. Potter. 16, Rhoda F. Shute. 18, Helen M. Stark, Ruth F. Seavey. 19, Mary A. Morrill. 20, Myra C. McQuestion, Harriet R. Chandler, Charlotte A. Clement. 21, Hannah A. Ames. 22, Martha J. Richardson.

1849–'50. Winter schools. District No. 1, Thomas Montgomery, Reuben Morrill. 2, Calvin Morse. 3, Misses Dow and Brown. 4, Albert Abbot. 5, Samuel G. Lane. 6, Theodore French, Jr. 7, Thomas S. French, C. G. Hathorn. 8, L. J. Fitch. 9, Joseph C. Abbot. 10, R. W. Mason, Louisa C. Foster, Martha Eaton. 11, John B. Garland, Gilbert Wadleigh. 12, Ashley C. Morrill. 13, William H. Foster. 14, George S. Bradley. 15, Mr. Adams. 18, Nathaniel M. Cook. 19, Joseph Clough, Jr. 20, Harvey A. Page. 21, S. B. Moore. 22, George T. Sanborn.

District No. 10 was organized under the Somersworth Act in 1850, with Moses T. Willard, George G. Fogg, Edward H. Parker, and Charles P. Gage, superintending committee. Schools were kept three terms, making in all thirty-five weeks. Ten teachers were employed, with more than five hundred pupils in that district alone. The high school was under the direction of William F. Goodwin, assisted by Miss Elizabeth H. Allison, while Miss Sarah J. Sanborn taught the grammar school. Mr. Goodwin was a man of strong personality, a little high-tempered and "set in his ways," but a thorough scholar and an excellent instructor,—one of the best. He taught here until the summer of 1852, when he entered Harvard Law school, from

which he graduated in 1854, and opened an office in this town. Miss Allison, a sister of the late Deacon William H. Allison, was a woman of great loveliness of character and a superior teacher. Her approving smile when lessons were well learned was a constant incentive for good work and like a perpetual benediction in its lasting influence for good with her pupils. She afterward became the wife of the late Rev. Dr. C. W. Wallace of Manchester, and is still living in that city.

Samuel P. Jennison was the next principal, 1852–'54. He was a man of good ability, and received very favorable mention from the committee, who seldom visited the school. He possessed much dramatic talent and elocutionary powers of a high order. Saturday forenoon, in those days, was given up to the reading of compositions, declamations, and the study of Shakespeare. Mr. Jennison's frequent rendering of the masterpieces of the immortal bard furnished an intellectual feast, the recollection of which still lingers in the memory of his living pupils.

Increase in population created a need of additional school accommodations. One primary school was kept in the Advent meeting-house in 1850, and another in the vestry of the Free Will Baptist church. In 1851, district No. 9 erected a new schoolhouse of two rooms, on Myrtle street, and in 1852, two additional wooden buildings of one story each were built in No. 10, one on the east side of Union and the other on the west side of Spring street. Each contained two rooms, which in 1862 were enlarged by the addition of ten feet to the length of each room. Both of these buildings are still in use; the former is occupied for a sewing school, and the other as a school for manual training. A new schoolhouse was built in district No. 19, East Concord, above the church, the same year, which the committee reported to be a model. "The school-room is spacious and convenient; each scholar has a chair with a single desk, and all face the master. Excellent provision for ventilation is had by letting down the windows from the top." Miss Mary Emery was the last teacher in the old house, and E. Ransom the first to preside in the new building. In 1854 two other new buildings were completed and occupied in districts Nos. 2 and 14, the former of brick.

William W. Bailey of Hopkinton (Dartmouth, 1854) kept the high school for two terms in the latter year, when he resigned to engage in the study of law with George & Foster of this city. He was admitted to practice and settled in Nashua, where he became prominent in his profession, and died in 1899. Nathan F. Carter of Henniker (Dartmouth, 1853), a thorough and accurate scholar, kept the balance of the school year—December, 1854, to March, 1855—assisted by Miss Louisa C. Weeks. He afterward entered the min-

istry and was a preacher for many years. He is now the librarian of the New Hampshire Historical society.

Union School District was established in 1855 by a consolidation of the three central districts,—Nos. 9, 10, and 11. A city ordinance authorizing the alliance was passed February 24, and ratified by district No. 10, February 17, district No. 11, February 22, and district No. 9, March 29, of that year. In board of mayor and aldermen, April 2, 1855, Asa Fowler, Jeremiah S. Noyes, and Paltiah Brown were appointed prudential committee, and Jefferson Noyes, clerk. At a meeting of the district held April 12, it was voted to adopt the "Somersworth Act" and ask the legislature for such an amendment of the latter as will permit a superintending committee of three persons only, and that Joseph Low, Asa McFarland, and Edward H. Rollins be a committee to take conveyance of the schoolhouses and other property heretofore belonging to districts 9, 10, and 11, which was subsequently conveyed to the new district.

In 1856 new schoolhouses were built in districts Nos. 1, 4, and 18, and many of the school-rooms were supplied with globes for the first time.

Simeon D. Farnsworth of Walden, Vt. (Dartmouth, 1854), had charge of the high school from the fall of 1855 to the spring of 1857. He married a daughter of Deacon John Eastman of East Concord. He was afterward editor of the *Manchester American*, then a merchant in that city, and later still a major and paymaster of volunteers in the army. He was a very popular teacher, and was presented with a gold watch and chain by members of his school assembled in Stickney's hall, March 3, 1857. He died at Prairie du Chien, Wis., 1868, aged forty-one years. His assistants were Miss E. A. Dunn and Miss Clara Palmer.

Joseph B. Clark of Gilford, and later principal of Wolfeborough academy, taught the spring term of 1857. He afterward practised law in Manchester, enlisted in the Eleventh regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, in 1862, was appointed captain of Company H in 1863, and was severely wounded—losing an arm—in the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. Mr. Clark was elected mayor of Manchester in 1867, and held various offices until his death in that city, October 22, 1887.

The following are the names of a few of the early teachers who afterward became well known and more or less prominent either in Concord or elsewhere:

Arthur Fletcher,[1] who taught the school in districts Nos. 7 and 8 in 1830–'31. William H. Long,[1] No. 6, 1830–'31. Dr. William H. Smart,[1] district No. 9, South

[1] Deceased.

end, 1833–'34. Dr. A. H. Robinson,[1] South end, 1835–'36. Moody Currier,[1] North end, 1834–'35. Wm. Pickering Hill,[1] No. 18 (Iron Works), 1836–'37. Mellen Chamberlain,[1] (afterward for many years librarian of the public library, Boston, Mass.), district No. 5, 1837–'38, and No. 13, 1840. David Cross of Manchester, No. 3, West village, 1837–'38. Moses Woolson,[1] district No. 4, 1839–'40. James W. Patterson[1] (afterward United States senator), East village, about 1840. Dr. Leonard W. Peabody[1] of Henniker, No. 9, 1840–'41. N. B. Bryant,[1] district No. 14, 1841–'42. Daniel C. Allen (afterward superintendent of schools), No. 8, 1843. Judge Chandler E. Potter[1] of Manchester, Nos. 22, 13, 19, 1841–'44. Dr. S. L. F. Simpson,[1] No. 6, 1844–'45, and No. 18, 1845–'46. N. S. Bouton of Chicago, No. 23, 1845–'46. Samuel G. Lane, No. 5, 1849–'50. J. Eastman Pecker, East village, 1857–'58.

The high school was reorganized in 1857, a more advanced course of study prescribed, and a higher standard of preparation required for admission. Then, for the first time, did it become a *real* high school. In compliance with a request in a petition signed by Dr. Timothy Haines and others, a course of instruction in the natural sciences was established, and a beginning made in the purchase of necessary apparatus.

Henry Edmund Sawyer (Dartmouth, 1851), of Henniker, who had been principal of Francestown academy and of the high school at Great Falls, was installed as the first principal of the reorganized school, with Misses Dunn and Palmer continuing as assistants. The school numbered from eighty to one hundred pupils, and under Mr. Sawyer became very popular. Its friends began to think that it deserved better accommodations, and an effort was made the same year to obtain a more modern building. This attempt led to a spirited controversy not fully settled until the spring of 1858. "The original proposal," says Joseph B. Walker, "was urged with great ability, but the discussion soon developed a fear that the interests of the high school were being advanced somewhat to the neglect of those of lower grades, and a proposition to build two new brick grammar schoolhouses, one at each end of the city, was at the last carried by acclamation." In accordance with this action, instead of the building asked for, three new houses, the Merrimack, on Washington street, the Rumford, between Monroe and Thorndike streets, now replaced by a new eight-room building, and the Eleven Lots, grammar and primary school buildings, were erected that year. Shadrach Seavey, William M. Carter, A. B. Holt, Dr. E. G. Moore, and John C. Briggs were the



Merrimack School.

[1] Deceased.

building committee. Mr. Seavey built the Merrimack and Daniel Fletcher the Rumford, both from the same plans. These buildings were dedicated Saturday, December 4, 1858, and first occupied the Monday following. The same committee, the next year, were instructed to dispose of the old Quaker meeting-house building at the North end,—no longer needed for school purposes. The latter was sold, moved to Franklin street, and fitted up for a dwelling-house, for which purpose it is still in use. In October of the same year a change was made by which henceforth the schools should be kept all day on Wednesday, and Saturday morning sessions discontinued,—a welcome change to teachers and pupils.

The following is a list of the visiting or superintending school committees from 1818 to 1859 as complete as can now be ascertained. This committee was generally chosen in annual town-meeting, but in some years was appointed by the selectmen:

1818–'19. Thomas W. Thompson, Dr. Asa McFarland, Captain Ayer, William A. Kent, George Hough, Abial Rolfe, Stephen Ambrose, Thomas Chadbourne, Moses Long, Richard Bradley, Samuel A. Kimball, Samuel Fletcher.

1819–'20. Asa McFarland, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Abial Rolfe, Timothy Carter, Samuel A. Kimball, Samuel Sparhawk, Isaac Hill, Samuel Fletcher, Thomas W. Thompson, Charles Hutchins, Daniel Clark, Moses Bullen.

1820–'21. Asa McFarland, Thomas W. Thompson, Charles Walker, Isaac Hill, Timothy Carter, Abial Rolfe, S. A. Kimball, Samuel Fletcher, Samuel Sparhawk, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Moses Long.

1821–'23. Asa McFarland, Reverend John L. Blake, Reverend or Elder William Taylor, Isaac Hill, Albe Cady, Samuel Fletcher, S. A. Kimball, Stephen Ambrose, Jonathan Eastman, Jr., Abial Rolfe, Moses Bullen, Daniel Clark.

1822–'23. Samuel Fletcher made the annual report, March, 1823. Names of other members of the committee not given.

1823–'24. Albe Cady reported for the committee. No other names given.

1824–'25.

1825–'26.

1826–'28. Reverend Nathaniel Bouton, Reverend Nathaniel W. Williams, Samuel A. Kimball.

1828–'29. Reverend N. W. Williams, Samuel A. Kimball, Elijah Colby.

1829–'30. Reverend Moses G. Thomas, Elijah Colby, Benjamin Parker.

1830–'31. Reverends N. W. Williams, Nathaniel Bouton, Moses G. Thomas.

1831–'32. Reverends Nathaniel Bouton, Samuel Kelley.

1832–'33. N. Bouton, M. G. Thomas, E. E. Cummings, ——— Dow.

1833–'35. Reverends N. Bouton, E. E. Cummings, A. P. Tenney.

1835–'36. Reverends N. Bouton, E. E. Cummings, A. P. Tenney, Edmund Worth.

1836–'37. Reverends N. Bouton, E. E. Cummings, A. P. Tenney, Moses G. Thomas.

1837–'39. Dudley S. Palmer, James Moulton, Jr., Moses H. Clough.

1839–'41. Reverends N. Bouton, Asa P. Tenney, Edmund Worth.

1841–'42. Reverend P. S. TenBroeck, Reverend N. Bouton, Nathaniel B. Baker.

1842–'43. Reverend P. S. TenBroeck, Asa Fowler, Nathaniel B. Baker.

1842–'43. Theodore French, Benjamin Rolfe, Moses H. Clough, John C. Ordway (prudential committee, districts Nos. 9, 10, and 11).

1843–'44. Reverends N. Bouton, P. S. TenBroeck, Timothy Morgan (superintending committee).

1844–'45. Reverends N. Bouton, A. P. Tenney, Daniel J. Noyes.

1845–'46. Reverends D. J. Noyes, Edmund Worth, William H. Ryder.
1845–'46. Reverends E. Worth, William H. Ryder, Hiram Freeman.
1846–'47. Reverend Hiram Freeman, Asa Fowler, Arthur Fletcher.
1847–'48. Asa Fowler, Winthrop Fifield, Arthur Fletcher, Eleazer Smith.
1848–'49. Reverend Winthrop Fifield, Reverend Samuel T. Catlin, Lyman D. Stevens.
1849–'50. Winthrop Fifield, Lyman D. Stevens, Samuel T. Catlin.
1850–'51. Reverend Newton E. Marble, Professor Hall Roberts, Reverend Thompson Barron, Reverend Eleazer Smith, Reverend Thomas Vernon.
1851–'52. Reverends Newton E. Marble, Asa P. Tenney, Nathaniel Bouton.
1852–'53. Professor Hall Roberts, Reverends H. A. Kendall, N. E. Marble.
1853–'54. E. Worth, A. P. Tenney, H. A. Kendall, E. Smith, C. P. Gage, J. W. Sargent, Josiah Stevens.
1854–'55. C. W. Flanders, H. A. Kendall, Edmund Worth, Josiah Stevens, Moses T. Willard, Simeon Abbot, Eleazer Smith.
1855–'57. Henry E. Parker, chairman, Artemus B. Muzzey, secretary, Amos Hadley, Asa Fowler, Paltiah Brown (Union district).
1857–'58. Henry E. Parker, Artemus B. Muzzey, Amos Hadley (Union district),
1859. Asa Fowler, chairman, Caleb Parker, Paltiah Brown, Lyman D. Stevens, P. Brainard Cogswell, secretary (Union district).

Districts Nos. 6 and 24 built new buildings in 1858, both well situated, and "with every convenience desirable," at a cost of about seven hundred dollars each.

In June, 1859, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing Union school district to choose a board of education of nine members, three of whom shall hold office for one year, three for two years, and three for three years from March, 1859. The term of office of each to be determined by lot at the first meeting of such board, and afterward three members shall be chosen annually to serve for three years. The object of this was "to secure a more permanent form of management and guard against entire changes of membership in any one year which might result in sudden changes of teachers and overturn long approved methods of instruction." The board was invested with all the power previously conferred upon prudential and superintending school committees, including the care and custody of property belonging to the district, hitherto performed by the former, as well as the duties of the latter, which covered the entire management of the schools. The act was adopted by the district at a meeting held September 10, and a board of nine members chosen as follows: Henry E. Parker, Asa Fowler, Paltiah Brown, Joseph B. Walker, Caleb Parker, Parsons B. Cogswell, Jesse P. Bancroft, Josiah P. Nutting, and David Patten. The board organized a week later, September 17, by the choice of Reverend Henry E. Parker, president, and Joseph B. Walker, secretary, and determined by lot the term of office of its members. Mr. Cogswell was chosen financial agent of the district, and by successive elections continued in that office until March, 1878, while to sub-committees of the board were assigned the duties hitherto performed by superintending committees.

The following is a tabulated list of members and officers of the board, together with their term of service, from its organization in 1859 to the present time, 1902:

	Name.	From	To	Date of Death.
1	Henry E. Parker	Sept. 10, 1859	March 30, 1864	Nov. 7, 1896.
2	Asa Fowler	Sept. 10, 1859	March 21, 1868	April 26, 1885.
3	Paltiah Brown	Sept. 10, 1859	Nov. 20, 1861	Nov. 20, 1861.
4	Joseph B. Walker	Sept. 10, 1859	March 22, 1872	
5	Caleb Parker	Sept. 10, 1859	March 15, 1862	Jan. 19, 1874.
6	Parsons B. Cogswell	Sept. 10, 1859	Oct. 28, 1895	Oct. 28, 1895.
7	Jesse P. Bancroft	Sept. 10, 1859	March 20, 1869	April 30, 1891.
8	Josiah P. Nutting	Sept. 10, 1859	March 30, 1864	
9	David Patten	Sept. 10, 1859	Aug. 21, 1867	March 26, 1879.
10	Samuel C. Eastman	March 15, 1862	March 21, 1874	
11	Hazen Pickering	March 15, 1862	March 18, 1865	
	Hazen Pickering, 2d time	March 16, 1867	Aug. 26, 1871	Jan. 23, 1872.
12	Lyman D. Stevens	March 30, 1864	March 16, 1867	
13	John V. Barron	March 30, 1864	March 22, 1873	March 6, 1878.
14	Abraham J. Prescott	March 18, 1865	March 21, 1874	July 4, 1891.
15	Amos Hadley	March 21, 1868	March 21, 1874	
16	Elisha Adams	March 21, 1868	Aug. 15, 1880	Aug. 15, 1880.
17	William M. Chase	March 20, 1869	March 20, 1875	
	William M. Chase, 2d time	March 28, 1883	Aug. 3, 1896	
18	Henry J. Crippen	Aug. 26, 1871	March 31, 1888	Dec. 24, 1893.
19	Albert H. Crosby	March 22, 1873	March 18, 1876	Sept. 5, 1886.
20	Oliver Pillsbury	March 22, 1873	Sept. 3, 1881	Feb. 22, 1888.
21	Samuel B. Page	March 21, 1874	Sept. 1, 1875	
22	Charles P. Sanborn	March 21, 1874	March 24, 1877	
	Charles P. Sanborn, 2d time	March 23, 1878	March 28, 1883	June 3, 1889.
23	Daniel C. Allen	March 23, 1874	August, 1876	
24	Warren Clark	March 20, 1875	Aug. 7, 1883	
	Warren Clark, 2d time	March 27, 1886	Nov. 21. 1891	Nov. 21, 1891.
25	Ai B. Thompson	March 18, 1876	Feb. 3, 1883	
	Ai B. Thompson, 2d time	March 28, 1883	March 27, 1886	Sept. 12, 1890.
26	Joseph C. A. Hill	March 18, 1876	March 24, 1877	
	Joseph C. A. Hill, 2d time	Nov. 21, 1881	March 27, 1890	March 14, 1901.
27	Everett L. Conger	March 24, 1877	March 23, 1880	
28	Sargent C. Whitcher	March 24, 1877	March 23, 1878	Dec. 19, 1882.
29	John H. George	March 24, 1877	March 28, 1883	Feb. 6, 1888.
30	George W. Crockett	March 23, 1880	March 27, 1886	Jan. 9, 1888.
31	Charles R. Corning	July 13, 1881	March 25, 1882	
	Charles R. Corning, 2d time	March, 1884	March 26, 1887	
	Charles R. Corning, 3d time	March 30, 1899		
32	Daniel B. Donovan	March 25, 1882	March 27, 1890	Nov. 29, 1898.
33	John C. Thorne	Feb. 3, 1883	March 31, 1888	
34	James L. Mason	March 27, 1886	March 31, 1892	Dec. 18, 1898.
35	Charles H. Thorndike	March 26, 1887	June 9, 1887	
36	Cephas B. Crane	June 9, 1887	March 27, 1890	
37	Shadrach C. Morrill	March 31, 1888	March 30, 1897	
38	John C. Ordway	March 31, 1888	March 30, 1903	
39	Harry P. Dewey	April 1, 1890	March 30, 1899	
40	Mary P. Woodworth	April 1, 1890	March 30, 1899	
41	William Yeaton	April 1, 1890	March 30, 1893	
42	Henry C. Brown	March 31, 1892	March 28, 1901	
43	Austin S. Ranney	March 31, 1892	April 2, 1898	June 4, 1898.
44	Eliphalet F. Philbrick	March 30, 1893	March 30, 1899	
45	Susan J. Woodward	Nov. 18, 1895	March 30, 1903	
46	Amos J. Shurtleff	Oct. 5, 1896	March 31, 1901	
47	Henry F. Hollis	March 30, 1897	April 5, 1900	
48	Willis D. Thompson	April 2, 1898	March 31, 1901	
49	John M. Mitchell	March 30, 1899		
50	Susan C. Bancroft	March 30, 1899		
51	Edward N. Pearson	April 5, 1900		
52	Joseph T. Walker	March 28, 1901	June, 1902	
53	George M. Kimball	March 28, 1901		
54	John Vannevar	March 28, 1901		

Of the fifty-four members of the board since its organization, forty-two years ago, so brief is life, twenty-four are already numbered with the dead.

The following is a list of officers of the board and terms of service:

PRESIDENTS.

NAME.	FROM	TO
[1]Henry E. Parker	September 17, 1859	March 17, 1862.
[1]Asa Fowler	March 17, 1862	March 23, 1868.
Joseph B. Walker	March 23, 1868	March 24, 1870.
[1]Hazen Pickering	March 24, 1870	March 27, 1871.
[1]Elisha Adams	March 27, 1871	August 15, 1880.
[1]Oliver Pillsbury	August 30, 1880	September 3, 1881.
[1]Parsons B. Cogswell	March 27, 1882	March 30, 1886.
[1]Henry J. Crippen	March 30, 1886	April 2, 1888.
William M. Chase	April 2, 1888	April 8, 1895.
[1]Parsons B. Cogswell	April 8, 1895	October 28, 1895.
John C. Ordway	November 18, 1895	March 29, 1900.
Charles R. Corning	April 9, 1900	

SECRETARIES.

Joseph B. Walker	September 17, 1859	March 18, 1861.
[1]Paltiah Brown	March 18, 1861	November 4, 1861.
Joseph B. Walker, 2d time	November 20, 1861	March 17, 1862.
Samuel C. Eastman	March 17, 1862	April 2, 1864.
Lyman D. Stevens	April 2, 1864	March 22, 1865.
S. C. Eastman, 2d time	March 22, 1865	April 4, 1870.
William M. Chase	April 4, 1870	March 24, 1873.
[1]Henry J. Crippen	March 24, 1873	March 20, 1876.
[1]Warren Clark	March 20, 1876	April 2, 1883.
[1]Daniel B. Donovan	April 2, 1883	April 7, 1890.
Mary P. Woodworth	April 7, 1890	March 30, 1899.
Henry F. Hollis	April 3, 1899	April 5, 1900.
Susan J. Woodward	April 9, 1900	April 1, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENTS.[2]

Amos Hadley	July 10, 1873	July 1, 1874.
Daniel C. Allen	August 10, 1874	December 1, 1881.
[1]Warren Clark	March 4, 1882	July 6, 1885.
Louis J. Rundlett	August 1, 1885	

OFFICERS OF UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, 1859–1901.

Moderators.—Asa Fowler, 1859, '63, '68, '69, '70, '72. Samuel Coffin, 1860. Dudley S. Palmer, 1861. Amos Blanchard, 1861. Henry E. Sawyer, 1862, '64. Thomas P. Treadwell, 1862. P. B. Cogswell, 1863. William E. Chandler, 1863, '64. Charles P. Sanborn, 1865, '73. Anson S. Marshall, 1866. John Kimball, 1867, '76, '77, '79, '80–'88 inclusive. Enoch Gerrish, 1871. George A. Pillsbury, 1873, '74. William M. Chase, 1875. Benjamin E. Badger, 1876. William H. Buntin, 1878. E. H. Woodman, 1889, '90, '91. Charles C. Danforth, 1892–1901 inclusive. James O. Lyford, 1897. Samuel C. Eastman, 1898.

Clerks.—Jeremiah S. Noyes, 1859. Stillman Humphrey, 1860–'94 inclusive. Willis D. Thompson, 1895, '96, '97. Louis C. Merrill, 1898–1903 inclusive.

[1] Deceased.

[2] Henry E. Sawyer, principal of the high school, performed the duties of superintendent of schools, in addition to those of instructor, in 1862–'63.

In January, 1860, the board voted that its meetings be held in the city hall instead of at the homes of its members as heretofore.

The following is a list of teachers from 1850 to 1860:

1850–'51. District No. 1, Eliza Dimond, William F. Harvey. No. 2, Eliza Dimond, George T. Sanborn. No. 3, Anna S. Wingate, Marion R. Robinson, Clara A. Brown, Luke B. Tower. No 4, Ruth P. Sargent, Albert Abbott. No. 5, N. C. Kempton. No. 6, Sophronia A. Seaver, Elizabeth Hoit. No. 7, Mary J. Morse, B. F. Quimby. No. 8, Adelaide M. Shute, Charles Pike. No. 9, Martha E. Pettengill, Hannah E. Bell, Carlos J. Hawthorne. No. 10, Ann E. Page, Mary W. Chickering, Pamelia A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, primary; Mary J. Allison, Elizabeth K. Brown, Clara E. Palmer, immediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, grammar; William F. Goodwin, Elizabeth H. Allison, high. No. 11, Ann Roby, Susan R. Moulton, Eliza J. Knox, Miss G. H. Wadleigh, Mr. T. W. Bruce. No. 12, Mary J. Clifford, Mr. J. S. Chamberlain. No. 13, Frances White, Joseph Clough, Jr. No. 14, Mary E. Emery, Russell Hodgdon. No. 15, Dorothy A. Shepard, Charles Stanyan. No. 16, Harriet E. Chase, Ann C. Watson. No. 17, Harriet C. Smith, Luther J. Fitch.[1] No. 18, Ruth F. Seavey, Nathaniel M. Cook. No. 19, Miss B. C. Tallant, Mr. S. B. Morse. No. 20, Elizabeth K. Brown, Malvina Brown, Mr. J. C. Stone, Charles J. F. Stone. No. 21, Clara F. Potter, N. C. Kempton. No. 22, Mary A. Richardson. No. 23, Nancy A. Smart, Annis E. Gage.

1851–'52. District No. 1, Ruth F. P. Sargent, Isaiah L. Pickard. No. 2, Mary Tenney, Henry B. Leavitt. No. 3, Clara A. Brown, Mary J. Corning, Thomas M. Wyatt, William S. D. Knapp. No. 4, Martha Farnum. No. 5, Mary J. Abbot, James C. Dow. No. 6, Elizabeth D. Hoit, Cyrus Runnels. No. 7, Frances L. K. Babcock, George S. Barton. No. 8, Mary F. Kelley, Nathaniel M. Cook. No. 9, Hannah E. Bell, Martha E. Pettengill, Sarah J. Atwood, Paltiah Brown. No. 10, Ann E. Page, Mary W. Chickering, Pamelia A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, Mary J. Wilson, primary; Elizabeth K. Brown, Clara E. Palmer, Susan R. Moulton, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, grammar; William F. Goodwin, Elizabeth H. Allison, high. No. 11, Maria Chandler, Ruth Seavey, Jane Knox, Miss L. F. Wadleigh,[2] William W. Bailey. No. 12, Mary J. Clifford, John B. Putney. No. 13, Clara F. Potter, A. C. Dutton, S. C. Clark. No. 14, Mary Emery, Russell Hodgdon. No. 15, Dorothy A. Shepard, Edward Ransom. No. 16, Mary Kimball. No. 17, Isabella P. Tyler, Mary H. Clough. No. 18, B. Jane Cook, William H. Smart. No. 19, Mary Emery, E. Ransom. No. 20, Mary Brown, Mary B. Fitz, Matilda A. Drown, Enoch H. Pillsbury. No. 21, Mary E. Locke, Joseph H. Sanborn, Henry B. Leavitt. No. 22, Mary A. Richardson, John H. Seavey. No. 23, Ellen M. Allison, J. Scott French.

1852–'53. District No. 1, Sarah F. Tenney, George T. Sanborn. No. 2, Ruth F. P. Sargent, Isaac L. Pickard. No. 3, Clara A. Brown, Julia A. Brown, William K. Rowell, James W. Locke. No. 4, Sarah P. Carter, Jenette C. Morse. No. 5, Sarah J. Davis, A. P. F. Tenney. No. 6, Ellen M. Allison, Cyrus Runnels. No. 7, Harriet M. Bacon, H. Matilda Brooks. No. 8, Melvina Green, Augustus L. Marden. No. 9, Hannah E. Bell, Adaline M. French, Misses J. and S. L. Pickering, Mary J. Corning, Amos S. Alexander. No. 10, Pamelia A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, Mary J. Wilson, Mary W. Emery, Sarah E. Atwood, Adaline M. French, primary; Elizabeth K. Brown, Susan R. Moulton, Mary W. Chickering, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, Augusta A. Mixer, Lucia A. Noyes, grammar; Samuel P. Jennison, Lucia A. Noyes, high. No. 11, Maria Chandler, Mrs. M. S. Gaylard,

[1] Luther J. Fitch, generally called "Dr. Fitch," was widely known in Hopkinton and Concord (in which towns he was engaged in teaching for thirty years or more) as a school teacher of the olden time. He died in Hopkinton, where he was a resident, in 1872, aged eighty years.—Lord's History of Hopkinton.

[2] Miss Wadleigh was a native of Sutton. She afterward became noted as a teacher, and for her strenuous efforts for the higher education of young women. At the time of her death, October 27, 1888, and for many years previous, she had been vice-president and professor of ethics in the Normal college in the city of New York.

Mary Tenney, Maria S. Grant, Sarah B. Thomas, John B. Sanborn. No. 12, Mary J. Clifford, J. A. Putney. No. 13, Hannah Emery, T. H. Clark. No. 14, Ann M. Smart, Stephen S. Folsom. No. 15, Elizabeth A. Batchelder, Jacob N. Hoyt. No. 16, Mary Kimball. No. 17, Mary L. B. Drake, Sarah E. P. Charles. No. 18, Cynthia A. Hill, Mary J. Clifford, George S. Barnes. No. 19, Amanda M. Huntoon, George H. Curtis. No. 20, Mary Brown, Matilda A. Drown, Enoch H. Pillsbury. No. 21, Lydia A. Moore, Isaac S. French. No. 22, Eliza J. Grover, N. M. Ambrose. No. 23, Miss L. F. Abbot, Harriet E. Frye.

1853–'54. District No. 1, Elizabeth D. Hoit, George Foss. No. 3, Mary Tenney, Mary E. F. Brett, William K. Rowell, William A. Hazelton. No. 4, Sarah P. Carter, Janette C. Morse. No. 5, Hannah R. Buswell, John E. Abbot. No. 6, Hannah R. Buswell, Elizabeth D. Hoit, Harlan P. Gage. No. 7, Miss E. C. Davis, George Marden. No. 8, Caroline E. Hazeltine, Robert F. Waldron. No. 9, Miss S. L. Pickering, Miss S. A. Healy, Mary J. Corning, Miss E. A. West, William A. Clough. No. 10, Pamelia A. Chapman, Lucretia F. Shute, Mary J. Wilson, Mary W. Emery, Adaline M. French, primary; Elizabeth K. Brown, Susan R. Moulton, Mary W. Chickering, Sarah E. Atwood, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, grammar; Samuel P. Jennison, high. No. 11, Louisa Chandler, Miss Tucker, Mary W. Bean, S. T. Bean. No. 12, Ann M. Smart, Mary Pecker, Enoch Jackman, S. Allen Merrill. No. 13, Miss H. J. Melville, Mr. W. A. Wadsworth. No. 14, Miss M. Folsom, Calvin W. Shepard. No. 15, Susan C. Woodman, Mr. Merrill. No. 16, Miss C. E. Goodspeed, Mr. S. M. Emery. No. 17, Eliza A. Smith, Mr. Ela. No. 18, Malvina Green, Mr. Lougee. No. 19, Clara Batchelder, Mr. J. W. Eaton. No. 20, Myra C. McQuesten, Martha Whittemore, Flora M. Morrill, S. F. Batchelder. No. 21, Susan F. Cogswell, George T. Sanborn. No. 22, Miss Jackman, Miss Richardson. No. 23, Sarah J. Davis, Miss H. E. Frye.

1854–'55. District No. 1, Elizabeth D. Hoit, George T. Sanborn. No. 2, S. Lizzie Ellsworth, Charles J. Parker. No. 3, Martha Farnum, Augusta M. Cooper, H. Matilda Brooks. No. 4, Alma J. Teacher, Cyrus Runnels. No. 5, Eliza Rand, Sarah P. Carter. No. 6, Louisa C. Weeks, Mr. J. B. Lake. No. 7, Ann Fletcher, Heber Chase. No. 8, Susan E. Dunklee, Mary E. Rogers. No. 9, William K. Rowell, Josephine Pickering, Miss H. E. Frye, Susan Dunklee, Mary N. Blaisdell, A. C. West, S. L. Pickering, P. J. A. Pitman, Mary J. Corning. No. 10, Lucretia F. Shute, Martha A. Stickney, Myra T. Elliott, Sophronia S. Billings, Sarah S. Davis, A. K. Straw, H. Adelaide Monroe, primary; Mary J. Wilson, Eliza Grover, Susan K. Moulton, A. M. French, Elizabeth S. Goodwin, intermediate; Sarah J. Sanborn, Josephine Pickering, grammar; William W. Bailey, N. F. Carter, Louisa C. Weeks, high. No. 11, Lucia Chandler, L. C. Tucker, Sophronia Billings, Sarah W. Stanton, S. P. Jennison. No. 12, Mrs. E. D. Norris, W. Irving Pond. No. 13, Miss M. G. Burleigh, Charles Smith. No. 14, Clara F. Potter. No. 15, Miss R. M. Allen, Miss M. E. L. Potter. No. 16, Mary Kimball. No. 17, Annie B. Smith, Robert E. Hayward. No. 18, Melvina Green, William Lougee. No. 19, Mary E. Emery, William H. Smart. No. 20, Myra C. McQuestion, Florilla M. Morrill, John A. Putney. No. 21, Miss L. M. Mason. No. 22, Martha J. Richardson. No. 23, Sarah A. Healey, Gilman W. Abbot.

1856–'57. District No. 1, Ruth A. S. Hoyt, A. H. Tilton. No. 2, Louisa J. Runnels, Emma J. Ela. No. 3, Hester J. Melville, Sarah J. Holden, Martha A. Neal. No. 4, Harriet W. Fisk, J. Milton Flint. No. 5, Ellen S. French, Isaac N. Abbott. No. 6, Martha Farnum. No. 7, Sarah A. George, Samuel Roy. No. 8, Mary E. Rogers. Union district, Nos. 9–11, North end, Lucia Chandler, Martha A. Tucker, Angeline P. and Luciette A. Shedd; Central section, E. Frances Ordway, S. L. McCoy, Amanda Webster, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, Phila M. Sanborn, Miss Shaw, Susan R. Moulton, Lizzie J. Goodwin, Myra T. Elliott, Carrie A. George, S. D. Farnsworth, Miss Dunn, Clara Palmer; South section, Clara K. Walker, Albe J. Hall, Martha A. Eaton, Susan E. Dunklee, Ellen M. Hall, Helen M. Allison, Hannah Bell, Sarah J. Griffin, Calista J. Darrah, Orra A. George. No. 12, Lydia K. Potter, William H. Smart. No. 13, Sarah J. Davis, Sarah B. Elliott. No. 14, Lucia M. Sargent, John H. Ballard. No. 15, Jane L. Sherburne, Hattie S. Ed-

munds. No. 16, Miss S. M. Emery. No. 17, Susan D. Morse, William Yeaton. No. 18, Sarah E. Tonkin, Ira A. Chase, William Caldwell. No. 19, Miss M. E. L. Potter, J. W. Fellows. No. 20, Miss A. J. Farnum, Miss E. F. Brett, Susan D. Hazeltine, Sarah Tenney, Clara Whittemore, Samuel F. Batchelder. No. 21, Persis A. Seavey, George H. Chandler, Miss M. E. L. Potter. No. 22, Hannah K. Wales. No. 23, Sarah W. Abbott, James T. Jones.

1857–'58. District No. 1, Mary P. Lamprey, Charles Fisk. No. 2, Emma Jane Ela. No. 3, Sarah J. Holden, Martha A. Neal, Mary E. Rogers. No. 4, Alma J. Farnum. No. 5, Ellen S. French, Isaac N. Abbott. No. 6, Lizzie E. Smart. No. 7, Clara A. Dustin, J. Henry Ballard. No. 8, Mary E. Rogers. Union district, Nos. 9–11, primary, Lucia A. Pope, Mrs. Abbott, Emmie C. Allen, Margaret A. Houston, Lydia E. Tonkin, E. Frances Ordway, Lucretia F. Shute, Mrs. M. D. Weeks, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, Sarah A. Sanderson, Lucia Chandler, Sarah A. George; intermediate, Martha A. Eaton, Martha Garvin, Annie T. Marsh, Myra T. Elliott, Elizabeth J. Goodwin, Susan R. Moulton, Orra A. George; grammar, Hattie S. Edmunds, Carrie A. George, Elizabeth Shannon, James W. Webster, Benjamin L. Pease; high school, Henry E. Sawyer, Miss E. A. Dunn, Clara Palmer. No. 12, Sarah E. Upham, J. Eastman Pecker. No. 13, Abby H. Winslow, Daniel Ham, J. M. Sanborn. No. 14, Rebecca P. Chase, Daniel K. Richardson. No. 15, Mary M. Gilman, Kate C. Kimball. No. 17, Ann N. Smart, Anglia C. Hawthorne. No. 18, Sarah J. Fuller, Henry M. Caldwell. No. 19, Miss M. E. L. Potter, J. B. Stevens. No. 20, Ellen M. Fisk, Agnes A. Lecka, Sarah J. Davis, John E. Abbot. No. 21, Persis A. Seavey, Albert L. Smith. No. 22, Hannah K. Wales. No. 23, Emma S. Cushing, A. B. Johnson.

1858–'59. District No. 1, Louisa J. Runnels, Nathan C. Kempton. No. 2, Helen M. Putney, Persis A. Seavey. No. 3, Sarah J. Davis, S. Frances Moore, Helen M. Putney, Mary C. Carter. No. 4, Alma J. Farnum, Granville Yager. No. 5, Sarah J. French, Walter S. Couch. No. 6, Louisa C. Weeks. No. 7, Mary F. Stevens, Anglia C. Hawthorne. No. 8, S. Roxanna Gay. Union district, Nos. 9–11, Annie M. Moulton, Mary F. Gibson, Sarah A. Sanderson, Mary Noyes, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, Mrs. M. D. Weeks, Myra C. McQuestion, Laura Chase, Eliza Frances Ordway, Sarah A. George, Lydia E. Tonkin, Emma C. Allen, Margaret A. Houston, A. L. R. Hall, Mary W. Chickering, M. E. Prescott, Orra A. George, M. Anna Prescott, Annie C. Watson, Hattie S. Edmunds, Lizzie J. Goodwin, Annie L. March, Sarah Sanborn, Hannah E. Bell, Mary A. Eaton, L. M. Huntoon, James W. Webster, Elsie K. Sargent, Carrie A. George, Esta O. Merrill, Paltiah Brown, Mary W. Chickering, Henry E. Sawyer, Augusta P. Salter, Harriette Carter, Mary A. Currier.

1859–'60. District No. 1, Arvilla E. Wilder, Edward H. Peabody. No. 2, Ellen M. Fisk, Frank W. Morgan. No. 3, Addie M. Davis, Mary C. Carter. No. 4, Annette N. Patterson, Granville Yager. No. 5, Sarah M. Tilton, Anna S. Gay. No. 6, Lizzie E. Smart. No. 7, Mary F. Stevens, Sophronia Webster. No. 8, Anna S. Gay. Union district, high school, Henry E. Sawyer, Mary A. Currier, Harriette Carter; grammar schools, Carrie A. George, Paltiah Brown, Mary W. Chickering, James W. Webster; intermediate, Orra A. George, M. A. Prescott, H. S. Edmunds, E. J. Goodwin, M. A. Eaton, Myra T. Elliott, L. E. Tonkin; primary, Annie M. Moulton, E. S. Tilden, Mrs. S. R. Crockett, B. A. Currier, E. F. Ordway, M. W. Chickering, Ada Monroe, Laura Chase, Emma C. Allen, Mrs. C. S. Adams, M. E. Prescott, S. A. Gerrish, Margaret A. Houston, Sarah J. Carter. No. 12, Abby K. Winslow, J. E. Ayers. No. 13, Mary Frank Eastman. No. 14, Susan B. Smart, J. H. Ballard. No. 15, Kate C. Kimball, Alvah K. Potter. No. 16, Miss M. C. Davis. No. 18, Persis A. Seavey. No. 19, Hester Melville. No. 20, Miss L. A. C. Bean, A. M. Chase, Abbie B. Scales, Richard F. Morgan. No. 21, Augusta Lock, J. P. Abbott. No. 22, Anna M. Ames, E. S. Wales. No. 23, Anna E. C. Watson, Lydia C. Johnson. No. 24, Angelia C. Hawthorne, M. C. Davis.

Writing schools, generally kept in the winter by itinerating teachers, began to flourish soon after the Revolutionary War. Pupils were

required to provide themselves with stationery and lights. Candles were generally used, and pupils vied with one another in the display of candle-sticks of curious designs of wood or metal, while some brought "small pumpkins or turnips hollowed out for the purpose." The master gave instruction in the making and mending of quill pens, and set the copies in blank books or on slips of paper; flourishes with the pen were considered evidence of proficiency, and looked upon with more favor at that time than in later years. The names of a few of the earlier teachers have been preserved. Samuel Crafts opened a school in 1794, which was continued for some years, advertising twelve lessons of three hours each, two dollars and fifty cents for masters and two dollars for misses. John Towne, of Croydon, was a famous teacher who began a school here in April, 1810, requesting applicants to register at Joshua Abbot's, who lived on the site now occupied by the North church. John Smith, the "ubiquitous," kept school here in 1820, introducing "Rand's running-hand system of Penmanship"; twenty lessons three dollars; register at the Franklin Bookstore. A. H. Wheeler opened a school in December, 1823, over the store of O. P. Eaton, and an evening school over the store of A. Evans, "where penmanship will be taught in all the various branches." Wheeler conducted similar schools in Hopkinton, Dunbarton, and Bow at the same time. Allison Wrifford, of Boston, whose writing-books were sold here as early as 1810, came to Concord in 1831, announcing himself as the "veteran chirographer, who, by long practice and peculiar aptitude has possessed himself of the secret of successful instruction, by seizing those happy moments, when the attention of pupils can be caught and successfully employed." He taught in Concord and vicinity for several years, marrying, in 1834, Mrs. Mary Greeley of Hopkinton. He died in the latter town ten years later, aged sixty-four. Concord papers speak of him as being "the first in his profession in the United States, and known in all New England and many of the Middle and Southern states as an elegant penman, an accomplished gentleman, and a popular and successful teacher." N. D. Gould taught music and penmanship in 1834. Moses French was another writing-master, who kept a school in the court house in 1836,—"Pen-making taught in one hour perfectly." Miss Mary Parker kept a writing school over the Baptist vestry, in 1838–'39. C. C. Hodgdon taught penmanship from 1837 to 1841; his school was held in the court house first, and afterwards in the Bell schoolhouse; 5 p. m. for ladies and 8 p. m. for gentlemen; "He who in writing would excel, must first with Hodgdon use the quill." It is safe to presume that his penmanship must have been as good as his poetry. In 1839 the town appropriated

one hundred dollars for a free writing school, the money to be divided among the several districts. The first term was opened in the schoolhouse in the center district. The teacher furnished stationery at cost. A smaller appropriation was made in 1840–'41, when considerable opposition arising on account of the expense, the school was discontinued. Hodgdon is thought to have been one of the teachers employed. John S. Foster was another writing-master in 1844–'45; Reuben Mason in 1850, and H. Jones and L. V. Newell in 1855. From 1840 to 1860 writing schools were quite numerous. Jason A. Phillips, of Wentworth, was a teacher here for many years, and a part of the time was engrossing clerk for the legislature, at its summer sessions. After the last-mentioned year, more attention was given to penmanship in the public schools, and the demand for special teachers gradually diminished until in later years it has been confined almost wholly to commercial colleges.

Spelling was looked upon as not only one of the leading branches of study, but as one of the most pleasing diversions of school life in those early years which our fathers were accustomed to look back upon with so much of reverence and tender memory. It was customary for a great many years, in addition to one or two daily recitations, to devote at least one *evening* in a week to this occupation; and the first school report—printed seventy-five years ago—makes appreciative acknowledgment of the fact that in some of the districts "*Two* evenings in each week have been devoted to spelling, with gratuitous instruction by the teacher." No wonder that our fathers and mothers were proficient, as those of us who, when children, often tried to spell them down, can bear witness. The old method of teaching spelling orally, with promotions to the head of the class and an avoidance of the other and "less honorable extremity," gave to the subject all the fascination of a game of chance. It aroused an ambition to excel. A spelling-match was generally the feature of greatest interest at the close of each term, when the parents, the minister, and other interested friends were likely to be present. Two of the best spellers were allowed to choose sides, drawing, alternately, from the other pupils according to their proficiency, until all had been called to take part on one side or the other, and the whole school formed in two divisions on opposite sides. The words were then given out by the teacher, each side spelling by turn, and each pupil who missed a word dropped out of the ranks and passed to his seat, until the last on one side had disappeared, when those of the other side were declared victors amid great clapping of hands. Sometimes prizes were given the best speller, suitably inscribed, and some of these simple trophies are still preserved.

A teachers' association was organized in 1860,—the first of its kind,—for the mutual improvement of its members in whatever pertained to their vocation. Frequent meetings were held for consultation, and by discussion, friendly criticisms, lectures, counsel from the committee and others interested in education, many errors in teaching were pointed out and useful suggestions offered. The association flourished for several years, proving a valuable aid to teachers and of much benefit in promoting the prosperity of the schools.

The first class that completed the regular four years' course of study in the high school graduated at the close of the spring term of 1860. It consisted of twelve young ladies, as follows: Mary Hacket Brown,[1] Sarah Elizabeth Brown,[1] Arabella Maria Clement,[1] Elvira Sargent Coffin,[1] Sarah Eastman Coffin, Mary Isabella Greeley, Sarah Jane Leaver, Anne Avery McFarland, Sarah Frances Sanborn, Anna Eliza Shute, Josephine Tilton, Charlotte Augusta Woolson.

In 1860–'61 schools were kept in twenty-three districts,—one high, three grammar, six intermediate, twelve primary, and one mixed school were kept in Union district, about thirty weeks, while the schools in the other districts were in session about half of the year in two terms, summer and winter, of about the same length. Teachers were still poorly paid; the average salary of males was only thirty dollars per month, while female teachers in the outside districts averaged about fifteen dollars per month with board, and in Union district about five dollars per week. Of the whole number of pupils enrolled during the year, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven, nearly nineteen hundred belonged in the central districts, with an average attendance in the latter of between eleven and twelve hundred. Two new schoolhouses were built in the fall of 1861 in districts Nos. 8 and 12, at a cost of five and nine hundred dollars respectively. This year and the next two following were saddened by the events of the Civil War. The Reverend Henry E. Parker, president of the school board, was serving as chaplain of the Second New Hampshire regiment, and many former members of the schools were in the ranks of the nation's defenders. Among these well-remembered schoolmates were Major George H. Thompson, Fifth United States volunteers, whose home was in the large brick house just south of the railroad bridge, near the gas works; he received special mention for gallantry in battle, and was rapidly promoted, but was twice severely wounded,—first at Front Royal, Va., in 1862, and again at Kelly's Ford, in 1863, from which he never fully recovered, and died on board the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, near Panama, May 2, 1868; Major George H. Chandler, of the Ninth

[1] Deceased.

New Hampshire volunteers, a brother of Hon. William E. Chandler, —of superior ability, gifted in scholarship and prominent in his profession,—who died at Canterbury, August 12, 1883; Major Hiram F. Gerrish, of the Third division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, a brave and gallant soldier; Captain S. Judson Alexander, who died of wounds received in battle, at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 23, 1863; Lieutenant Hubbard T. Dudley, another brave soldier, of the Sixth New Hampshire volunteers, who died in the same year; Sergeant Thomas B. Leaver, of whose courage every schoolmate could bear witness, was killed in battle at Oak Grove, Va., June 25, 1862; George F. Sylvester was severely wounded at Cold Harbor in 1864; John W. Odlin, of infinite gifts, and one of the most versatile of musicians, of the Second and Third New Hampshire regiments, who died in 1889. The last four, "after life's fitful fever," sleep under the waving trees at Blossom Hill. The names of Doctors Alfred E. Emery, afterward in the practice of medicine at Penacook, and a valued member of the school board there; Passmore Treadwell, the son of a former secretary of state; and John H. Blodgett, son of a former editor of the *Statesman*,—all of whom served with fidelity as assistant surgeons in the navy,—must be added to those who have passed into the land of shadows.

The first attempt to establish the office of superintendent of schools was made in 1862. The members of the school board found their duties increasing so rapidly that some relief must be provided, and in the fall of that year it was arranged that Mr. Sawyer, principal of the high school, should devote a portion of his time to the lower grades of schools, and in this dual capacity he performed efficient service for two years.



West Concord School.

District No. 3, West village, to provide better facilities for its schools, sold its two old school buildings by auction, and purchased of George W. Brown and the heirs of Levi Hutchins a large lot west of the railroad, in the summer of 1862, and in the fall of that year erected the brick building on the hill, still in use. David Abbott, Daniel Holden, Benjamin Farnum, J. D. Knight, and George W. Brown served as building committee.

The second "Bell" schoolhouse, after a service of only sixteen years, and never a favorite, was pronounced unfit for service in the spring of 1863. After several district meetings and much discussion by the people, a vote was passed for its demolition and for the erec-

tion of one every way better in arrangement and appointments. It was further voted at the same meeting to purchase a lot and erect a new two-room building in the westerly portion of the district. Edward Dow, Moses Humphrey, Jeremiah S. Noyes, John H. George, and A. C. Pierce were appointed building committee. During the removal of the old house and the erection of its successor, the schools from the former found temporary quarters in such public halls and other rooms as could be secured. The high school occupied Rumford hall, the grammar school the hall of the Natural History society in Franklin block (afterward called Sanborn's block), while the lower grades found rooms in other business blocks on Main street. The new building was completed in March, 1864. It was of brick with a Mansard roof. The first floor contained four class-rooms,—one each for primary and intermediate, and two for grammar schools. The second story, designed for the high school, consisted of a main assembly room, two recitation rooms, and a room for the library. The third floor was first used as a hall, but subsequently was divided into three rooms, one for a chemical laboratory, another for an art room, and the third for the classes in physics. The cost of the building was about thirty thousand dollars, and at the time it was considered one of the best in New England. It was dedicated April 2d with appropriate exercises, including singing by a chorus under the direction of Professor B. B. Davis, an historical address by Joseph B. Walker, and a dedicatory ode written by Miss Alice Rattray, a graduate of the school, and sung by the pupils.



Third High School.

A wooden building of one story, containing two rooms, since called the Bow Brook schoolhouse, was built in the fall and winter of 1863–'64, under the direction of Moses Humphrey, on land purchased of Mrs. Mary Ann Stickney, near the junction of Washington and Warren streets, and first occupied in the spring of 1864.

Mr. Sawyer, of the high school, resigned his position at the end of

the spring term in 1865, after a service of eight years, and as late as 1892 was professor of Biblical and ethical science in Tougaloo university in Mississippi.

Moses Woolson, an eminent teacher of long experience, was principal, 1865–'67. He was born in Concord, December 31, 1821. He was an undergraduate of Dartmouth, leaving there in 1840 to teach in his native town. He was afterward principal of the academy in Chesterfield, Vt.; organized and taught the first high school in Vermont, at Brattleboro; then for six years had charge of the girls' high school of Bangor, Me. While organizing and carrying forward the latter with signal ability and success, he accepted a graduation tendered him from Waterville college (now Colby university), in the class of 1847. He was subsequently for thirteen years principal of the girls' high school at Portland, Me.; then became the principal of the Woodward high school of Cincinnati, O., which position he resigned to accept the principalship of the Concord high school. In 1867 he became submaster of the English high school in Boston. After some years he returned to Concord and tutored boys for college; then he engaged in the same work for ten years in Boston, where he died January 17, 1896, aged seventy-four years. In 1856, while in charge of the girls' high school in Portland, he was married to one of its graduates, Miss Abba Louisa Goold, daughter of William Goold, of Windham, Me., in whose family tomb, upon the homestead farm of the Goolds, he lies buried. Mr. Woolson was the only native of Concord who has been principal of its high school. He was assisted a part of the time while here by his wife, a woman of rare gifts and an excellent teacher.

In 1865 a two-room, one-story, wooden building for primary schools was built on the corner of Franklin and Walnut (now Rumford) streets. This was called the Franklin Street school, and it was in constant use until its removal to another location, twenty-four years later. A school was also kept in the ward house of Ward six on State street. District No. 22, on the Plains, beyond the "Break o' Day" neighborhood, built a new schoolhouse in 1867, only one room of which is now used, as the population in this, as in most of the other rural districts, has been steadily growing less for the last quarter of a century. That portion of the Plains lying between district No. 22 and the Merrimack river was annexed to Union district in 1868, mainly through the efforts of Jacob B. Rand, founder of the settlement in that locality. The schoolhouse in district No. 16, near Garvin's falls, perhaps the identical building in which Patrick Garvin, from whom the locality took its name, had taught school in the days of the French and Indian wars, had grown too old in the latter

year for further use, and the little school was held in a private house for several years thereafter.

John H. Woods (Bowdoin, 1864), of Farmington, Me., who had been teaching in the seminary at Cooperstown, N. Y., was principal of the high school for a single year, from 1867 to 1868. After leaving Concord he settled in Boston, devoting himself to music as teacher, composer, and publisher. His assistants were Misses Sarah E. Blair and Abby B. Parker. The latter afterward became the wife of Francis N. Fiske, a prominent citizen of Concord.

Joseph Dana Bartley (Williams, 1859), was principal during the next seven years, 1868–'75. He came from Hampstead, was a former teacher of the girls' high school of Newburyport, Mass., and in youthful years had been a student at the old Atkinson academy under the tutelage of William C. Todd. Mr. Bartley, who was one of the best of teachers, and is still pleasantly remembered, says,—"My associations with fair Concord, its people, and its high school were most delightful." After leaving here he became principal of the Burlington (Vt.) high school, and later of the Bridgeport (Conn.) high school, and is now an instructor in the Edmunds high school of Burlington, Vt.

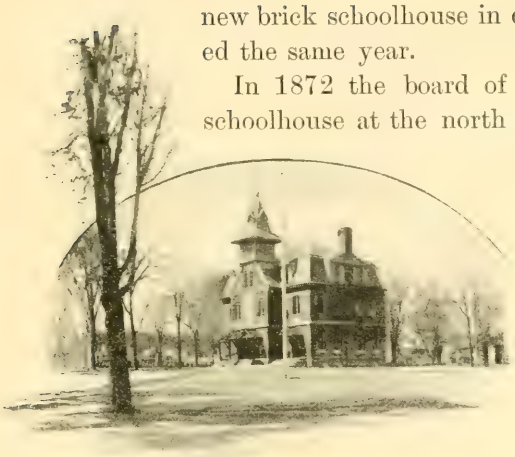


Eastman School, East Concord.

The Eastman school in East Concord was built in 1870.

Schools were kept in twenty-two districts in 1870–'71. The whole number of pupils in the latter year was two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, of which one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven were in the schools of Union district, and six hundred and forty-two in the outer districts, with an average attendance of one thousand three hundred and thirteen in the former and five hundred and thirty in the latter. Union district contained, besides the high school, four grammar, six intermediate, thirteen primary, and two mixed schools.

The wooden school building on the corner of State and West streets, after a service of twenty-five years, once painted white, and called the "white schoolhouse," but now dingy and weather-stained, was sold for removal in the summer of 1870, and a new brick building of four rooms, called the Penacook school, was erected on the same lot in the fall of that year; George A. Pillsbury, John Kimball, and George F. Whittredge were the building committee. A



Walker School.

new brick schoolhouse in district No. 1, Horse Hill, was erected the same year.

In 1872 the board of education declared the old brick schoolhouse at the north end of State street, built in 1820, antiquated, and the necessity for a new building imperative. A committee of the district purchased the Old North meeting-house lot, the most historic lot in town, and another committee—Joseph B. Walker, Enoch Gerrish, and John H. George—built, in 1872–'73, the present Walker school, named in honor of the town's first settled minister. It was of brick, three stories high, and contained four school-rooms. It is still in use, and bears upon its front, on a large sand-stone tablet, the following inscription:

> "On this spot, consecrated to Religion and Learning, was erected in 1751, the first framed Meeting House in Concord, which was used for 91 years as a place of worship by the First Congregational Society of the town, and within whose walls assembled in 1778, the ninth State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. From 1847 to 1867, it was occupied by the Methodist General Biblical Institute. Burned in 1870, its site was purchased by the Union School District which has caused to be erected thereon this structure, A. D. 1873."

The present schoolhouse on the Plains was built in 1873, and the old Fair Ground school, which stood so many years on the corner of Broadway and West streets, was moved there and put in order the same year. John Kimball, Moses Humphrey, and William Shackford served as building committee for the former, and John Kimball, George A. Pillsbury, and Charles P. Sanborn for the latter. A new schoolhouse was also built in district No. 13, Sewall's falls, in the same year.

Amos Hadley, a member of the board of education, was elected to the principalship of the grammar schools in the fall of 1873. It was understood that he should also exercise a general supervision over the schools of other grades—in reality perform the duties of a superintendent of schools. The administration of Mr. Hadley, though brief, proved of much value. He delivered a course of lectures before the high school on the history of New Hampshire; instituted written examinations for promotion, and introduced the

study and practice of penmanship in schools of primary grades. He resigned after a service of a single year; and the necessary legislation authorizing the employment of a superintendent having been obtained in June, Daniel C. Allen, another member of the school board, was elected to that office at the beginning of the fall term of 1874, and continued in that position until December, 1881.

Corporal punishment was practically abolished in September of the former year, when the school board issued an order forbidding the infliction of punishment upon the head of any pupil, that no punishment shall be administered within twenty-four hours of the committal of the offense, and requiring every case of bodily punishment to be reported to the board in writing within two days of its occurrence. "Irresistible persuasion" might be termed the method of discipline employed thereafter.

John Lefavour Stanley, of Beverly, Mass., for six years principal of the high school at Bradford, Mass., was at the head of the Concord high school for seven years, 1875–'82. The average number of pupils in the school when he took charge was about one hundred and forty, and about one hundred and eighty in the year of his retirement. He was a very efficient and popular instructor.

In 1876 Miss Kate P. Blodgett, of Franklin, began service as a teacher in the higher grammar schools of this city, in which she continued for twenty-five years, with a loss of but three weeks' time. Firm in discipline but kind of heart, she will long be remembered as the dean of grammar school teachers in Concord.

The Chandler school, on the old Burgin lot, corner of South and Fayette streets, was built in 1877–'78 by James R. Hill, Charles C. Lund, and Joseph Wentworth, a committee of the district. It was named in honor of Major Timothy Chandler, a prominent citizen and a manufacturer of clocks in the early years of the century, and Abial Chandler, formerly of this town, whose generous legacy of fifty thousand dollars was the means of establishing the Chandler Scientific school, a department of Dartmouth college. With the completion and occupancy of the Chandler, the smaller schoolhouse on Myrtle street was given up for school purposes, and sold, in 1881, to the late Dr. B. S. Warren, and converted into a tenement house.

In 1879–'80, thirty-one schools were kept in Union district; three in district No. 3; four in district No. 20; and fifteen in the other districts, making a total of fifty-three in the whole city. The average number of pupils in Union district was 1,712; No. 3, 115; No. 12, 80; No. 20, 155; and the outside, or "melon-rind" districts, as they were frequently called, 140, —making a total of 2,202. "Within the last twenty-five years," said Mayor Horace A. Brown, in his inau-

gural address in 1879, "the first cost of new school buildings in this city has aggregated more than $125,000."

A petition of Nathaniel White and others was presented to the board of education in January, 1880, asking that a check-list of legal voters of the district be made and used at the annual meeting in March; such a list was made and posted; it contained five thousand three hundred and eighty-four names. At the latter meeting a very spirited contest ensued for the election of members of the board; a variety of tickets were in circulation and three ballots were necessary for a choice, in the last of which, at an adjourned meeting, two thousand one hundred and sixty votes were cast, distributed among several candidates of both sexes, of whom Messrs. Cogswell, Thompson, and Crippen, the retiring members and candidates for re-election, had a majority, and were again elected,—a triumph for the "Old Board."

In the spring of 1881 there were six hundred and sixty-two cases of measles among pupils of the schools, involving a great falling off in regular attendance.

Daniel C. Allen, superintendent of schools and financial agent of the district, after seven years of faithful service, resigned December 1, 1881, and Warren Clark, a member of the school board, and an ex-judge of probate of this county, was chosen his successor.

Luther Batchelder Pillsbury, of Bridgewater, a former teacher of the high schools of Reading, Hopkinton, Bridgewater, and Charlestown (all in Massachusetts), was principal of the high school during the fall term of 1882.

John Fuller Kent, of Newton, Mass., who had served seven years as submaster in the high school of his native city, became principal at the beginning of the winter term in 1882. He found the school in good condition, and brought to the discharge of his new duties all the requirements for success. A man of fine physique, six feet four, well proportioned, robust in health, and with a capacity for hard work, his success was very marked.

At the annual meeting of Union district in 1884 it was voted to supply all pupils in the public schools with free text-books—such action being permissible under the statutes—and five years later, 1889, the law was made mandatory on all towns in the state, when the other districts fell into line. The cost to Union district the first year was about one thousand eight hundred dollars, two thirds of which amount was expended for the high school.

The chemical laboratory for the latter was fitted up in the summer of 1884, and the change to one daily session only, for the high school, from 8:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.—a new departure—went into operation after the Christmas vacation the same year.

The legislature of 1885 passed a law abolishing the district system of schools and adopting the town system, with the proviso that at the expiration of five years towns that preferred to do so might return to the old district system again. In a friendly suit brought soon afterward by Union district, the supreme court rendered a decision that the law was not applicable to special districts organized under the Somersworth act. As a consequence, Union district and districts Nos. 3, 12, and 20 continued as before, while the remaining fourteen districts were consolidated under the name of the Town district. The result of this change was to abolish a few of the smaller schools in the latter, in consequence of the greatly-diminished attendance, and convey the children to adjoining districts more populous. The little schoolhouse in No. 5, one of the primitive abodes of learning, with ideal surroundings, about which little feet oft strayed in years gone by, now stands silent and desolate, like the harp on Tara's walls, "as if its soul had fled."

Prominent among those who have served for many years on the school board of the town district may be mentioned the names of Isaac N. Abbott, George H. Curtis, Abial Rolfe, William W. Flint, William P. Ballard, Fales P. Virgin, Albert Saltmarsh, and George T. Abbott. The first, in 1902, had served for forty-four years. They well deserve and fully share the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

Warren Clark retired as superintendent of schools in the summer of 1885, and Louis J. Rundlett (Dartmouth, 1881), of Bedford, a grammar school teacher in Penacook for some years, was elected his successor.

The third story of the Walker school was fitted up for class-rooms in the winter of 1885–'86, to provide for the increase in the number of pupils in the lower grades in that section of the city.

The high school cadets were organized in December, 1886. The arms and equipments were purchased with funds amounting to over four hundred dollars, obtained by subscriptions. General A. D. Ayling was the first instructor, and the city hall was used as a drill room until the destruction of the high school building by fire in the spring of 1888, when it became necessary to use the hall for a schoolroom, and the cadets gave up drilling for a time. In September, 1892, the drill was resumed, with Captain James Miller, U. S. A., as instructor. At the annual school meeting, in March, 1893, the district voted to make military drill a part of the high school course of instruction, and assume the expense, and in April, following, Captain H. B. Brown was appointed drill master. In September, 1893, General Ayling was again elected instructor, and the cadets were organized as a battalion of two companies. The latter resigned in the

summer of 1897, and Captain Charles L. Mason was appointed instructor, and is still serving. Two companies of girls were organized in 1898, with light arms, and under officers of their own choosing. The capital city affords no prettier picture in summer time than a sight of these lightly-tripping young girls in bright dresses and with wavy tresses going through their manœuvers on the beautiful green lawn west of the high school building.

The cadets have had five prize drills, the first in the spring of 1888. Their uniform was regular army fatigue cap, blue short coat and white pants, until the beginning of 1897–'98, when the blue and white were changed for cadet gray.

District No. 15, Oak hill, built a new schoolhouse on the site of the old brick one in the summer of 1887, which is still in use. Sixty years ago this school numbered between forty and fifty pupils, while at the present time the whole number could be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

Manual training for boys had its beginning in the same year, an appropriation of one thousand two hundred dollars having been voted the year before to provide for its introduction. The school was opened in January with eighty-two pupils from the high and grammar schools, with George O. Cross as instructor. It was kept in the one-story school building on Spring street which had been fitted up for the purpose with carpenters' benches and the necessary wood-working tools. The loss of the high school the next year left the grammar and primary schools resident in that building without an abiding-place, and to accommodate these the manual training school was moved to rooms on the west side of Main street near Warren, where it remained until the completion of the new Kimball school building in 1890. In the latter year, both primary schools in the Spring street building were transferred to the Kimball, and the manual training school returned to its former home. Mr. Cross, after three and a half years of service, retired in the summer of 1889, and Fred E. Browne of Tilton was chosen to succeed him. Mechanical drawing was added to the course of instruction in 1890, and in November, 1891, the school was further equipped with lathes for wood turning, operated by electric power. In 1893 Mr. Browne, the second principal in chronological order, resigned, and Edward F. Gordon was chosen his successor. Pattern-making was made prominent in the work of the school in 1898, and in 1899 lathes for iron turning and boring and other machinery were added to the equipment, and elementary instruction in iron work introduced. The school met with popular favor from the beginning.

Following the practice of larger cities, an evening school was

opened at the beginning of the winter term in 1887–'88. The school was held in the city hall, the corners of which were partitioned off with curtains and used for recitation rooms. One hundred and fifty-one pupils, mostly males, whose ages varied from nine to seventy years, were enrolled with an average attendance of about fifty. Robert A. Ray, Cornelius E. Clifford, and Miss Addie P. Titcomb were teachers. The studies pursued embraced reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, grammar, and bookkeeping. The next winter, 1888–'89, the school was kept fifteen weeks, in the same place, with an attendance somewhat less in number and dwindling from week to week. Mr. Ray was principal, and Reuben E. Walker (now Judge Walker) and Mr. Clifford, assistants. In the winter of 1889–'90, the school was transferred to the Union Street schoolhouse, with Mrs. Rosa Akerman as principal, and Miss Sarah F. Ballard assistant. Seventy different pupils registered, seventeen of whom came only one night; soon afterward the number dropped to forty, with an average attendance of only twenty-one. At the close of the term, owing to the constantly diminishing and irregular attendance, it was deemed unprofitable to continue it longer. An evening school was also kept in Penacook in the winter of 1887–'88, when it was discontinued from similar lack of interest and irregular attendance.

Private schools, supported by tuition fees, adding greatly to the educational privileges for the young people of the town, followed closely the opening of the first free schools in 1731. The short and infrequent terms of the latter were so inadequate that the teachers employed by the town, after the close of the terms of school provided at the public expense, generally opened private schools if sufficient patronage could be assured. Following this practice, private or tuition schools were kept by James Scales, Joseph Holt, Timothy Walker, Jr., Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Robert Hogg, Mr. Parkinson, and probably nearly all of the early teachers. During the Revolutionary War general destitution prevailed; the town was unwilling to burden the people with taxes, and free schools languished greatly and were probably suspended a part of the time, so that private schools became the principal, if not the sole, reliance during that period. The names of many of the earliest of these "mind builders," deserving honorable mention, are lost in oblivion; but fortunately the advertisements in the little newspapers, which began to make their appearance about 1790, reveal the names of the larger number in subsequent years, and enable us to perpetuate the story of those who did so much to mould and shape the character of succeeding generations.

Mr. Dinsmore, in September, 1791, "gives notice to parents and others in Concord and adjoining towns, who are destitute of schools for their children, that he has opened a school in the district formerly occupied by Mr. Parkinson[1] in this town. He teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography at three shillings per month; scholars providing fuel for their comfort in cold weather." This teacher proves to have been Samuel Dinsmoor, of Londonderry, afterward governor of the state.

John Coffin, A. M., of this town, a famous teacher, taught in 1792.

Master Edmund Eastman, a popular teacher, kept a school in the town house in 1793 and 1794.

Mr. Stinson, "who has lived the major part of his life in France and Quebec," kept a French grammar and pronouncing school in the Mason's hall about 1800.

In May, 1802, the proprietors of the "Union schoolhouse" announce the engagement of Josiah Noyes as instructor. "The reputation of the teacher, the accommodations in the house, and its local situation they believe to be a sufficient inducement for many to give a preference to this school; terms one dollar and a half per quarter for English studies, and one dollar and seventy-five cents for Greek or Latin."

Mr. Johnson (perhaps Ebenezer Johnson, from Ellington or Willington, Conn.) kept school in this town in 1803 and 1804.

Abraham Burnham, of Dunbarton (Dartmouth college, 1804), taught in Concord between 1804 and 1807.

James Titcomb, probably from Newport, commenced keeping school in July, 1808, in the Union schoolhouse, providing instruction in all the ordinary branches, and also surveying, navigation, etc.; tuition twenty cents per week. In November of the same year a "Ladies' Academy" was opened for the instruction of young ladies in the common and higher branches, including plain and fancy needlework, tambouring, etc.

Nathaniel H. Carter kept public and private schools in this town in 1808 and 1809, living (with Richard Bartlett and Charles G. Haines, two boys sixteen to seventeen years old, who afterward became distinguished) in the bachelor home of Colonel Philip Carrigain, at the North end. Bartlett and Haines were receiving gratuitious instruction in preparation for college from Colonel Carrigain, who had previously tutored Carter. Isaac Hill also came to Concord in the latter year,—a beardless youth, barely twenty-one years old,—and made his home for a time in the same family. Carter subsequently became eminent as an editor, author, and poet, and spent

[1] Parkinson lived on the Hopkinton road (now Pleasant street) near Main, a short distance from the store of Manley & Partridge, the site of which is now occupied by Norris's bakery, and taught school in the center of the village.

some time abroad for his health, always delicate. In 1828, suffering with consumption, he visited for the last time his old home in this town, near the banks of the Turkey river, and soon after, seeking health in foreign travel, died and was buried at Marseilles, France.

Miss Ruth Hutchins, daughter of Levi Hutchins of the West village, taught school in this town in 1809 and 1810, and in 1812 married Daniel Cooledge, a bookseller and a prominent Quaker; they afterward removed to New York city, where she died in 1863, aged seventy-four years.

Mr. Boynton kept an English school in the main village in 1810.

Miss Green (probably one of the daughters of Dr. Peter Green), opened a "Young Ladies' Academy" at the town house in May of the same year. "The usual branches as well as needlework, tambouring, etc., will be taught."

Carlton Chase, of Hopkinton, afterward Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire, taught a district school in Concord street in 1811–'12.

Mr. Johnson, probably the before mentioned Ebenezer Johnson, opened a new school, February, 1811, "informing his many friends that he will instruct young men and women in the ordinary branches, the languages, oratory, and composition; terms $2.00 per quarter exclusive of wood."

John West, Jr., representing the proprietors of the Union schoolhouse, announces May 11, 1812, that "A young lady from Boston, who has been an assistant to Mrs. Rowson for a number of years past, and who has from her the highest recommendations, has been engaged to teach the 'Ladies' Academy' in this town the present season. Ladies from out of town can be accommodated with genteel boarding near the school."

Allen Fisk, of Amherst (Dartmouth college, 1814), kept schools here in 1814 and 1815.

Master Johnson, oft described as "the man with the shaggy eyebrows," came again in 1816.

Addison Searle, of Temple (Dartmouth college, 1816), came to Concord as a teacher soon after graduation; he officiated as minister of the Episcopal church between 1819 and 1820, and in the latter year became a chaplain in the navy.

Charles F. Gove, of Goffstown (Dartmouth college, 1817), began teaching in Concord shortly after his graduation. He was afterward a lawyer, and about 1848 or 1849 was appointed superintendent of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad company. He died in Nashua in 1856.

Miss Boardman kept a school for young ladies in 1817; this was

Miss Nancy Boardman, daughter of Colonel Amos Boardman, of South Reading, Mass., who, in July, 1819, became the wife of Samuel Fletcher. Fourteen years later, in 1833, Mrs. Fletcher again resumed teaching, opening a school for young ladies in the dwelling-house of General Sweetser, opposite the Merrimack County bank. She was a woman of rare gifts, and was held in high esteem by her townspeople. She was president of the Female Charitable society from 1838 until 1842, and died in the latter year, aged fifty-four years.

John Rogers, of Newburyport, Mass. (Dartmouth college, 1816), kept a private school here in 1816 and 1817, and perhaps longer; he afterward became a physician in Boscawen, where he died in 1830, aged forty-two years.

James Howe, of Jaffrey (Dartmouth college, 1817), kept school in Concord in 1817–'18. He was afterward a minister in Pepperell, Mass.

Miss Frances Mary White kept a school for young ladies from 1817 to 1823, in which were taught the various branches of common and ornamental education; a few young ladies from out of town boarded at the house in which Miss White resided, and attended the school.

Miss Mehitable Cook kept a school for young ladies, beginning May, 1819, in the hall over the Concord Lower bank, opposite the Phenix hotel; and Ahimaaz B. Simpson, probably from New Hampton, a Dartmouth undergraduate, taught school in the Union schoolhouse in the spring and summer of the same year; this school was called the Concord academy.

About this time Miss Annie Cheever, of Bow, was teaching public and private schools in the southwest corner of the town, which afterward became district No. 23. The late Dr. Robert Hall says, "Annie Cheever taught school for many years in our section of the town, two years at least in a chamber in my father's house." Over in the East village, Miss Blanchard of Peacham, Vt., "Master Brown" from Exeter, Abiel Foster of Canterbury, Susan Smith, and Sarah Austin, eldest daughter of Aaron Austin, the innkeeper, kept schools between 1816 and 1821; the school of the last named was held in the Austin tavern.

About 1820 Dudley Leavitt kept a school in which special attention was given to chemistry and electricity. "No pains spared to render the acquisition of useful knowledge easy and pleasant to those who may attend this school." Leavitt was from Stratham or Exeter, and studied Greek and Latin with Parson Smith of Gilmanton, and afterward settled and kept school in Meredith. His manners

were charming, and with Roger Ascham, the Yorkshire pedagogue, and tutor to Queen Elizabeth, he believed that "children are sooner allured by love than driven by beating to obtain good learning." If more of the early teachers had been like Leavitt, the world would have been a happier one to live in, and the pathway to learning a pleasanter one to follow for the boys and girls of that and subsequent generations.

George Stickney, probably son of Daniel Stickney of this town, kept a school in 1820–'21; he was at the same time chorister at the Old North meeting-house.

Jacob C. Goss, of Henniker, kept a private school in the same years; he was a graduate of Dartmouth college, 1820, and of Andover Theological seminary in 1823; he was a preacher for many years; he died in this city in 1860, and became the first permanent tenant in Blossom Hill cemetery.

Reverend J. L. Blake, A. M., of Northwood, a graduate of Brown university, 1812, and an accomplished scholar, was principal of a "Young Ladies' Literary School" kept in Concord in 1821–'23. He was assisted by Misses Mary Ayer, Laura Hastings, Rhoda M. Richmond, in the literary branches, and Monsieur Peyre Ferry, teacher of the French language. He was rector of the Episcopal church from 1819 to 1823. Dr. Bouton says,—"Captain Partridge and the Norwich cadets visited Concord, June 24, 1822, and in the evening the young ladies of Mr. Blake's school presented a standard to the cadets with appropriate addresses." Mr. Blake was the author of "Blake's Historical Reader," and wrote or compiled during his life fifty works, chiefly as text-books for schools, several of which were published by Isaac Hill of this town, and used in the schools of this state for many years.

Peter Worden, a Quaker, from New York, taught a private school in the main village in 1822; he married Mary, a daughter of Levi Hutchins. Worden preached occasionally, and held religious services at one time in the West Concord schoolhouse; he removed soon afterward to Virginia, where he died a few years later.

Benjamin Bordman, successor to Rev. Mr. Blake, kept the "Literary Seminary" in 1823 and 1824, and perhaps later. He was assisted by Miss Bordman, —probably a sister,—and Miss Mary Ayer, daughter of Richard Ayer, who afterward became the wife of Isaac Frye Williams, a well-known merchant of the past, whose store was on the site now occupied by the Colonial block. This school was kept for a time in the new brick schoolhouse at the North end. Mr. Bordman later studied law and opened an office at Ossipee; he married Anna, daughter of Thomas Stickney, Jr., of this town. The

school, after Mr. Bordman's retirement, was continued by the Misses Ayer and Bordman until 1826, while Miss Bordman alone was keeping a female seminary here as late as the fall of 1828. A sister, Miss Lucretia Bordman, was also a teacher of private schools here for some years.

John Farmer, the historian, who came to Concord in 1821 and lived here until his death in 1838, was a tutor and prepared young men for college. The late Reverend John LeBosquet, author of the life of Dr. Farmer, for whom he had great admiration and love, was one of his earlier pupils.

George Kimball kept a school in 1823–'24, "in the schoolhouse near the meeting-house." He gave up teaching in the latter year, and was editor of the *Concord Register* from 1824 until 1827, during which time he changed the title of the paper; he afterward removed to Alton, Ill., and became prominent in the anti-slavery crusade.

Catherine Kendall, daughter of Nathan Kendall of Amherst, taught both public and private schools in the west room of the old Bell schoolhouse in 1823–'24. She was a cousin of Franklin Pierce. In 1838 she married David Steele, a lawyer of Hillsborough Bridge. She celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth May 12, 1903. Among her pupils, in 1824, were the children of Isaac Hill, Joseph Low, Sampson Bullard, and William A. Kent.

Edwin B. Stevens, of Claremont, opened a private school near the meeting-house in May, 1824; academic instruction; and board in respectable families, one dollar and thirty-three cents to one dollar and fifty cents per week. Stevens, a young man of great promise, was drowned, with his classmate, H. B. Morse, principal of Portsmouth academy, June 22, 1825, on returning to Portsmouth from a trip to the Isles of Shoals; a violent gust capsized the boat, and Stevens and Morse, with three others, were lost.

In the Iron Works district, Joseph Hazeltine, son of Ballard Hazeltine, was teaching between 1820–'24; he was a potter by trade but a good teacher as well; and Sarah Morrill, daughter of Dr. Samuel Morrill, Moses Kimball, of Hopkinton, and Charles H. Peaslee, of Gilmanton, were teaching in the East village about the same time. Peaslee was then an undergraduate; he settled in Concord, became prominent as a lawyer and politician, and held many public offices, including that of member of congress from 1847 to 1853.

Mr. Rolfe began a second term of a private school August 1, 1825. This teacher was probably Horace H. Rolfe, of Groton, a teacher of some repute, who went South a year or two later and died in Charleston, S. C., in 1831, aged thirty years.

Joseph Robinson of this town taught public and private schools in

Concord from 1825 to 1829; he was small in stature, but sprightly, capable, industrious, and energetic; he kept an excellent school and was much liked by pupils and parents, and highly commended by the committee. He afterward became prominent in politics, and held many offices of trust.

About 1826 Miss Abby Ann Muzzey, of Lexington, Mass., kept a school for young children on Main street at the South end, and a little later Miss Betsey Walker had a private school in a small building on the west side of Main street, near the corner of Fayette. This building was removed to Chandler street, when Judge Burgin came to Concord from Allenstown and built the brick building now the home of St. Mary's school. Miss Walker was a famous teacher in those days for the younger children. Major Lewis Downing, Jr., and many others, few of whom are now living, attended successively both of these schools.

A course of study in astronomy was commenced at the court house in 1828, under the instruction of an experienced teacher; misses and lads over eight years of age were invited to join the classes. More attention, it would appear, was given to this branch of study in the early part of the century than at the present time. Evening classes of boys and girls gazing skyward were quite common up to about 1850, but since that time are rarely seen. A school for instruction in stenography was kept in Concord as early as 1825–'26; Horace Steel was the teacher.

Reverend Abraham Hilliard, of Cambridge, Mass., a noted classical instructor, taught school in the old court house and in the Mason's hall, over the Lower bank, in 1827–'28. He was a fine scholar but a great snuff-taker; he never used the rod or ferule. A French teacher, named Mahew, taught a private school here for some time about this period.

Miss Sarah L. White conducted a school for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches in rooms over the Lower bank, beginning in 1828, while in the same year the "Proprietor's School" was kept in the town house, under the charge of Nathan Brown, late preceptor of the academy at Ipswich, Mass. Mr. Brown was from Stratham, and afterward a merchant in New York. Reverend N. W. Williams, Moses Eastman, and William Kent, a committee of the proprietors, had supervision of the school.

Azariah Adams kept a private school for young ladies in the schoolhouse at the North end, commencing July 13, 1829, "providing a more thorough knowledge of the common branches than is attained in the town schools, as well as thorough instruction in the sciences and languages." The school was kept on Main street in 1830. Miss

Caroline W. Bullen was conducting a private school the same year. Miss L. H. Brigham, from Massachusetts, kept a private school for young ladies in the town hall in 1830, and in the court house in 1831, advertising a boarding school in the latter year, making a specialty of instruction in the solid branches.

Peabody A. Morse, of Haverhill, came to this town, like many others, with his college diploma, and opened a school in the town hall; subsequently the school was kept in the hall over John Esterbrook's store; after leaving here, he went to Nachitoches, La., where he engaged in the practice of law, and where he died in 1878. He was a brother of H. B. Morse, another teacher, whose death by drowning has been mentioned previously.

Mary B. Ware, of Pomfret, Vt., came to Concord as a teacher in the summer of 1830; she had previously conducted a successful school for young ladies in Norwich, in that state, but in consequence of the re-establishment of the military school in that town, removed her school to Concord in the latter year. The first term began in October, at the house of Mrs. Piper, on State street, where several young ladies from out of town were accommodated with board. The course of study included the English branches, French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin languages, painting, needlework, and music on the pianoforte, guitar, etc., while strict attention was given to the morals and manners of pupils. This school was afterward held in Leach's block and in other places, until 1833, when Miss Ware announces that she has taken a house and established a "Home Boarding School" for young ladies. In the latter, many of the young ladies of that period finished their education. The school flourished until the spring of 1835, when it was discontinued.

Chandler E. Potter of this town taught private schools in the bank building at the North end for a year or more after graduating from Dartmouth college in 1831, with instruction upon the induction plan, giving particular attention to linear and perspective drawing, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, and zoölogy. Mr. Potter afterward settled in Manchester, served many years as municipal judge, and prepared the history of that city in 1855.

Reverend Daniel Lancaster, of Gilmanton,—later historian of that town,—taught school in Concord in the early thirties.

The first "Infant School," as it was called, was opened in Concord, June 22, 1829, in Stickney's long hall, between the old court house and the Stickney tavern, being connected with the latter. Mrs. Ruby Bridges Preston, who came here from Andover, Mass., was teacher, and Miss Ann M. Abbott, assistant. It began with about thirty children between the ages of two and six years; the

tuition for the first quarter, it was promised, should not exceed two dollars and forty-five cents per pupil. The school was like the German kindergarten system of schools instituted by Friedrich Froebel in 1837, and was thus described: "Each session opens with simple exercises in which the little ones take part. They first listen to scripture reading by the teacher, who asks them many questions concerning it; little hymns are then sung, in praise of Jehovah; after which they clasp their hands, close their eyes, and recite the Lord's prayer or some little verse like that beginning,—

'Holy Father, please to hear
Children's praise and humble prayer,'

after which they attempt easy reading; a bit of mental arithmetic, demonstrated by the use of the arithmometer, a device still used in primary schools; a small globe is also used to impress upon the minds of the little ones the outlines of geography. They are also taught to spell their names; describe the objects in the room, tell what they are made of and their uses; also the names of animals, and their classification. The exercises are frequently interspersed with singing, marching, clapping of hands, playing games, etc., and constantly varied so as to make one continuous series of amusements. The children become accustomed to learn principles from observation, and thus obtain many ideas from oral instruction or familiar conversation with the teacher, instead of committing to memory a string of words which they cannot comprehend." Mrs. Preston was a motherly-appearing woman of middle age, kind-hearted, and fond of children; she taught the little ones to call her "Grandma," a custom young kindergarten teachers of the present time would no doubt be permitted to follow, if so inclined. This school gradually developed into a sub-primary school a few years later, and in 1834, and thereafter, was held in the house occupied by Mrs. Preston as a residence—a small yellow cottage which stood upon the lot now occupied by the home of Charles H. Day, on the east side of Main, opposite Court, street. Mrs. Preston afterward kept a Lancastrian school, and was teaching as late as 1838 or later; she died in 1881, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Marston, an elderly lady, afterward kept a school in the hall in Stickney's tavern.

Dr. Joseph B. Eastman, of Salisbury (Dartmouth college, 1821), a son of Moses Eastman, formerly of this town, kept private schools between 1831 and 1834, in a hall over C. C. Hodgdon's market and restaurant on the east side of Main, a few rods south of the present Bridge, street. Eastman had studied law and medicine, and practised as a physician for some time at Waterford, Me., before coming here. Enoch and George Bullard, the Low and the Downing boys, were

pupils in this school. He afterward kept at the North end awhile, and his father, who was clerk of the courts and lived in the south half of the Carrigain house, kept school for his son one or more seasons. After leaving here Eastman studied divinity at Andover, and later was a Presbyterian minister in New York state until 1856, when he resumed teaching, taking charge of the academy at Windsor, N. Y., where he continued until his death in 1864.

Lydia C. Farnum, a daughter of Ephraim Farnum of this town, kept a school for misses with academic instruction in 1832–'33. She possessed an unusual aptitude for teaching, but fell a victim to consumption and died in 1834, aged twenty-seven. Susan Chandler, afterward the wife of William Pecker, kept a private school about 1832—and Elvira Potter in 1833—in a little hat shop, formerly belonging to Benjamin Kimball, on the Appletown road, about half a mile beyond the Old Fort cemetery at East Concord. Some of her pupils are still living. Elizabeth McFarland, a daughter of the former pastor of the First church, kept a school for girls in the court house in 1833; and after the opening of the academy was a teacher in the latter for some time. W. A. Dunklee, of Hanover (Dartmouth college, 1832), taught a private school in the court house in 1833–'34. He married Eliza Cady, of Concord, studied medicine, became a dentist, and settled in Virginia. James M. Putney, of Warren (Dartmouth college, 1835), kept a school for young ladies and gentlemen, who wished to qualify themselves for teachers, at the court house in 1835. He subsequently taught school at Richmond, Ky., studied divinity, and had begun preaching at Richmond when his death occurred, June 27, 1841. Dudley S. Palmer, of this town, taught several terms of school between 1834 and 1837; a part of the time the school was kept in St. Thomas's chapel, a hall used by the Episcopalians, which stood on the present site of the opera house. Palmer was afterward an editor, and became an ardent advocate of temperance reform, devoting much of his time and talents in efforts to suppress the liquor traffic. Daniel J. Hoyt, son of Daniel N. Hoyt, a former landlord of the Washington House, and a medical student with Dr. Renton, kept a private school in the old jury room at the court house in 1838–'39. He entered upon the practice of medicine in the East village in December, 1840, removed to Manchester, where he died in 1847, but was buried in the Old North cemetery in this town. H. W. Carter, an experienced teacher, kept a school for boys in 1840 and 1841, in the basement of the Old South church, fitting for college or commercial pursuits. The school was a popular one and well patronized. Alexander H. Kent (Dartmouth college, 1841), a son of George Kent of this town, kept a

"classical school" in 1842. He afterward removed to Troy, N. Y., where he died in 1844, in his twenty-third year.

In 1833 a quintette of young ladies of Scotch nationality, Misses Elizabeth, Abigail, Sarah, Ann, and Emily Kirkwood, sisters, came to Concord, and in 1834 purchased a lot of land on the southeast corner of State and Warren streets, and built a house in which Ann and Emily, who were teachers, opened a school for girls, with instruction in the English branches, and making a specialty of penmanship, plain and fancy sewing, and embroidery, in which they were very proficient. Specimens of their beautiful handwriting, resembling copper-plate engraving, are still in the possession of some of their former pupils. These young ladies were accomplished and refined, and made many friends. The school was an excellent one of its kind, the instruction thorough, and the patronage flattering. After seven or eight years of prosperity it was given up. The Kirkwood property was sold to Dr. Renton, June 15, 1843, and after changing hands several times was purchased by John Kimball, in 1849, and has since been his home.

John J. Sanborn, of Epsom (Phillips Exeter, 1821), kept a private school in 1834, in the little hall in the second story of the brick block at the North end, now occupied by Larkin's store.

Miss Sally B. Parker kept a private school in the front room of the brick house on Centre street—then her home, and now the residence of Nathan W. Stevens—almost continuously between about 1830 and 1850. The room was lathed but not plastered, but scrupulously clean and neat, and pupils were expected to furnish their own chairs. The teacher, tall and prim, sat at a little table with a "tickler" of frightful possibilities conveniently near, but was ever considerate in its use. She was dressed in the plainest attire, a little "scrimpy" in petticoats, and was of grave and solemn mien; in all the time passed under her tutelage, one never heard her speak a word in jest or saw a smile upon her face. She was, nevertheless, devoted to her work, and faithful and patient in the care of her little flock—ever striving to store their minds with useful knowledge and pious precept. Among the pupils remembered, Major Henry McFarland, John C. Thorne, Mrs. Helen (Dudley) Walker, and others still survive. To the lasting credit of Miss Parker, be it said that in all those years in which the odious fashion of wearing hoop-skirts was all-prevailing, she was the one woman in Concord who stood her ground, single-handed and alone, and refused to bedeck her person with that article of dress. Her figure, for the firm stand she took, deserves to be perpetuated in life-size statue of enduring bronze.

Susan S. Ela, a sister of George W. Ela, opened a select school for

young ladies in the hall over the Lower bank, September 2, 1835, with instruction in the various English branches and the French language; she was endowed with excellent ability, and possessed a highly finished education and many other accomplishments. Meeting with a liberal and constantly increasing patronage, the school was afterward removed to the Baptist vestry; and in 1838 a further removal was made to the Charles Walker house, on the southwest corner of Franklin and Main streets, when it became a boarding-school, and where it continued until the summer of 1846. In the latter year Miss Ela purchased the former residence of George Kent, on the north side of Pleasant street, opposite the asylum grounds, described at that time as "a country residence, overlooking the main village"; it was then one of the most stately and imposing residences in town. The grounds were spacious, handsomely laid out, and beautifully shaded; while well back from the street, embosomed among the trees, was the old mansion house, three stories high. The premises were enclosed by a tall and pretentious-looking fence, with an arched gateway, over which, in semicircular form, were the words "Home Boarding School." It was an ideal place, and here, for a decade, were gathered in the pursuit of knowledge many of the daughters of this and other New Hampshire towns. The beauty of this delightful spot, in the early fifties, lingers in one's memory like a pleasant dream; and on summer afternoons when the young ladies were engaged in out-of-door pastimes, youthful and admiring eyes oft surveyed the charming scene with envious longings divided between the quiet elegance of the place and the beauty of its occupants. In 1854 Miss Ela married, the school was given up, and the property sold to the late Amos Dodge. Twenty-two years later, 1876, the old residence, including a considerable portion of the grounds, was purchased for the establishment of a "Home for the Aged." As the needs of the latter increased, the old building was removed in 1892, and a new one erected in its place. But a few years after Miss Ela's marriage and departure, sad tidings came of her tragic death in Lynn, Mass., by being thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident.

Clarissa J. Kimball taught private schools in Concord in 1837; and from 1838 to 1840, or later, was preceptress of the Goffstown Female seminary. Miss Martha M. Chadbourne, daughter of Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, kept a school for young ladies in 1842–'44; her sister Ann was associated with her as instructor in music. This school was kept on the south side of Montgomery street near Main a part of the time, but was given up in December of the latter year, when Miss Martha became the wife of Reverend John Haven, of Stoneham, Mass.

In the long, low cottage in the rear of the first South church building, which was burned when the church was destroyed, the Misses Abigail and Mary Green, probably from Bow, opened a private school for young children about 1834, which was continued for several years with excellent success.

Mrs. Sarah (Allison) French kept private schools in the court house, in the Methodist vestry, and in her own home on State street for many years, beginning in 1842 or 1843. She was the widow of Reverend Henry S. G. French, of Boscawen. Miss Mary Ann Allison, sister of Mrs. French, was also a teacher of private schools here for several years; both were sisters of Frederic Allison. Miss Elizabeth Bond, sister of Alonzo Bond, the musician, kept a private school for girls over the store of Currier & Knox on Main street, and afterward in the Baptist vestry, 1842–'44.

About 1842 Miss Maria L. Eastman, a daughter and one of thirteen children of Robert Eastman, of the East village, began her life's vocation as a teacher of young ladies, in this town. She was admirably fitted for her profession, and her school was a popular and successful one. She taught first in the hall over the Lower bank, and afterward in a dwelling-house on Montgomery street near Main, in which several pupils from abroad were accommodated with board; among the latter, in 1847, was Edna Dean Proctor, then of Henniker, afterward famous as poet and author, who, during her residence here, published some of her earliest poems in the columns of the *Statesman*. Miss Eastman was assisted a part of the time by Misses Martha M. and Ann Chadbourne; and Amos Hadley, then studying law, was associated with her for a time in the last-named place, Mr. Hadley having also a class of young men in Greek and Latin. Prior to 1850 Miss Eastman removed from Concord to Philadelphia, establishing a school at Aston Ridge, near the latter city. In 1856 she became the principal and owner of Brooke hall, an Episcopal boarding-school in Media, Penn., which she conducted with great success for nearly thirty-five years, winning for herself an envied reputation as an educator, and a competence. Miss Harriet F. Gault, formerly of Concord, was an assistant in Miss Eastman's school for many years, and on the death of the latter, in 1895, Miss Gault was appointed postmistress of Media, through the favor of Mrs. McKinley, a former pupil of the school, and wife of the late president.

Mrs. Harriet M. Wood, wife of Reverend Henry Wood, kept a select school for girls in the Colonel Kent house, on Pleasant, near State, street between 1844 and 1847. Mr. Wood, who had been a Dartmouth tutor, gave instruction in the languages, and Miss M. A. Rogers, of Boston, who had been a popular teacher in the Concord

academy, was associated with them as assistant. The school was not a large one, and had been started in part for the education of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Among the pupils were Mary (Thornton) Greeley of Nashua, and Mrs. Elizabeth (Upham) Walker of this city. Rev. Mr. Wood was the founder and editor of the *Congregational Journal*, and United States minister at Syria and Palestine during the administration of President Pierce; and Mrs. Wood was a lineal or collateral descendant of Matthew Thornton, one of New Hampshire's signers of the Declaration of Independence.

George S. Barnes, of Charlotte, Vt., kept the town school in district No. 18 in the winter of 1852–'53, and in 1854 opened a private high school for both boys and girls in Natural History hall, assisted by Miss Sarah L. Meeker, whom he married in the fall of that year, and Miss Ellen M. Doe, teacher of music. The school was largely attended, and was continued in 1855 and 1856. Miss Sarah J. Sanborn was an assistant for one or more terms in the latter years.

Miss Josephine Pickering, of Barnstead, came to Concord in 1852 as a grammar school teacher, and taught the schools in districts Nos. 9, 10, and 11, until 1855. In the latter year, and until 1858, she kept a private school for young ladies in Hill's hall in a building then standing on the present site of State block, on Main street. Miss Annette Eastman was first associated with Miss Pickering as an assistant in the private school, and subsequently Miss Susan Farnum. Miss Pickering was a sister of Hazen Pickering, and in 1859 became the wife of Leland A. Smith, of this city.

Miss Dora L. Merrill, of Stratham, came to Concord in 1857 and opened a family boarding-school in the house of Mrs. Foster, 64 State street. The school began with a half dozen pupils, but the applications for admission the next year were so numerous that a removal was had to the Chadwick house, next south of the building now owned by the New Hampshire Historical society on Main street. A school-room was secured in the second story of the latter building, and a covered passageway between the second stories of the two buildings provided. The school was an excellent one and became very popular, having as many students from other towns in New Hampshire and Vermont as the house would accommodate, while a considerable number of Concord girls attended as day pupils. Among the latter still living were: Mrs. Caroline (Roby) Murdock, Mrs. Sarah (Adams) Ordway, Mrs. Hattie (Pecker) Carter, and others. In 1864 Miss Merrill purchased the dwelling-house, 54 Green street, to which was added a school-room where the school was carried on till 1869, when the principal retired, and the school was given up. Among the assistant teachers employed were Misses Palmer, Hobbs,

Smith, Josephine Dudley, Mrs. E. J. and L. B. Merrill, and Miss E. E. Brown, who the last year officiated as associate principal.

John A. Putney, of this town (Dartmouth college, 1856), kept a private school in 1857–'58, with upwards of seventy pupils in attendance. Miss Susan M. Tracy was preceptress in 1857 and Miss Clara K. Walker in 1858.

Mary L. Burgin came to this town with her father, Hall Burgin, about 1835. She was a lady of much ability, and was educated at the celebrated school of Mrs. Emma Willard at Troy, N. Y. Her father died in 1844, and a little later she opened a private school in her home on Fayette, near South, street, the site now occupied by the Chandler school, which was continued until about 1870. In this school the children of Governor Gilmore and other prominent families from the southerly portion of the city received their early education. About 1885 Miss Burgin removed to Woburn, Mass., frequently returning to Concord to visit old friends. It was during one of these visits, while passing down the steps from a neighbor's house, May 12, 1891, she suddenly fell and a few moments later expired, in the eighty-first year of her age. Funeral exercises were held at the Unitarian church, and interment was made in the family lot in the Minot enclosure in the Old North cemetery. Miss Burgin was very prominent in the institution of the "May Festival," for many years observed by the Unitarian society.

Miss Sarah A. Gerould, of Canaan, taught a select school for young ladies in Natural History hall, in 1860–'61. She married, in the latter year, Isaac N. Blodgett of Franklin, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire.

The Misses Hannah N. and Annie F. Bridge, Episcopalians, from Augusta, Me., kept a select school for young ladies in the Judge Carpenter house on North Main street, and afterward, from 1876 to 1880, in the William Butterfield house, then standing on the corner of State and Capitol streets. This school had an average of forty day pupils, and a small boarding department, but was given up in 1880 when the Misses Bridge removed to Geneva, N. Y., to take charge of the De Lancey school for girls, which they transferred in 1890 to Miss Mary S. Smart, who had been their first assistant teacher in Concord. In 1892 they returned to Augusta, Me., where Miss Annie died in July, 1896.

Mrs. Frances Bellows Sanborn, daughter of former Chief Justice Bellows, and wife of Charles P. Sanborn, kept a private school in her home, corner of Pleasant and State streets, from 1882 to 1888, and later received classes of ladies for the study of English and French history and general literature. From 1890 to 1896 she con-

ducted an art class; several gentlemen of this city gave lectures before this class. An enthusiasm for further study was here aroused, which doubtless, in a measure, led to the formation of the Woman's club, to which the city has been indebted for musical concerts of the highest order, and lectures on topics now claiming the attention of the thinking world, by the best talent of the country.

Prior to about 1860 private schools were considered superior to the public schools, but since that time the latter have been preferred.

The year 1888 was an eventful one. The high school building and the Unitarian church adjoining were consumed by fire on the 25th of April of that year. The fire, which started in the chemical laboratory in the third story, was first discovered in the forenoon, while the students of the high school were at recess. The latter, together with the pupils from the several graded schools on the street floor, to the number of more than three hundred and fifty, all escaped without injury, and some were able to save their books. The height of the fire above the ground, and the inadequate capacity of the water mains in the vicinity, rendered the efforts of the firemen unavailing, and both buildings burned with astonishing rapidity. The day was a cold one for the time of year, a raw wind blowing from the north, and when the roof of the schoolhouse and the spire of the church fell, great brands of flame were carried in a southerly direction and several houses near by and some quite remote were set on fire, but by prompt action were saved from serious damage. The building had been in use a little more than twenty-four years, and had associated with it many interesting events and tender memories. The district school meetings, some of which had been very animated, and the graduating exercises of the school, were held for many years in the hall which at first occupied the whole of the third floor.

Prominent among the many efficient teachers who rendered long and faithful service in this building or its predecessor may be mentioned: Misses Martha Eaton of Candia, 1845–'50; Sarah J. Sanborn, 1851–'55; Clara E. Palmer, 1851–'61; Mary W. Chickering, 1851–'59; Martha J. Page, 1846–'51; Ann E. Page, 1850–'54; Susan R. Moulton, 1851–'66; Myra T. Elliot, of Canterbury, 1854–'59; H. Adelaide Munroe, 1854–'66; Elizabeth S. Goodwin, 1854–'60; Mrs. S. R. Crockett, 1856–'66; Miss Phila M. Sanborn, 1856; Carrie A. George, 1856–'59; Orra A. George, 1856–'63; E. Frances Ordway, 1856–'67; Hattie S. Edmunds, 1857–'63; Lydia E. Tonkin, 1857–'64; Isabel and Malvena Nutter, and many others.

The loss of the old schoolhouse necessitated immediate provision for the temporary accommodation of the five schools thus rendered homeless, and the erection of a new building. The board of educa-

tion was convened on the afternoon of the same day, while the smoke was still rising from the smouldering ruins. The high school was assigned to the city hall, which it continued to occupy for nearly two years. The room was not well adapted for school purposes, but the location was an ideal one and the grounds spacious and charming. The old Union and Spring street houses were reopened for the lower grade schools, and a second room fitted up for occupancy in the Bow Brook school. A preliminary meeting of citizens was held on the 28th instant, and a legal meeting of the district on the 10th of May. The former was held in the city hall and was largely attended. After a general discussion, a committee of fifteen was appointed, consisting of the nine members of the school board, together with Messrs. John Kimball, Sylvester Dana, Samuel C. Eastman, Irving A. Watson, Nathaniel E. Martin, and Henry W. Clapp, to consider the erection of one or more new school buildings, and to suggest desirable locations for the same, and report at the special meeting. At the latter, the committee made a report recommending the erection of two new buildings, one for the accommodation of the high school, and another for the grammar and lower grades, in some other locality. An adjourned meeting was held May 24th, at which two reports were submitted by the committee, one signed by eight and the other by seven of its members. The former recommended the building of a new high school on the old lot, at a cost of between forty and fifty thousand dollars; the latter declared their belief that the shape of the old lot (the length of which was more than four times its width) rendered it unsuitable and inadequate for the future needs of the school, and suggested, for economic and other reasons, the expenditure of a few thousand dollars upon the city hall, to render it more convenient for use for a time, and to postpone the erection of a distinctive high school building until some more eligible location could be agreed upon, using the old lot for a school building for grammar and lower grades, for which it seemed better adapted. A great variety of other suggestions were offered, but after much discussion at that and subsequent meetings, it became evident that a majority were in favor of a new building on the old lot, exclusively for the high school, and a new and modern building of ample proportions for the lower grade schools, not far removed. The location finally agreed upon for the latter was on the corner of Spring and Short streets, then occupied by dwelling-houses belonging to the heirs of the late Peter Murphy, David Haselton, Miss Carrie Wyatt, and others.

A building committee for the high school was chosen May 29th, viz.: John Kimball, Henry J. Crippen, Edson J. Hill, John E. Robertson, and William M. Chase; and subsequently the building of the

grammar school was left with the same committee. Another meeting of the district, called at the request of petitioners, was held September 6th, to see if the district would agree to an exchange of lots with the Unitarian society, the latter making a proposition to divide the two lots by a north and south center line instead of east and west lines as now divided,—giving to the society the half of said lots fronting on State street, and to the district the other half fronting on Green street, with the vestry belonging to the society, which was saved from the fire,—the society to receive fourteen thousand dollars in exchange. The meeting, after discussing the proposition briefly, adjourned until September 13th, when the proposition was voted down, two hundred and twelve voting for and three hundred and forty-nine against it; and the building committee proceeded to the discharge of its duties.

The school of the Sacred Heart, the Catholic parochial school, on the corner of State and Thorndike streets, was first opened Monday, September 10, 1888, with six Sisters of Mercy from Mount St. Mary's convent in Manchester as instructors, and about two hundred and fifty pupils, a majority of whom were girls, in attendance. The school embraced primary, intermediate, and grammar grades. The course of study was made to correspond very nearly with that of the public schools. Sister Fidelis was principal, with Sisters Augustine, Borromen, and Berchmens assistants. The school has been continued to the present time, with a somewhat increased attendance in later years.

The urgent need of additional school room at the North end was presented to Union district at its annual meeting in March, 1889, and ten thousand dollars appropriated to furnish the necessary relief, by the enlargement of existing buildings or the construction of new ones. The method of procedure was left with the board of education. The latter appointed a committee of its members—Messrs. Ordway, Clark, and Cogswell—who recommended the erection of a new four-room building on the Franklin street lot; the smaller building thereon to be removed to the northerly section of the district to accommodate the needs in that neighborhood, and relieve the pressure at the Walker school. The board, approving of the suggestions, authorized the committee to carry their plans into effect. The construction of a wooden building was made necessary by the limited appropriation, and because a frame building could be made



Franklin School.

ready for use in much less time than if built of brick. Work was begun June 1, and the house was finished in six months, and dedicated the 7th of December with appropriate exercises. The building cost twelve thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars.

The Clancy lot at Fosterville, near Blossom Hill cemetery, was purchased and the old Franklin street building removed thereto, and fitted up for permanent use. It was named the Tahanto school, to perpetuate the memory of Tahanto, a chief of the Penacook Indians, said to have been friendly to the whites.

Charles P. Sanborn, a prominent lawyer and a member of the school board, 1874–'83, died June 3, of this year (1889), aged fifty-five years and eight months.

The same year the school board voted to name the new grammar school building on Spring street, in process of construction, the Kimball school, in honor of John Kimball. This building was completed in March, 1890, and dedicated with brief exercises on the 25th of that month. It was built by E. B. Hutchinson, contractor, from plans made by Edward Dow, architect. Its cost, including land and furnishings, was about sixty thousand dollars.

The new high school building was completed in the summer of 1890, at a cost of about eighty-two thousand dollars. The plans were designed by Merrill & Cutler, of Lowell, Mass. Mead, Mason & Co. were the contractors, and the brick work was done by A. C. Ferrin. The building was dedicated the 4th of September, and first occupied by the school the week following. The dedicatory exercises consisted of a prayer by Rev. Dr. Ayer, addresses by Joseph B. Walker and James W. Patterson, and a poem by Miss Louisa Prescott of the graduating class of 1890.

Annual elocutionary or prize-speaking contests, open to the pupils of the high and grammar schools, were inaugurated in March, 1889, and have been held regularly each year since that time. The funds to meet expenses and pay the cash prizes given, have been obtained wholly from admission fees, the profits constituting a guaranty fund to provide against possible loss in any future year. Each season something has been added to this fund. The total receipts from admission fees, up to 1901, have been two thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars, or an average of two hundred and eighteen dollars annually. Interest, three hundred and forty-one dollars; total receipts, two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars. The total expense has been six hundred and twenty-four dollars, and prizes, including books given to pupils selling tickets, to the value of six hundred and eighty-five dollars, have been distributed, leaving a balance on hand of one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars as a guarantee for future contests.

Mrs. Mary Parker Woodworth, a graduate of Vassar college (1870), was elected a member of the board of education in April, 1890, and by subsequent re-elections served until 1899. She was the first of her sex to be elected to membership in the board of Union district, though Miss Ella R. Holden was elected in West Concord in 1889.

Some attention had been given to drawing in the schools for at least fifty years, but it was generally confined to map-drawing until about 1870, after which evidence of greater interest began to be manifested in the art of delineation and free-hand drawing. In September, 1873, it was first made a regular branch of study, and Pilkington Jackson, an English artist of much ability, was employed to give two lessons a week to the teachers. Mr. Jackson served a year or two, and in 1876 Miss Ada L. Cone was engaged to give instruction regularly in all the schools. Miss Cone served five years, and was followed by Miss M. Louise Field of Boston from 1881 to 1882; Miss Kate E. Rand of Lisbon, 1882–'83; Miss Anna M. Swanton, 1884; Mrs. Annie E. Dupee, 1885–'90; Miss Charlotte J. Emmins, 1890–'92; Miss Emile



Present High School.



High School Cadets.

E. Harding of Cambridge, Mass., 1892–1900; and Miss Grace L. Bell of Darien, Conn., 1900–'02.

A training-school for primary teachers was established in the fall of 1888 to provide a supply of teachers properly trained for schools of the lower grades. It was opened in the old Franklin street one-story building in September, transferred to the new four-room Franklin school in December of the same year, and again removed to the new Dewey school in the fall of 1901. The school was begun and has continued under the direction of Miss Addie F. Straw.

As early as 1890, and perhaps earlier, several of the states passed laws authorizing school boards to provide flags of the United States for each schoolhouse within their respective districts. This movement had its origin in the councils of the Grand Army of the Republic, and arose from a desire to inspire the youth of our country with patriotism, and keep alive and encourage the growth of a fervid and abiding love for our free institutions. The Grand Army post of this city took a lively interest in the matter, and through the efforts of Mrs. Fanny Minot and others, officials of the auxiliary branches of that organization, flags were presented to several of the newer schools, while the school boards promptly supplied the other buildings, so that in a short time a flag was flying over every school building in the city. This pleasing custom has been continued to this day.

A law for the observance of Arbor Day was passed a little later, and the schools manifested a gratifying interest in the subject for a few years. A mulberry tree was set out in the rear of the Merrimack, and maples and elms at the Franklin, Kimball, Cogswell, and other schools, some of which were named for members of the school board or favorite teachers. The custom of observing the day led, in many instances, to further tasteful ornamentation of school grounds with shrubbery and blossoming plants.

The singing school was one of the first social and educational institutions of the town, and vocal music has been a feature, more or less prominent, in the schools from a very early date. The choristers of the First church, though not professional teachers, gave gratuitous instruction at times to those musically inclined. Among the latter were Deacon John Kimball, Captain David Davis, and others. The first society for the study of music, mentioned by Dr. Bouton, was organized in 1793, with an executive committee composed of Captains Jonathan Eastman and Timothy Chandler, Lieutenants David Davis and Amos Abbot, Jr., and Levi Abbot. Asa McFarland, then a student in Dartmouth college, and an able teacher of psalmody, was employed as instructor during the college vacations.

In this capacity the afterward pastor of the First church made his first introduction to the town. The teacher's salary was raised by subscription, and all were invited to share the advantages of a free singing school. The Concord Musical society was incorporated June 15, 1799. This society received a gift of five hundred dollars, as an endowment fund, in 1801, from Joseph Hall, "from a desire to encourage and promote the practice of sacred musick in Concord." Its officers, in 1836, were Samuel Fletcher, president, William Gault, secretary, and Benjamin Parker, librarian. The Central Musical society was another organization instituted in 1808, of which Rev. Dr. McFarland was president at one time, and Stephen Ambrose, secretary. The Concord Mutual was still another society which, beginning as early as 1806, flourished several years. Mr. Wilson was one of the earliest teachers who kept a popular singing-school in the town house in 1809 and 1810, beginning at 5 o'clock p. m., for they kept early hours in those days when the tallow dip was probably the only artificial light to be had. Henry E. Moore, another famous teacher, opened a school in 1828 in the hall over the Upper bank, afterward kept in the town hall, and in the concert hall in Stickney's block, and other places. Mr. Moore kept this school for many years, offering instruction in vocal and instrumental, sacred and secular, music, with practice on the organ, pianoforte, and other instruments,—attracting a considerable patronage from other towns, and holding state musical conventions in Concord for several years. Among other prominent teachers may be mentioned Nathaniel D. Gould, and Mr. Batchelder from Hanover, in 1834–'35; George Wood, a fine tenor singer and an experienced teacher, from about 1837 until his death in 186–; Alonzo Bond, from 1838 to 1840 or later, who was afterward leader of the famous "Bond's Cornet Band," of Boston; Mrs. Emmons from Boston, from 1838 until 1845; F. Hazelton, 1843–'44; Reuben Mason, 1850; Asa L. Drew, John and Joseph H. Jackman, J. Holmes Morey, John C. Lane, and "Uncle Ben Davis," who died November 26, 1900, after a service of more than fifty years as a teacher of vocal music in this city.

Prior to 1840, or perhaps a little later, the singing in the lower grades of schools was largely by rote. The regular teacher was the only instructor, and few of the pupils were able to read music by sight, so that all depended upon the proficiency of the teacher. If she was musical, the singing, even with the limited instruction she was able to give, was frequently good and greatly enjoyed; but in rooms in which the conditions were less favorable, the children were apt to sing with loud, discordant voices, and with little evidence of cultivation, so that in some of the schools it was indifferent, in others

poor, and in a few positively bad. Greater interest in music began to be manifested as early as 1845; pupils began to provide themselves with small singing books, and a few years later some of the schools purchased by the voluntary contributions of pupils and their friends small melodeons or seraphines for musical accompaniment. One or more music teachers gave courses of lessons in the winter for a very moderate tuition, and the religious societies, from time to time, provided gratuitous instruction for the young in sacred music. In 1862, William A. Hodgdon volunteered to give a short series of lessons in singing in the schools without compensation, and in 1865, Professor B. B. Davis was regularly employed a portion of each school week as instructor of music, in which position he continued for several years. John Jackman followed from 1873 to 1880; Austin D. Spaulding, 1881–'83; Joseph H. Jackman, 1883–'85. In the latter year Charles E. Boyd was engaged as teacher to give his entire time to the work, and great progress resulted. D. M. Kelsey succeeded Mr. Boyd for a single year. Professor Charles S. Conant, the present instructor, was engaged in 1888, and has completed thirteen years of continuous service. The methods of instruction employed are the most approved, and the results obtained are very gratifying. The knowledge of music obtained in the elementary schools has greatly enriched the life of every youthful participant, and done much to induce a more general interest in the subject by all classes. It has, besides, contributed in no small degree to develop the musical taste of our people generally.

A sewing school for girls, the first with a special instructor, was opened in the fall of 1890, with Mrs. Bessie A. Haines as principal, with instruction in the various branches of needlework. The attendance, large at the beginning, rapidly increased, and two years later Mrs. M. E. Titcomb was chosen assistant, and the school provided with a home of its own in the old one-story building on Union street. In 1896 a branch was opened in the Cogswell school to accommodate pupils from the South end. Instruction in the use of sewing-machines and the cutting of garments was subsequently added. In June, 1898, after six and eight years of continuous service, both teachers retired, and Mrs. Ellen J. Jones was chosen principal, with Miss Leila A. Hill assistant. The school early made manifest its great usefulness and popularity. But instruction in sewing in the schools really dates back more than a century. Indeed, in some of the very earliest schools in this town young girls were taught plain sewing and knitting, and in many instances fancy needlework and embroidery. After they had become proficient in the use of the needle, they were encouraged at an early age to make a "sampler,"

as it was then called, as a finished specimen of their handiwork for presentation to parents as a keepsake. These were about the size of a lady's pocket-handkerchief, the material of coarse silk or silk and linen, with a hand-embroidered border of colors. The inner surface of the sampler was a work of art, ingeniously wrought with tiny stitches. It contained the date of its beginning, the name and age of the maker, letters of the alphabet, the Arabic and Roman numerals, and sometimes a rude drawing of the schoolhouse, together with the name of the teacher or other friend. Some of these tiny specimens are still to be found carefully laid away with other treasured keepsakes that have never lost their tender charm as loving mementos of departed friends.

A. B. Thompson, a member of the board of education 1876–'86, died September 12, 1890.

District No. 3, West Concord village, was united with Union district August 1, 1891, under the authority of an act of the legislature authorizing the same upon terms to be mutually agreed upon, the former paying to the latter eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars to equalize the property interests of the two former districts.

In the same year, 1891, three former members of the board of education, each of whom had "lived that life which answers life's great end," were released from the burden of earthly cares. Dr. Jesse P. Bancroft, an eminent physician and a member of the board for nearly ten years (1859–'69), died April 30, aged seventy-six years. A. J. Prescott, a member from 1865 until 1874, died July 4, aged seventy-four years and six months; and Warren Clark, a member for nearly thirteen years, between 1875 and 1891, a part of which time he was superintendent of schools, died November 21, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Concord was the pioneer city of the state to establish kindergartens as a part of the public school system. The first was opened in the Chandler school in September, 1891, with Miss Carrie B. Copley as teacher, and became very popular. Miss Copley resigned in 1893, and was followed by Miss Lucia E. Whittemore, who served for two years, succeeded by Miss Helen L. Southgate in 1895. The second kindergarten was opened in the Walker school in September, 1892, with Miss Amy L. Comins as instructor. The third was begun in the Kimball school, September, 1895, with Miss Jane D. Proctor as principal. Miss Proctor opened the first *private* kindergarten school in the city, in a private house on Hanover street, May 6, 1879. The fourth public kindergarten was opened in the Franklin training-school in September, 1896. Miss Southgate was transferred from the Chandler to the Franklin, and Miss S. Josephine Messer succeeded her

at the Chandler. The fifth was opened in the engine house at West Concord in September, 1897, with Miss Mary A. Sanborn as teacher, succeeded by Miss Katherine L. Remick in 1898; and the sixth in the Cogswell school in the fall of 1899.

But little, if any, mention is made of dancing in the early annals of Concord. In the seventeenth century the Puritans, probably not without reason, began to fear that exhibitions of purely animal spirits might lead to indiscreet if not sinful practices, and to look upon dancing as a social amusement with some degree of displeasure, and from a moral point of view to be discouraged. The first settlers of this town, nearly all members of the church, shared this feeling to a greater or less degree, so that it is probable that but little encouragement was given for the introduction of this form of recreation in the early life of the town. There was, in fact, no place in which dancing could be conveniently indulged in until the taverns began to be opened, about 1790. These little country inns were provided with small halls for the accommodation of public assemblies, and dancing schools soon began to flourish.

There is a tradition that the early settlers of Boscawen and Salisbury on the north, which towns were settled some years later, though very excellent people, were not quite as pious as the original proprietors of Penacook, and that the first dancing-master in Concord, with a fiddle under his arm, came down from Salisbury. The dancing-masters of this period were, as a rule, dignified and rather aristocratic personages, who were well received in good society. They taught not only dancing but polite behavior and agreeable manners, enabling the young to appear at ease and acquire a genteel gait or carriage. They were not inclined to the keeping of late hours, but received their classes in the afternoon. At first children only attended these schools, but the bewitching music of the violin brought back the remembrance of youthful joys, and pleasure-loving men and jolly dames were soon giving evidence of the fact that they were by no means past their dancing days. Country dances soon became the favorite, both sexes freely intermingling, and merry times were had. Only a few of the teachers can be mentioned. The first of record was Thaddeus Kendall, a popular and long remembered disciple of Terpsichore, who opened a dancing school at Benjamin Gale's hall, beginning at 4 p. m., October 11, 1799; terms, three dollars and twenty-five cents per quarter, including music. Nathaniel Ingols was another teacher in 1809–'10. A. Pushee, of Lebanon, was another famous instructor; he kept a school at Grecian hall, opening at 6 p. m., beginning about 1831 and continuing for ten years or longer. J. F. Dixon was another dancing-master, who kept a school over

Rolfe's store, just south of the Eagle Coffee House, in 1835–'36; ladies at 2 p. m., gents at 6 p. m. Henry W. Ranlet, of Meredith Bridge, came to Concord as a teacher about 1840, and continued in that vocation for nearly a quarter of a century. Miss Carrie Wyatt has been the most prominent in the profession in later years.

By previous arrangement the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was appropriately observed Saturday, October 22, 1892, by public exercises uniform in all the schools of the United States. The national programme was quite fully carried out in this city. [1] In the forenoon details of members of the Grand Army posts participated at the several school buildings. They were received at the entrance to the school yard and escorted by the pupils to the space in front of the building, where the proclamation of the president was read by one of the pupils officiating as master of ceremonies, at the conclusion of which the flag of our country was thrown to the breeze by the veterans and saluted by the pupils, followed by the singing of "America." All were then invited to seats within the building, where the remainder of the exercises were carried out.

The great feature of the day's celebration, however, was the parade of the school children in the afternoon. The procession formed in front of the high school building and moved in the following order: I. Platoon of police; II. Third Regiment band; III. Grand Army posts; IV. Companies C and E, New Hampshire State Militia; V. Board of Education; VI. Teachers and pupils of the following schools: High, Kimball, Merrimack, Chandler, Walker, Parochial, Merrimack County academy, Tahanto, Bow Brook, Fair Ground, Plains, Rumford, Penacook, Franklin, and West Concord. Each school was designated by handsome silk banners bearing its name and embellished with designs both interesting and unique, the work of pupils, the one carried by the Kimballs being a reproduction of that raised by Columbus when he first stepped foot on the soil of America. All the pupils carried small flags, and many were dressed in uniforms made especially for the occasion. The handsomest appearance in the line was conceded to the pupils of the Rumford school, every one of whom, boy or girl, from the largest to the smallest, appeared in uniform. Some of the juvenile marshals were mounted and a few of the young misses drove handsome pony teams. John Kimball marched with the teachers of the school bearing his name. The procession was a long one, the front of the line reaching city hall before the rear had turned from Pleasant street into Main. The marching of all, from the nearly-grown students of the high

[1] *People and Patriot.*

school to the little ones from the primary grades, was excellent in step and precision, and gave evidence of skilful training. The route was down State from School to Pleasant, Pleasant to Main, Main to Court, and thence to the city hall. The passage through Main street was a continuous ovation from a throng of people that completely filled the street, suspending all traffic for a time, and each of the passing divisions was greeted with round after round of hearty applause, the little ones receiving the larger share. Many of the public buildings, business houses, and private residences along the line of march were handsomely decorated. Arriving at the city hall the children were massed in the park in the rear, filling it to its utmost capacity. Here other exercises took place. The schools at Penacook and at the East village also celebrated with similar exercises and a large attendance of visitors. This was the third time only in a century in which the pupils of all the schools appeared in public procession, the first occasion being at the dedication of the Bradley monument, August 22, 1837, and the second on the day of the memorial exercises following the death and burial of President Lincoln, April 19, 1865. But a large number of schoolmates attended the funeral and marched to the grave when Bennie, the young son of President-elect Franklin Pierce, who met his death in a railroad accident, was buried, January 10, 1853.

A cooking school was opened in the winter of 1892–'93, a kitchen being fitted up for the purpose in the basement of the high school building. Miss Lucy A. Andrews, of the Drexel institute in Philadelphia, was engaged as instructor. The cooking was done with gas stoves. The following year the district voted to provide further instruction in the culinary art, and Mrs. Georgie L. Green was engaged as teacher. Both gas and electricity were used as fuel for a time, but the latter was given up after a little while. Only high school pupils were at first admitted, but in 1894 pupils from the higher grades were given entree, which increased the attendance, and a greater interest was manifested. In 1898 Mrs. Green resigned and Miss Mary A. Gannon was chosen successor. The latter died June 15, 1900, and Miss Harriet C. Gilmore became the next instructor, and is still in service, 1902.

Henry J. Crippen, of English birth, a member of the school board, 1871–'88, and a former teacher, died December 24, 1893.

District No. 12, East Concord village, with a school population at that time of a little less than one hundred pupils, was united with Union district July 1, 1894.

In 1895 a law was passed requiring a school census to be taken annually. The first enumeration was made in April of that year.

The whole number of children in Union district, between the ages of five and sixteen years, was two thousand two hundred and nine, of which number one thousand one hundred were boys, and one thousand one hundred and nine girls. West Concord reported eighty-four boys and sixty-five girls, and East Concord fifty-one boys and thirty-seven girls.

The old primary school building at the corner of Broadway and West streets, long known as the "Fair Ground" school, was replaced by a modern two-room building, first occupied in September of the latter year. It was built by E. B. Hutchinson, from plans made by J. E. Randlett, under the direction of Shadrach C. Morrill, Eliphalet F. Philbrick, and John C. Ordway, a committee of the school board. It cost about seven thousand dollars. It was subsequently named the "Cogswell school," in honor of Parsons B. Cogswell, a member of the board of education from its organization in 1859 until his death October 28, 1895.

The schoolhouse at Millville was moved a short distance, in the summer of the same year, from its old location at the junction of the two branches of the main road near the hay scales, to the road that runs northerly to Long pond, and was enlarged a few years later to accommodate an increased number of pupils in that locality.

A school census taken in Union school district in 1900 gave the following result: Boys, 1,351; girls, 1,415; total, 2,766.

The number of pupils and students under school instruction in the entire city, March, 1900, was as follows:

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Union School district,	1,160	1,187	2,347
Sisters of Mercy,	119	137	256
Miss Proctor's,	10	3	13
Rolfe and Rumford,		19	19
Town district,	135	116	251
Orphans' Home, Millville,	19	14	33
District No. 20, Penacook,	145	109	254
St. Paul's,	345		345
St. Mary's,		7	7
Totals,	1,933	1,592	3,525

Reverend Henry E. Parker, D. D., one of the first members of the board of education, and its first president, died November 7, 1896, at Boston, Mass. He was a professor in Dartmouth college from 1866 to 1892.

The year 1898 was one in which the work of the schools was carried on under some discouragements and interruptions. The excitement attending the declaration of war with Spain, in April, the bustle of preparation for raising troops, and the enlistment of the local com-

panies of the state militia, further increased by the encampment of the First Regiment of New Hampshire volunteers in this city, pervaded the schools to a considerable extent and was a source of some distraction. Twenty-eight young men, then or previously members of the high school, enrolled themselves in the First regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, as follows:

Colonel, Robert H. Rolfe, '80; adjutant, George D. Waldron, '89; assistant surgeon, Arthur K. Day, '81; captains, Otis G. Hammond, '88, Thomas F. Clifford, '91; lieutenants, Charles L. Mason, '92, Edward W. Richardson, '89, Clarence A. Goodhue, '92, Frank W. Brown, '92; sergeant-major, Solomon B. West, '97; quartermaster-sergeant, Harry P. Bennett, '88; sergeants, Clarence A. Burt, '89, Vaughn V. Himes, '90, James Johnston, '92, James J. Quinn, '93; corporals, Grant Hartshorn, '94, Micah D. Crockett, '97, Willis G. C. Kimball, Jr., junior class, '99, Omar S. Swenson, junior class, '99, Herbert M. Sanders, '98; hospital steward, Joseph W. Robins, '93; musician, Harold L. Pack, freshman class, '01; privates, Daniel E. Colbert, '95, Frank J. McNulty, '97, John W. L. Willcox, '98, Harry N. Lane, '99, Willis S. Beane, '99, Robert E. Waldron, junior class, '99.

Three former members of the board of education, whose terms of office had but recently expired, died during the year,—Austin S. Ranney, June 4, for six years a member of the board (1882–'98); Daniel B. Donovan, November 28, a member of the board from 1882 to 1890, a period of eight years, during seven of which he performed the duties of secretary; James L. Mason, December 18, a typical American of the old school, an historic figure in the city, which for more than threescore years had been his home. His life seemed to overlap the dim past and link it with the living present in a most delightful way.

Union School district, in 1900, had forty-eight regular and four special schools, making the whole number fifty-two, classified as follows:

Regular schools: High, 1; grammar, 16; primary, 24; kindergarten, 6; mixed, 1. Special schools: Manual training, 1; sewing, 1; cooking, 1; drawing, 1. Total, 52.

The whole number of regular teachers, including the superintendent, was sixty, with seven special teachers, making a total of sixty-seven.

Of the regular teachers, forty-two of the sixty (seventy per cent.) were graduates of Concord schools, nearly all of whom were natives of the city, and thirty-one of the forty-two (nearly seventy-four per cent.) were graduates of the local school for normal training.

District No. 20 employed six teachers, and the town district eleven, making a total of eighty-four, or, including the nine pupil teachers in the training-school, a total of ninety-three teachers were regularly employed in the public schools of the city.

In addition to the above, six teachers in the parochial school, five

teachers or tutors of private schools, seven at St. Mary's School for Girls, thirty-six at St. Paul's, two at the Rolfe and Rumford, and one at the Orphans' Home at Millville, made a total of one hundred and fifty professional teachers in the whole city.

The Dewey school, at the West end, was built in 1900. By a vote of the district the committee purchased a lot on High street, then owned by the city. The site was at that time a knoll of rocky marl rising ten feet above the level of the street, and the removal of four thousand cubic yards of earth and rock was necessary before a beginning could be made. The plans for the building were made by J. E. Randlett, architect, and John L. A. Chellis was the principal contractor. It was named the Dewey school in honor of Reverend Harry P. Dewey, D. D., a former pastor of the South church and a member of the board of education for nine years, 1890–'99. It was dedicated January 31, 1901. It cost, including land, grading, and furniture, thirty thousand dollars. William F. Thayer, Willis D. Thompson, and John C. Ordway were the building committee.



Dewey School.

Joseph C. A. Hill, who served nearly ten years as a member of the school board between 1876 and 1890—an ideal citizen, whose many graces and virtues will be long remembered by a multitude of friends,—died March 14, 1901, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Hill left pleasant reminders of his generosity in beautiful pictures donated to the Franklin and Kimball schoolhouses, adding much to the ornamentation of the rooms.

The ventilation of school buildings was a subject for study and experiment for nearly sixty years. The early buildings had open fireplaces and large chimneys, which provided simple and natural ventilation. But when the change to cast-iron stoves was made, between 1820 and 1830, trouble began. The need of a better supply of fresh air assumed such importance that many experiments were made as early as 1846. The first improvement was the lowering of the upper sash of windows, which, previous to about 1850, were made stationary and immovable. Transoms over the doors were introduced a little later. In 1857, with the building of two new grammar schools in contemplation, a special committee, of which the late Judge Fowler was chairman, gave considerable time to the matter, consulting the best authorities; and the Merrimack and Rumford schools, built soon afterward, were considered a great improvement

over any previously erected. A further study of advanced methods was made when the high school was built in 1864, the Walker in 1873, and the Chandler in 1878. C. C. Lund, then city engineer, and the late Dr. Bancroft, a member of the school board, gave much time to an investigation of the subject in the latter year. Soon after this a trial of the Houghton system, by which fresh air was taken from the outside, warmed, and discharged near the ceilings, and openings made into the chimneys near the floors for outlets, was found to work very well. A central ventilating chimney was put into the high school in 1880, and in 1886 an improved ventilating apparatus was installed in the same building. The next year the Walker school was equipped with the Smead system, by which a large quantity of fresh air was taken into a room in the basement, moderately warmed by passing over large furnaces, and continuously discharged into the several school-rooms, in place of a less quantity at a much higher temperature. The foul air was withdrawn by suction through large openings in or near the floor, carried to a large central shaft (artificially warmed), from which it was discharged through the roof. This system was so satisfactory that the Franklin school, built in 1889, was similarly equipped. The system installed in the new Kimball was the same in principle, except that steam was also used for warming, instead of hot air only. The following year changes in ventilation were made in the Merrimack, Rumford, Penacook, and other buildings, by which fresh air from the outside was conducted to a confined space about large stoves, where it was warmed and entered the rooms above the heads of the pupils. In the new high school an elaborate system of artificial ventilation was installed, warm air distributed by means of a blower and fan, operated at first by an auxiliary engine and afterward by electricity. The Dewey school, built in 1900, was equipped with the Fuller-Warren system of warm air, and the Rumford, built in 1902, made use of the same, with an auxiliary boiler for warming the corridors with steam. Many of the changes in later years were made upon recommendations of Professor Woodbridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. S. C. Morrill, a member of the school board.



Present Rumford School.

Physical exercises of a mild character were introduced in all the schools of Union district as early as 1862, occupying from three to five minutes at a time twice each day. The exercises at first employed

consisted of taking correct positions, both sitting and standing, and a variety of other movements, mostly of the upper and lower extremities and the respiratory organs. These were continued, with slight variations from time to time, for many years. In 1890 a more modern system of calisthenics was introduced, consisting mainly of simple movements for the harmonious development of the whole body, under the supervision of Florence F. Barton, of Newport, a special teacher of elocution and physical training. The latter resigning at the close of the fall term in 1891, was followed by Bertha L. Colburn, of Hollis, who continued as instructor until the summer of 1897, since which time the work has been carried on under the direction of the regular teachers.

The high school boys, for nearly twenty years, have taken great interest in athletics, and have for several years won the state interscholastic championship. A casual observer might easily get the impression that baseball, football, high jumping, and fast running held priority of rank in the curriculum, with Greek and Latin striving hard for second place. Nor was physical training overlooked in the olden time; muscular development was then encouraged by methods which furnished the necessary fatigue, but with rather less of sport. "The woods and the fields were the gymnasium," says Forester Lyman, "and the axe, the saw, the shovel, and the hoe the implements generally employed."

The first little paper published in the interests of the pupils of the high school in recent years, was the *High School Mite*, a tiny quarto of eight or ten pages, published by W. J. Drew and B. Jackman, two enterprising pupils. The first issue made its appearance in January, 1880. In July it was united with the *Amateur Sportsman*, and in November of the same year merged with the *Granite Echo*, when H. D. Smart became associate editor with Master Drew. These were, however, but embryo conceptions, effervescent and transitory, and a year later even the *Echo* itself had dwindled away until lost in oblivion. But the seed had taken root, and a year or two later, as out of a clear sky, came *The Comet*. This was a quarto larger than its predecessors, and in general appearance and contents was a credit to the school. It was a monthly conducted by the senior class, and was published for two years, 1883–'84, and then, like its luminous namesake, suddenly vanished and was seen no more. In 1887 the publication of *The Volunteer* was begun, and has continued, with but few interruptions, to the present time. In 1892 and 1893, under the management of Editor-in-chief William H. Porter, now of Haverhill, Mass., it was much enlarged, each number containing from twelve to twenty double-column pages, handsomely illustrated, and enclosed in

tasteful covers. Beginning with Volume VIII, published in 1899–1900, the paper was made a part of the English composition work of the school, and placed under the general direction of the instructor of that department, its contents being chiefly the best work done by pupils in composition. Thus journalism became a feature in the course of high school study.

The High School lyceum, a debating society, was organized in October, 1887, and is still in a flourishing condition. Joint debates are frequently held with other schools and academies of the state.

For five years, beginning with the winter of 1890–'91, the school supplied a lecture course, which was discontinued with the opening of the Walker free lecture courses. During the year 1900–'01 many addresses on various topics were made before the school by citizens of Concord and others.

When Mr. Kent began his work as principal of the high school in 1882 there were 130 pupils in the school; since then the numbers have rapidly increased until, at the present time—the winter of 1901–'02—the registration is 258, a larger number than ever before. The whole number of graduates between 1860 and 1901, inclusive,—a period of forty-two years,—has been 981, of whom 327—exactly one third—were boys, and the remaining two thirds (654) of the other sex. Of this total, seventeen and seven-tenths per cent. (174) entered colleges or technical schools as follows: Dartmouth, 66; Harvard, 18; Wellesley, 16; Boston University, 8; Vassar, 7; Radcliffe, 6; Brown, 6; Smith, 6; New Hampshire college, Durham, 4; Bates, Yale, Wesleyan, Massachusetts Institute Technology, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 3 each; Amherst, Williams, Trinity, Mt. Holyoke and West Point, 2 each; and Annapolis, Baltimore, Barnard, Byrn Mawr, Colgate, Columbian, Middlebury, Princeton, Tufts, University Illinois, University Michigan, University Wisconsin, 1 each. Nine and a half per cent. (94) of the total number of graduates are already numbered with the dead.

The following is a complete list of teachers who have been employed in the high school since the first class fitted for graduation:

PRINCIPALS.

Henry E. Sawyer, from 1857 to 1865.
Moses Woolson, from 1865 to 1867.
J. H. Woods, from 1867 to 1868.
J. D. Bartley, from 1868 to 1875.
John L. Stanley, from 1875 to 1882.
L. B. Pillsbury, fall term of 1882.
John F. Kent, from winter term of 1882 to June, 1902.

ASSISTANTS.

Henrietta Carter, from spring term, 1858, to close of spring term, 1862.
Augustus P. Salter, spring term, 1858.

Mary A. Currier, from fall term, 1858, to close of spring term, 1862.
Henry J. Crippen, from fall term, 1862, to close of spring term, 1863.
M. M. Otis, from fall term, 1862, to end of spring term, 1864.
Laura Wentworth, from fall term, 1863, to fall term 1864.
Miss F. A. Bellows, fall term, 1864.
Sarah E. Blair, from winter, 1864, to close of fall term, 1874, with leave of absence the winter and spring terms of 1871–'72.
Miss E. J. Sherman, from winter term, 1864, to close of fall term, 1866.
Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, from fall term, 1866, to end of spring term, 1867.
Julia C. Hunt, fall term, 1866.
Helen E. Gilbert, fall term, 1866.
Mary H. Brooks, winter term, 1866–'67.
Abby B. Parker, from spring term, 1867, to close of spring term, 1872.
Laura Carlton, from winter term, 1871, to end of spring term, 1889, with leave of absence for winter term, 1883–'84.
Miss C. E. Blake, winter term, 1873–'75.
Helen L. Webster, from spring term, 1875, to close of fall term, 1876.
Caroline E. Foster, winter term, 1876–'77.
Annie A. Agge, spring term, 1876.
Robert A. Ray, from fall term, 1876, to close of spring term, 1878.
Sarah E. Bradley, spring term, 1877.
Anna L. Savil, from fall term, 1877, to close of fall term, 1882, with leave of absence for winter term, 1879–'80.
Miss E. A. Foster, from fall term, 1878, to close of spring term, 1879.
Mary F. Redington, winter term, 1879–'80.
Miss Kate B. Eastman (Mrs. Kate E. Wilson), from fall term, 1879, to spring term, 1887, and from fall term, 1893, to close of spring term, 1900, with leave of absence last half of year 1895.
Frances M. Abbott, winter term of 1882–'83.
Robert H. Rolfe, winter term of 1883–'84.
Ida J. Bartlett, spring term of 1883.
Lilla O. Davidson, from fall term, 1883, to end of spring term, 1884.
Mariana Cogswell, from fall term, 1884, to end of spring term, 1889, and from fall term, 1892, to 1902.
Josiah F. Hill, fall term, 1884.
Mary F. Stubbs, from winter term, 1885–'86, to end of spring term, 1891.
Hester D. Nichols, spring term, 1887.
Rose M. Ladd, year 1887–'88.
Helen W. Poor, fall term, 1888, to end of spring term, 1895.
Roger Eastman, April, 1889, and 1890–'91.
M. Grace Caldwell, fall term, 1889, to end of spring term, 1892.
Margaret W. Twitchell, fall term, 1889.
Charlotte M. Keith, winter term, 1889–'90.
Julia Ellis, spring term, 1890.
Mary E. Quimby, spring term, 1891, to end of spring term, 1892.
Herbert E. Sargent, fall term, 1891, to end of spring term, 1893.
Elizabeth Averill, fall term, 1891, to present time.
Edith Ross, fall term, 1892, to end of winter term, 1893.
Mabel A. Phelps, spring term, 1893, to end of spring term, 1894.
Nellie C. Lewis, fall term, 1894, to close of fall term, 1895.
Mary E. Whitten, from November 5, 1894, to present time.
John M. Gallagher, last half of year 1894–'95.
Edith M. Walker, fall term, 1895, to close of school year, 1903, with leave of absence for year 1901–'02.
Cornelia Golay, spring term, 1896, to end of spring term, 1897.
Louise V. Dodge, fall term, 1897, and winter term, 1898.
H. Katherine Brainerd, spring term, 1898.
Newton H. Black, fall term, 1898, to end of spring term, 1900.

Mary W. Dean, fall term, 1899, to present time.
Philinda P. Rand, winter and spring terms, 1900.
Cora J. Russell, fall term, 1900, to present time.
Willard I. Hyatt, year 1900–'01.
Grace Morrill, fall term, 1901, to June, 1902.
Emma Hindley, fall term, 1901, to present time.
Caroline M. True, fall term, 1901, to present time.

The following list of school buildings, date of erection, seating capacity and value, is inserted for convenient reference and for the benefit of future historians:

INVENTORY OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, REAL ESTATE, 1902.

Number.	Name of building.	Union District.—Location.	Date built.	No. of rooms.	Seating capacity.	Estimated value of land and buildings.
1	High School	School, State, and Green	1890	9	200	$100,000
2	Kimball	North Spring, near School	1890	8	400	60,000
3	Walker	Church, State, and Fiske	1873	6	300	35,000
4	Chandler	Fayette and South	1878	4	200	22,000
5	Penacook	West and State	1870	4	200	21,500
6	Franklin	Franklin and Rumford	1889	4	200	15,000
7	Merrimack	Washington, near State	1858	4	200	9,000
8	New Rumford	Monroe and Thorndike	1858	8	400	40,000
9	Cogswell	Broadway and West	1895	2	100	8,000
10	Eastman	East village	1870	3	150	6,000
11	West Concord	West village, near depot	1862	4	200	6,000
12	Bow Brook	Warren and Washington	1864	2	100	2,000
13	Tahanto	North State, near cemetery	1889	2	100	4,000
14	Manual Training	North Spring, near Warren	1852	2		2,500
15	Sewing School	Union, near Centre	1852	2	Chairs	2,000
16	Plains	Off Loudon road	1873	1	50	1,500
17	Dewey School	High, School, and Centre,	1900	4	200	30,000
		District No. 20, Penacook.		69	3,000	$364,500
18	Penacook Village.	Summer street	1877	6	300	14,000
		Town District.				
19	Horse Hill	Old District No. 1	1870	1	40	1,400
20	The Borough	West of Penacook village	1854	1	36	1,000
21	Little Pond	Ballard neighborhood	1859	1	24	1,000
22	The Mountain	Near Sewall's falls bridge	1868	1	40	1,500
23	The Plains	Loudon and Pittsfield road	1867	1	40	1,550
24	Turtletown	Near Turtle pond	1887	1	16	500
25	Snaptown	Virgin neighborhood	1890	1	28	500
26	Ironworks	Southwest part of city	1856	1	40	1,000
27	Millville	Near St. Paul's School	1862	2	73	1,000
28	Ashville	Westerly part of township	1803	1	24	200
29	Old Number Four	Dimond neighborhood	1858	1	16	1,000
30	Stickney Hill		1857	1	40	800
31	Old Number Five	Beech Hill district	1816	1	20	100
				89	3,737	$390,000

From 1731, when the first school had its beginning, until the present time, 1902 (a period of one hundred and seventy-one years), more than one and a half million of dollars have been raised by taxation

for the maintenance of the public schools; while fully another half million has been expended for the construction and repair of school buildings. During this period it is safe to say that upwards of thirty thousand boys and girls, the children of five and six generations, have received the substantial portion of their educational training in the schools of this town.

The century just closed has been one of unparalleled expansion and progress. Concord, at its beginning, was little more than a country village, unimportant, perhaps, save in the character of its inhabitants. In 1775, when the first national census was taken, it was the seventeenth town in the state in population. In 1800 it had grown to be the twelfth, in 1810 it had become the seventh, in 1820 the sixth, in 1830 the fourth, and in 1890 it had passed all of its early competitors, taking rank as the third city in the state, the two manufacturing cities only having a larger population, while the state itself in the latter year was but a little more than two and a half times greater in the number of its inhabitants than a hundred years before. It is gratifying, also, to believe that the public schools have more than kept pace with the growth of the town. A few of these changes may be briefly enumerated: A tenfold gain in population, from two to twenty thousand. A proportionate increase in the number of pupils and teachers, though families are smaller in number now than in the olden time, and the rural districts have lost in population. The number of school buildings have increased to thirty-one, and the number of school-rooms from nine to nearly ninety, with a gain in the value of school property from three thousand to three hundred and ninety thousand dollars. In the earlier years, too, our school buildings were unplastered and unpainted, destitute of anything in the way of comfort and convenience, providing little more than shelter. Now they are models of convenience, in every way adequate for the purposes intended. In money raised for the support of schools, there has been an increase from four hundred dollars to upwards of sixty thousand dollars annually, and in the cost per pupil from less than one dollar in 1800 to more than twenty-two dollars at the present time. But the improved character of the schools and the thoroughness of instruction which they afford is most gratifying. In systematic grading, in free text-books, in the introduction of new and important branches of study, the training of teachers and supervision of daily work, a great advance is apparent.

Happy we who were permitted to climb the rugged path to the rustic door of learning in the old schools of fifty years ago. Though the atmosphere was less purely intellectual than in these later days, and the pleasures of childhood dimmed by frequent exhibitions of

strife aroused by the severities of discipline—happily no longer necessary—there were yet compensating virtues and they served well their day and generation. But thrice happy they who are privileged to enjoy the greater advantages of the present. May they drink deep at the fountain of knowledge, and its priceless blessings long abide.

To the teachers and pupils of the public schools, whose acquaintance and friendship I have enjoyed during a service of fifteen years as a member of the school board, this little sketch of the early schools is affectionately inscribed.

"God grant, that when the day of life is done,
Our sight may catch, beyond death's gath'ring mist,
The land of light, and the unsetting sun,
And where the school is nevermore dismissed."

CHAPTER XXXV.

CONCORD LITERARY INSTITUTION.

JOHN C. ORDWAY.

An urgent demand for more favorable opportunities for instruction in the higher branches of education than the common schools afforded, led to the early establishment of academies and seminaries in several towns in the state, in which young men might be fitted for college. The first of these to be incorporated was Phillips academy at Exeter, in 1781. The success of this school, which from the beginning took high rank, led to the establishment soon afterward of others of a similar character but not as liberally endowed. New Ipswich, opened 1787, was incorporated and the academy built in 1789. Atkinson, the first to admit both sexes, was established in the latter year, through the efforts of Reverend Stephen Peabody, the minister of that town, and a few of his friends. Amherst, Chesterfield, and Charlestown were established in 1791, Gilmanton in 1794; Salisbury, 1795, and re-established in 1809; Kimball Union, at Meriden, 1813; Pinkerton, at Derry, 1814; Pembroke, 1818; Sanbornton, 1820; New Hampton, 1821, and Hopkinton, 1827. In 1833 the number of these academies in the state had reached thirty-eight, of which about thirty, Dr. Bouton says, were then flourishing. Many of these enjoyed the patronage of students from this town.

The people of Concord, interested in school affairs, had often seriously considered the desirability of establishing an academy at the capital of the state, but without definite results until the fall of the year 1834, when, Dr. Bouton says, "Mr. Timothy D. P. Stone, a young gentleman from Andover, Mass., came to Concord and proposed to open a high school or academy, if a suitable place could be provided for its accommodation." A proposition to erect a suitable building and open an academy met with favor, and a canvass for subscriptions for that purpose was made and the required sum obtained. The location of the proposed building was, as usual, a cause of some embarrassment. A site was first offered by George Kent; then a proposition was submitted by people of the North end for the erection of the building on Stickney's hill, west of the court house. A third proposition was to accept a site offered by Richard Bradley, and a new subscription was taken up favorable to the last

location. In the meantime a board of trustees had been chosen by the subscribers in favor of the location on the lot offered by Mr. Kent, and another by those in favor of the site offered by Mr. Bradley, when it was finally agreed to unite all the contributors and erect the proposed building on the land offered by Samuel A. Kimball, on the hill west of Union street, since called Academy hill. A final subscription for the building and for the purchase of additional land of Mr. Kimball was accordingly made, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, mostly by individuals residing in the main village, as follows:[1]

Samuel A. Kimball, donation of land for building.

Woodbridge Odlin and Reuben Wyman, donation of land on the side of the hill east of Mr. Kimball's land,—needed for a street, etc.

George Kent, two hundred dollars.

David L. Morril, Isaac Hill, N. G. Upham, Joseph Low (part in apparatus), Nathaniel Bouton, Asaph Evans, Samuel Fletcher, Amos Wood, one hundred and twenty-five dollars each.

William Gault, Abiel Walker, Richard Bradley, Benjamin Thompson, John B. Chandler (part in apparatus), one hundred dollars each.

E. S. Towle (two subscriptions), ninety dollars.

Samuel Herbert, Robert Davis, eighty-five dollars each.

Joseph P. Stickney, Horatio Hill, John West, Thomas Chadbourne, seventy-five dollars each.

George Hutchins, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Ezra Carter, Hall Burgin, Elisha Morrill, James Buswell, Peter Elkins, Isaac Clement, George W. Ela, Richard Herbert, Benjamin Damon (part in paintings), James Straw (in joiner work), fifty dollars each.

Samuel Evans, Edward Brackett, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents each.

John Whipple, E. E. Cummings, Joseph Robinson, Joseph Grover, William W. Esterbrook, John C. Ordway, Bradbury Gill, Abraham Prescott, Enos Blake, Joseph C. West, Daniel Carr, William F. Goodell, Joseph C. Emerson, Ira H. Currier, Aaron Carter, Hazen Walker, Joshua K. Abbott, Hamilton Hutchins, William Low, George T. Pillsbury, Peter Renton, Joseph C. Wallace, A. B. Kelley, Samuel Coffin, Woodbridge Odlin, Josiah Rodgers, S. C. Badger, Gardner P. Lyon, E. S. Chadwick, Francis N. Fiske, Thomas Brown, C. H. Peaslee, Henry S. Robbins, J. B. Moore (note), John J. Ayer, William Green (Plymouth), John Farmer (in books), John Titcomb, Nathaniel Abbott, Jewett Bishop, James Whittemore, S. G. Sylvester, William Pearson, John Wheeler, each in work; Asa Parker and Richard Worthen in brick work; and Aaron Morse, Daniel Dunlap, Woodbury Brown, Jacob Abbott, Samuel S. Colby, Cotton S. Brown, Philip Watson, Reuben D. Morse, Thomas Butters, all in joiner work; and Porter Blanchard, Elliot A. Hill, Crockett & Worth, in cabinet work, each twenty-five dollars.

Edward Philbrick, Samuel Morrill, Nathaniel Wheat (in apparatus), each fifteen dollars.

Lewis Hall, John Miller, Reuben Wyman, Philip Sargent, Shadrach Seavey, Nelson P. Johnson, Isaac Emery, Jr., Henry M. Moore (in work), each twelve dollars and fifty cents.

John Goss, Michael Tubbs, A. Capen, Jr., Jonathan Herbert, Seth Eastman, David Kimball, William West, ten dollars each.

John McDaniel, five dollars.

[1] Subscription papers were circulated several times; the above list includes the whole amount subscribed by each individual.

Total cash, three thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents; work, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars; whole amount, four thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

A meeting of the subscribers was held February 18, 1835, for organization, and the following persons were chosen a board of trustees: Nathaniel Bouton, Ebenezer E. Cummings, Governor David L. Morril, Samuel Fletcher, Samuel A. Kimball, Isaac Hill, Nathaniel G. Upham, Hall Burgin, Thomas Chadbourne, William Gault, Abiel Walker, and Ezra Carter. The following day the trustees organized by choosing Reverend Nathaniel Bouton, president; Reverend E. E. Cummings, secretary; and William Gault, treasurer.

An act of incorporation was obtained and the building was erected on the site given by Mr. Kimball,—a conspicuous eminence on what was then called Sand hill, about one hundred rods northwest of the state house. A portion of the building stood upon the lot now owned and occupied as a residence by H. E. Capen, No. 12 Academy street. The main building, facing the east, was fifty-eight feet by fifty-four, two stories high, surmounted with a cupola containing a bell; entrance by two doors in front, one for each sex. The two apartments on the lower floor, one for each sex, were separated by a partition with sliding doors. In the upper story were rooms for library, apparatus, and recitations, with a capacious hall, thirty-five feet in width, extending the whole length of the building, and a stage for exhibitions. The cost of the building, furniture, etc., was four thousand six hundred dollars. Shadrach Seavey was the principal contractor. The building was completed and publicly dedicated September 16, 1835, with appropriate exercises, including an address by the president, Rev. Dr. Bouton. School was kept in the town hall and adjacent rooms for a term or two before the building was ready for occupancy, and the female department, under the care of Miss Foster, was kept in the court house, in the winter of 1838, for the better accommodation of the young ladies.

The name of the institution was "The Concord Literary Institution and Teachers' Seminary." It comprised four departments:

I. The Teachers' Department, for the instruction of young men and women who wish to prepare themselves to teach district schools.

II. The Academical Department, for instruction in the classics, and for preparing young men for college.

III. The High School Department, for those desiring a business or general education, without classical studies.

IV. The Preparatory Class, for those too young or too backward to take any of the other courses.

The institution was opened for instruction in the fall of 1835,

with T. D. P. Stone, principal; Miss Elizabeth Fuller, preceptress; Miss Rowena Coffin and Miss Mary K. Coffin, assistants; and with an attendance of two hundred and fifty-seven students.

Mr. Stone continued as principal until August 30, 1837, when he resigned to pursue the study of theology, and the teachers who succeeded him were, in

1837. Two terms—Joshua D. Berry, and Miss Rowena Coffin, assistant. Mr. Berry resigned in February, 1838, to take charge of the academy at South Berwick, Me.

1838. Spring term—Eden B. Foster, Miss Sarah Foster; fall term—Charles Peabody, Miss Sarah Foster; winter term—Austin C. Heaton, Miss Sarah Foster.

1839. Spring term—Austin C. Heaton, Miss Sarah Foster; fall and winter—Charles Peabody, L. W. Peabody, assistant, and Miss Sarah Foster.

1840. Spring and fall—Charles Peabody, Miss Sarah Foster, Miss M. A. Rogers, music, painting, and drawing; winter term—Charles Peabody, Miss Dow, Miss Rogers.

1841. Spring and fall terms—William C. Foster, Miss Sarah Foster.

1842. Spring and fall terms—Clark S. Brown, Miss Foster, preceptress; winter term—Aaron Day, Jr., Miss Emily Pillsbury.

1843. Spring and fall terms—Aaron Day, Jr., Miss Emily Pillsbury.

The male teachers were all, or nearly all, college graduates. Mr. Stone was from Amherst college; he afterward entered the ministry. Mr. Berry was from Portsmouth, a graduate of Harvard, and a man of excellent attainments in science and learning. Eden B. Foster was a native of Hanover (Dartmouth college, 1837); associate preceptor, Pembroke academy, 1838; he afterward studied divinity at Andover, and entered the ministry; his first pastorate was at Henniker. Mr. Heaton was from Thetford, Vt. (Dartmouth college, 1840); he subsequently prepared for the ministry at Princeton; his first pastorate was at Harper's Ferry, Va. Mr. Peabody was from Newport (Dartmouth college, 1839); after leaving Concord he taught in New Bedford, Mass., and then studied divinity at Union Theological seminary, New York city; he traveled extensively through Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt, from 1846 to 1859, as agent of the American Tract society, afterward settling in St. Louis, Mo. William C. Foster,—brother of E. B. Foster,—(Dartmouth college, 1841), after leaving Concord, graduated from Union Theological seminary, and entered the ministry; his first pastorate was at Wilbraham, Mass. Mr. Brown was from Chichester (Dartmouth college, 1838); after teaching at Concord and at Hanover, he went South and became principal of a school at Pontookuck, Miss., where he was brutally murdered by the brother of a pupil whom he had properly corrected for some breach of discipline, June 11, 1855, aged forty. Mr. Day was from Gilsum (Dartmouth college, 1842); he was subsequently a tutor and teacher

in the South and West until his death in White Water, Wis., in 1855, aged thirty-five years. Of the female teachers, Miss Fuller was from Milford; Miss Mary K. Coffin was from Boscawen,—a sister of Charles Carleton Coffin, the famous war correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, and author of the History of Boscawen and many other publications; she subsequently married Edmund Carleton of Littleton. Miss Foster had been a very successful teacher in the academy at Thetford, Vt., and Miss Rowena Coffin was from Waterford, Me.

Under the charge of Mr. Stone, an especially fine teacher, the institution attained a wide popularity, having students from all the New England states, from New York, Ohio, and Alabama, and one each from Greece and Spain. In the first six years, from 1835 to 1840, inclusive, the number of pupils was,—females, six hundred seventy-two; males, five hundred and eighty-seven,—a total of one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine, of whom about nine hundred were residents of this town.

Dr. Bouton, in a discourse delivered in 1875 on "The Growth and Development of Concord in the Preceding Half Century" (from which, and from files of original papers in possession of the New Hampshire Historical society, these facts have been obtained), says, "The whole number of pupils attending the academy up to 1843, was about nineteen hundred, among which may be found the names of many who have attained distinction in the various walks of life; nine became preachers of the gospel, nine physicians, sixteen lawyers, several, distinguished educators, and others, successful business men." Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C., says,—"I was a boy of twelve when I went to the academy in Concord, in 1840. The school was an excellent one. My schoolmates were the sons of ex-Governor Morril, Reverend Nathaniel Bouton, and George Hutchins. There were older boys I remember well,—George A. Blanchard and Josiah Stevens. I remember May-day excursions for the trailing arbutus; swimming in the Merrimack, skating on it, too, in the winter. Indeed, Concord seems to me in memory an ideal village—it was only that, then—with an ideal population, where boys and girls were very nice, and life was especially attractive." Henry Wilson, afterward vice-president of the United States, was, perhaps, the most noted of the alumni. Wilson lodged in the home of the late Joseph Grover, on Centre street, and spent considerable time in the practice of public speaking in a barn which stood in the rear of his boarding-place.

Without any endowment, and embarrassed with a debt of eleven hundred dollars,—for some of the original subscriptions were un-

collectable;—the trustees, in March, 1841, applied to the town for relief, and received an assignment and transfer of six hundred shares in the Concord railroad, on which the first instalment had been paid. These shares were sold by the trustees to General Joseph Low for six hundred and seventy-five dollars. "Thus only partially relieved, and pressed with other difficulties, arising from sectional, political, and sectarian causes, the trustees, in March, 1844, decided to close the institution and offer the building for sale at auction." It was accordingly sold on the 10th of May following. It was bid off by Richard Pinkham, for himself, S. C. Badger, and Asa Fowler, for five hundred and forty dollars. With this sum the debts were discharged, and the academy closed its mission in 1844.

Among the names of pupils attending the school in its closing years, who are still living in this city (1901), may be found the following: Daniel C. Allen, Frederic Allison, Lowell Eastman, Amos Hadley, Charles H. Herbert, Isaac A. Hill, George F. Hill, Abraham G. Jones, Horace F. Paul, Gustavus Walker, Joseph B. Walker, Mrs. Sarah (Sanborn) Adams, Misses Alma J. Herbert, Louisa L. Kelley, Harriet S. Ordway, Mrs. Mary (Herbert) Seavey, and Mrs. Elizabeth (Upham) Walker.

Private schools were kept in the building for a year or two afterward, when it was again sold to Isaac Hill, and removed. Out of it were constructed two large dwelling-houses and a part of a third, situated at the lower end of Main street, opposite Perley street.

The establishment of local high schools in many of the larger towns in the state soon greatly lessened the demand for such academies, and with a rapidly diminishing patronage their number was gradually reduced, only those liberally endowed or receiving denominational support, long surviving. There are at the present time, however, nearly thirty in the state in a fairly flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE METHODIST GENERAL BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

JOHN C. ORDWAY.

The Methodist General Biblical Institute—the only strictly theological seminary ever maintained in the state—began its existence in Concord in April, 1847. A charter was obtained from the legislature the following June, and approved by the governor July 3d of that year. The names of the original corporators were Charles Adams, Osmon C. Baker, Abel Stevens, Dexter S. King, Elisha Adams, Ralph W. Allen, Minor Raymond, Lorenzo D. Barrows, David Patten, James Porter, Silas Quimby, Sanford Benton, Jefferson Hascall, and Newell Culver. The school had its inception, however, several years before, in a convention of Methodist ministers and laymen, delegates from every New England state, held in Boston, April 24 and 25, 1839, when, believing the time had fully come to make provision for a training-school for religious teachers, the "Wesley Institute Association" was organized to promote the early establishment of such an institution,—"one which should represent a broad and profound conception of humanity and of the divine purpose in the history of humanity." Under the efforts of this association, in 1840, the Methodist Theological seminary at Newbury, Vt., was renamed "The Wesleyan Theological Institute," and Reverend John Dempster was selected to be professor of theology, and Reverend John Wesley Merrill, A. M., was chosen to be the professor of sacred literature, when the new institution should be established. As the needed funds were not yet provided, Reverend Osmon C. Baker, then principal of the Newbury seminary, and Reverend William M. Willets, continued to give theological instruction to the students preparing for the ministry as before.

It had been previously agreed that if the Wesley Institute association should become at any time convinced that Newbury was not the best locality for the theological school, they might remove it to one more eligible. After a trial of several years, Professor Merrill[1] says, the conviction became clear that to succeed it must be removed to a more central locality, and at the close of the year 1846 it was determined to make a change.

[1] The writer is indebted to the late Professor J. W. Merrill, Mrs. Sarah (Sanborn) Adams, and W. F. Whitcher for much of the material contained in the above brief sketch.

When this fact was known, some of the people of this town became much interested to secure its location here. The North Congregational society having built a new and more modern church nearer the center of population, and wishing to preserve, in some useful way, its earlier home, offered gratuitously, for the accommodation of this new theological school, its former place of worship, the old North church. The latter was a large and venerable edifice,—the main body of the house being nearly a hundred years old. It was of spacious dimensions, with an ideal location in the center of a beautiful triangular green campus of an acre and a half of land, with streets on three sides. This noble offer was gratefully accepted, and thus it came to pass, singularly enough, that "the first home of the first Arminian theological seminary in America was the free and cordial gift of a church and parish of Calvinists."

The old church was soon fitted up at the expense of public-spirited citizens of Concord, chiefly those connected with the Congregational societies. It was divided into two stories, with halls on each floor, running from north to south. A convenient chapel, with a seating capacity for one hundred and fifty, was fitted up in the second story; a lecture room, 44 x 24, and two recitation rooms, 24 x 24, on the ground floor near the east and west entrances. On the second floor, over the east lecture room, was a reading-room, and next south of this a library. The remaining portion of the edifice was made into fifteen rooms or dormitories, all high, airy, and well lighted, for the residence of students, and furnished mainly by individual Methodist churches in New England. Few and unimportant changes only were made to the exterior. The east or main entrance opened into a tower surmounted by a belfry and steeple, upon the spire of which, one hundred and twenty-three feet from the ground, was perched the old, gilded-copper "potter," or weather-cock, four feet in height. This anomalous but lordly-looking chanticleer had kept watch and ward over the old church for sixty-four years.

On the westerly side of State street, a little northwest of the old church, a commodious dwelling-house was made into a boarding-house, where the students, in a club, under their own management, might board themselves at cost. All were thus provided for save the few who preferred either to board themselves in their rooms, or in private families. A course of study, essentially the same as that at Andover, Union, Newton, and other theological schools in the United States, was adopted, requiring to complete it three full years. No charge was made for tuition, and the rent for rooms was merely nominal.

"The resources for the support of the school," said Professor Mer-

rill, "were by no means ample at any time. As it was the first theological school proper of the Methodist Episcopal church, it had some persons in high stations to conciliate, much indifference to overcome, and to convince the masses of the Methodist ministers and people that it was really a needed element in their great work. That it was eminently useful and effective soon became very clear to most in the church. Some were so well satisfied as to be willing to do something to sustain it. The venerable bishop Elijah Hedding gave it his choice library and one thousand dollars toward its endowment. Lee Claflin, of Massachusetts, gave eleven hundred dollars. Daniel Drew, of New York, gave five thousand five hundred dollars; Mrs. Eleanor Trafton, of Boston, a thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars was a sum held for the use of the institution by the White Mountain Lumber company. Mrs. Agnes Sutherland, of New York, afterward of Leith, Scotland, gave another thousand dollars, and Mr. Morrill, of East Kingston, gave three thousand dollars towards founding a professorship. There were many smaller subscriptions of the usual character. The endowment funds, including the above, though not large, were wisely invested. Besides this small endowment, eight conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, all in New England, with the Troy and Black river, were pledged to raise funds annually, by collection in their churches, to maintain the board of instruction in their new school. The sums thus realized, though very small, were greatly needed and much appreciated."

The faculty of the institution, while in Concord, were as follows:

Reverend Bishop Elijah Hedding, D. D., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the first president, and so continued from 1847 until his death in 1852.

Reverend Osmon C. Baker, D. D., was professor of New Testament, Greek, homiletics, church government and discipline, from 1847 to 1852, when he was made a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, but from 1854 to 1868 he held the place of Bishop Hedding as president of the institute.

Reverend John Dempster, D. D., whose selection for a professorship was made several years before, was engaged in soliciting funds for the institute in 1846, and was professor of theology and ecclesiastical history from April 1, 1847, to November, 1854.

Reverend Charles Adams, D. D., was professor of Biblical literature from April, 1847, to 1849.

Reverend Stephen M. Vail, D. D., was professor of Biblical and Oriental literature, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic languages from 1849 to 1868.

Reverend John W. Merrill, D. D., was professor of mental and

moral philosophy, natural theology, ecclesiastical history, and the history of doctrines, from 1854 until 1868.

Reverend David Patten, D. D., was professor of Christian and pastoral theology, homiletics, church government and discipline, from December 1, 1854, to 1868.

The coming of this "School of the Prophets" to Concord, in 1847, proved a valuable acquisition to the town. It brought, in faculty and students, many earnest and thoughtful men, whose presence and influence were a blessing to the community, and whose services were especially helpful in educational, religious, and social circles. Rev. Dr. Patten served as a member of the public school board from 1859 to 1867, with rare diligence and efficiency; and the large number of theological students, the most of whom were young ministers, preached on Sundays in near-by mission chapels, and supplied the pulpits in churches without a pastor in many places in the state, through all the years the school continued with us. Several of the latter found, among the fair daughters of Concord, helpmates for their professional life-work. In the twenty-one years that the institution found a home in Concord, five hundred and seventy students received instruction in theological studies. Two hundred and eleven young ministers passed through the three years' course and were graduated. In the first seven years, from 1847 to 1854, thirty-four were graduated; in the next seven years, eighty-three, and in the last seven years, ninety-four; and most of them became effective ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. Among the graduates and students who won distinction as preachers may be mentioned: Reverends Lewis P. Cushman, John Cookman, George Prentice, W. F. Watkins, R. S. Stubbs, Charles U. Dunning, Charles Young, James O. Knowles, William V. Morrison, James B. Faulks, Dudley P. Leavitt, M. M. Parkhurst, William F. Hatfield, Richard Harcourt, Nathan G. Cheney, Norman J. Squires, Elijah Horr, and N. T. Whittaker. Three were missionaries to China,—Stephen L. Baldwin, Carlos R. Martin, who died in China, and S. L. Gracy, who was also United States consul there; and one, S. L. Golden, now (1899) in China, is one of the missionary secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal church. Reverend Albert D. Long, missionary to Bulgaria, has now been many years professor in Robert college, and Reverend Edwin Parker, D. D., has ever since he went to India been one of the most effective and useful missionaries in that distant Hindu land. A number have joined the Episcopal and Congregational churches, and labored faithfully in those denominations. The seminary, while at Concord, settled forever the utility and practicability of theological seminaries in the Methodist church, and obtained for them the hearty sanction of its general conference.

As the institute was removed from Newbury, Vt., to Concord, in 1847, on promises of better accommodations and increased support, —so, in 1868, after the expiration of another score of years, on the pledges of wealthy contributors in Massachusetts to provide the means for its further expansion, it was removed to Boston and became the nucleus of Boston university. April 24th of the latter year, Reverend Elisha Adams, who had been very closely identified with its interests from the beginning, and treasurer from 1852 to 1868, reported all expenses paid, and invested funds in cash value amounting to twenty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars, besides notes and other obligations of uncertain value amounting to a nominal sum of five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars; and four hundred and eighty-three dollars in money were paid into the treasury of the new university. Such was the only source of income, in addition to conference collections, in the last days of the institute,—from which it may be easily imagined how scant it was before.

On the removal to Boston of the institute, its library, cabinets, and other portable property, some of the faculty were transferred to the new field of duty; all left Concord save one, Professor Merrill, who, on account of advancing years, tarried here. He filled appointments for a few years in his old conference, and then returned to Concord, where, after a long life of patient, unremitting, and unwearying industry in the service of the Great Master, he passed to his reward, February 9, 1900, aged ninety-one years, and was buried at Wilbraham, Mass.

The institute buildings and land, on the removal of the school, reverted to the society of the North Congregational church, and the property was sold soon afterward to the Hosmers of Fisherville. The proceeds of the sale were applied to the purchase of a parsonage for the society, on Franklin street. The building was rented for tenements, by the new owners, until the night of November 28, 1870, when the venerable structure, nearly one hundred and nineteen years old, and "which had associated with it more of marked and precious history than any other building in the state," wrapped itself in flames, and in a blaze of glory was wafted to the skies.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

JAMES O. LYFORD.

Two miles west of the main street of Concord the Turkey river spreads into a small lake with irregular wooded shores. On the brow of the slope above the water on the side towards the city stood in colonial days a garrison house to protect the neighboring settlers from the Indians. As early as the year 1735 there was a mill at the lower end of the pond, and in the course of time a little settlement had grown up around it which was afterwards called Millville. To this settlement near the beginning of the nineteenth century was added a house, "which house," says Dr. Bouton, "was the first house of brick in Concord, and was built by Jacob Carter, father of Jacob Carter, now postmaster." The brick house was afterwards used as a farmhouse, and then became a summer residence of George Cheyne Shattuck, M. D., the founder of St. Paul's school.

In this building with modest beginning was started an educational institution which has become famous throughout the United States, and is well known abroad. Its students are from all parts of this country, with some representatives from foreign lands, and its graduates have made their mark in all the walks of life. Its success has been phenomenal, and its present student body is limited only by the capacity of the school to care for pupils. The ordinary academy or boarding-school of the nineteenth century, so common in New England a few decades ago, has given place to the public school, or is eking out an uncertain existence amid adverse surroundings; but this school, unique in its conception, without general endowment save the gifts of its founder during its early years, has expanded to large proportions, until it has become one of the few great preparatory schools of the country. Enlisted in its support is a large body of alumni and friends, who have enriched its surroundings with generous donations, until from the ancient brick structure where the first classes were housed and taught, it has become a collection of buildings imposing in architectural design, and attractive to students and visitors alike. It is suburban and rural, and by the acquisition of contiguous territory is likely to remain so, thus preserving the idea of the founder, that "Physical and moral culture can best be carried on where boys

live and are constantly under the supervision of the teachers and in the country."

Dr. Shattuck's early education at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., which for ten years early in the nineteenth century occupied an unusual place among educational institutions, led to his founding a similar school when he came to educate his own sons. From this school of his youth, and from a few others he had known, Dr. Shattuck derived his ideas of a boarding-school for boys. The Round Hill school had closed because it was strictly a private enterprise, started and conducted by gentlemen of very limited means. St. Paul's school was fortunate in the wealth and generosity of its



St. Paul's, Looking South from Pond.

founder, who gave liberally during its early years, and who promoted its expansion and improvement by all means in his power as opportunity occurred. With a few restrictions in his deed of the gift of his property, to prevent the mortgaging of it for any purpose, to perpetuate its control in the Protestant Episcopal church, and to secure religious education in conformity with the doctrines of that church, Dr. Shattuck left the management entirely to its board of trustees, content to remain its constant helping friend.

Finding in his summer home, with its sequestered position among wooded hills and pleasant waters, a place fit for the fulfilment of his desire, Dr. Shattuck determined to devote it to that purpose. On June 26, 1855, St. Paul's school was incorporated by the New Hampshire legislature.[1]

[1] See notes at conclusion of chapter.

The incorporators met at the home of Dr. Shattuck in Millville, September 5, 1855, and organized the school by choosing trustees, all of whom were his personal friends. A deed of gift by Dr. Shattuck and his wife conveying to St. Paul's school, under the conditions before mentioned, three pieces of land situated on opposite sides of the road leading from Concord to Dunbarton, containing fifty-five and one third acres, together with certain buildings thereon, was presented and accepted. At this meeting the general plan of the school was considered and arrangements made for its opening at as early a date as possible. The old brick house had been enlarged and improved to make it a comfortable summer residence. With a few alterations and the supply of school furniture this building became the starting point of an educational institution. It was voted that the title of the principal of the school should be the "rector," and Roger S. Howard, of Bangor, Me., was chosen to that office.

Mr. Howard having declined the rectorship, the Reverend Henry A. Coit, then a missionary in Northern New York, was elected at a meeting of the trustees held January 15, 1856. While this offer to Mr. Coit was a compliment to his ability, for it put upon him the task of creating a school on the lines laid down by its founder, it was far from flattering in a worldly sense. He was frankly told, "You have possession of lands and buildings, but we cannot promise you a salary, and you must derive your support from the fees of the scholars." He began the work under these conditions. It was emphatically a work of faith. How well he succeeded the history of the school is a living testimonial.

Dr. Coit was married early in the spring to Miss Mary Bowman Wheeler, of Philadelphia, and arrived with his wife in Concord, April 3, 1856. The school opened with three boys, George B. Shattuck, Horatio Bigelow, and Frederick C. Shattuck of Boston. The first and last were sons of Dr. Shattuck. Other boys came later, and the number soon exceeded ten. All the work of the school was done in that one brick house during the early days. For more than two years the boys walked to St. Paul's church in Concord every Sunday to the morning service, and in the afternoon attended with the rector a service which he held in the old red schoolhouse of the district. At first the rector, with one assistant, did the work of the school. There was a great difference between the school order of a day in June, 1856, when only a dozen boys comprised the household, and the order which now regulates the day for several hundred boys. During the summer session of 1856 the rising bell was at 5 a. m., prayers at 5:45, breakfast at 6. The study and recitation hours were from 7 a. m. until 1:30 p. m., broken by fif-







Upper School.

The School.

Lower School.

teen minutes intermission at 9 and half an hour at 11. Tea came at 6:30 p. m., and there was an evening study hour from 8 to 9. The division of the school year was also very different from the present.

The decade following the first opening of the school was necessarily a time of germination. There were many arrangements of the details of school life which had to be tested before their value or suitableness could be decided. The methods which have gradually come into use are a growth from the trials and experiences of early years. During this same period large additions were made to the accommodations and appliances by the generous provision of Dr. Shattuck, augmented by savings from the annual income. In the spring of 1858 a wing was built on the southwest side of the house. The number of places for boys was thus increased to forty. During the same year a chapel was built and furnished, and ten years later enlarged, all at the expense of the founder. The bell in St. Paul's chapel and the "quarter bell" that now hangs in front of the schoolhouse have a history. They were taken from an old convent in Mexico, and hung for a long time in one of the railroad stations of Boston. In 1858 they were recast, and given by Dr. Shattuck to the school. He also presented the school with a small but valuable cabinet of natural history, the beginning of the present large collection. At the opening of the session in 1859 forty-three boys were in attendance. There were no vacancies, and applications began to be placed on file for those which would occur



Schoolhouse.

Gymnasium.

later;—a custom which has since prevailed, until now the vacancies occasioned by the graduation of a class are all spoken for long in advance.

It was during the first fifteen years that many of the present school customs had their rise, and most of the clubs and societies were organized. The silver medal which is now given by the rector on the last night of the session for distinguished excellence in the performance of school duties was first offered in 1857 by Governor Baker, one of the trustees. It was conferred that year upon John Hargate, who entered the school in December, 1856, and who in 1861 was made a master of the school and is now at the head of the upper school.

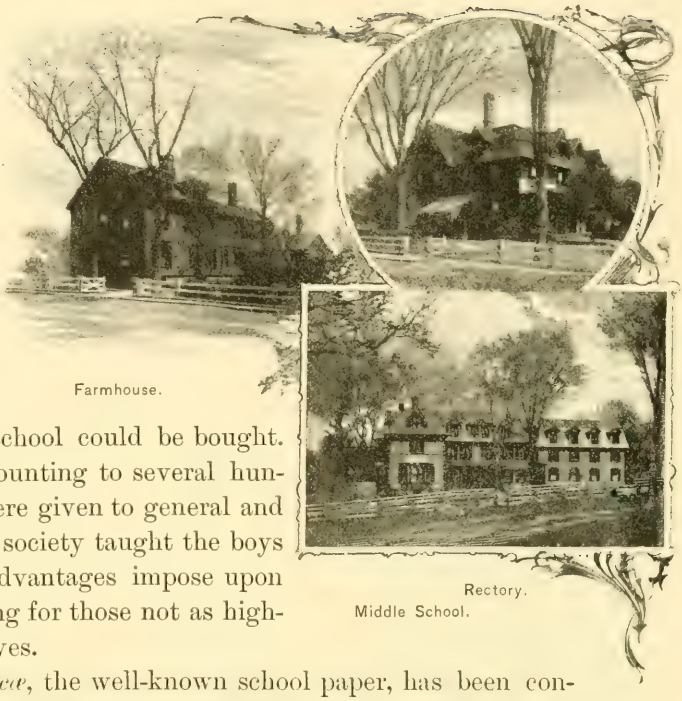
The founder's birthday, July 23, was observed as the school fête day as long as the session included July; but after 1862, a day in the early part of June was set apart as founder's day. What is now called "anniversary" is really a celebration of Dr. Shattuck's birthday.

A gymnasium, with a bowling alley, was built by the founder in 1859, and contributed to the health and pleasure of the boys for nineteen years, or until it was replaced by the new gymnasium.

Dr. Shattuck, who strongly advocated out-of-door sports, introduced the game of cricket in June, 1857. The two elevens were first composed of boys sitting on opposite sides of a long dining-table. Baseball had none of the prominence which it now has, and its popularity followed long after cricket had taken root at St. Paul's. The school has devoted about one hundred acres of the best land it owns to grounds for sports, and the work and expense of putting these grounds into their present condition have been the contributions of teachers, students, and friends. The school also favors boating, swimming, and skating, and much attention is given to these sports.

The Missionary society was started by the rector in 1860. It was

designed to assist in the moral training of the older boys. Its purpose is to interest its members in charitable work, and it is limited to thirty members. A store was conducted for several years by the society, at which most of the small things needed at the school could be bought. The profits, often amounting to several hundred dollars a year, were given to general and special charity. The society taught the boys to realize that their advantages impose upon them the duty of caring for those not as highly favored as themselves.



Farmhouse.

Rectory.

Middle School.

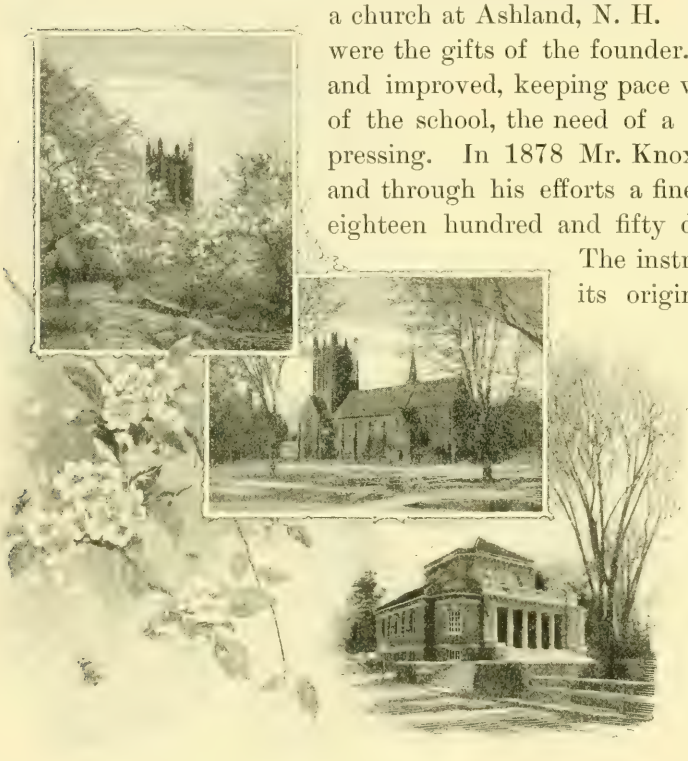
The *Horæ Scholasticæ*, the well-known school paper, has been conducted by the Missionary society since its foundation. The editorial board is composed of members of this society. The money received from the *Horæ* goes into its treasury. The paper has had a continuous existence of thirty-four years, and its columns contain a large part of the history of the school. All the fête days, games, celebrations, buildings, gifts, and societies of the school are described in its pages. In late years a great deal of information about the graduates of the school has been given, the honors they have won at college, the public interests with which they have been concerned, and facts connected with their personal history.

In the first statement of the school, issued in 1858, it appears that a library of three hundred and fifty volumes, under the management of the boys, had been formed. The increase was not rapid for the next few years, but in 1873 a home was found for such collections as had been made in the new schoolhouse, built in 1872. A library association was formed, and the number of volumes is now nearly fifteen thousand. Its present home is the gift of the children of a former trustee, William C. Sheldon, and is a handsome building with all modern appointments.

The boy choir of the school is one of its features, and has connected with it a host of pleasant memories. It has for many years been the pride and delight of the school. For thirty-two years the instruction and training in vocal music have been the work of James C.

Knox, who began at the school as a pupil. The boys cheerfully give both study and play hours to practising, though no release from the regular school work is ever gained thereby. A holiday in the summer term and one or two festivals in the fall and winter have been the only gratifications allowed.

Four organs have been in use in the school chapels at different periods. The first, which stood in the old chapel, was small, and is now in St. John's church, Dunbarton. The second organ, costing eight hundred dollars, was in use from 1868 to 1878. It is now in a church at Ashland, N. H. Both of these organs were the gifts of the founder. As the choir grew and improved, keeping pace with the enlargement of the school, the need of a better organ became pressing. In 1878 Mr. Knox took the matter up and through his efforts a fine new organ, costing eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, was secured. The instrument still occupies its original position in the old chapel. When the new chapel was built it seemed necessary to put in an organ in keeping with the building. The necessary sum was raised within two years, and the school now has an organ which has been pronounced as fine in tone and quality as any in New England.



Chapel and Sheldon Library.

It is impossible to describe here in detail the growth of the school, the enlargement and addition of buildings, the improvement of grounds, the generosity of the founder in responding to the current needs, and the interest invoked in alumni and friends to provide for the school. Dr. Shattuck gave, from first to last, one hundred thousand dollars; and the liberality of friends is attested by the beautiful chapel, library, and other buildings which add to the picturesqueness of the locality. The domain of the school had increased to one hundred and eighty-five acres in 1876, to five hundred and fifty acres in 1891, and now includes about nine hundred acres.

As early as 1875 the need of a new chapel was felt. The year 1880 marked the first steps towards raising the funds therefor. The rector's wife gave the first impulse, and received the first gifts. The Reverend William Stanley Emery, a graduate of the school, brought the subject to the attention of the alumni society in June, 1882. In one year over fifty thousand dollars had been subscribed. By May, 1885, the fund had grown to eighty thousand dollars, and in May, 1886, the total amount subscribed was one hundred and one thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and eight cents. Up to the present time there has been expended upon it, exclusive of the endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars for its maintenance, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. It was consecrated June 5, 1888. The tower is a memorial to Mrs. Henry A. Coit, whose sacrifice and devotion, co-operating with the special gifts of her husband, exerted the largest and best influence in moulding and fashioning the life and spirit of the school.

With all the generous gifts made to it the school has not been without its misfortunes. The greatest of these was the fire of July, 1878. The old brick structure, which, with additions, furnished accommodations for eighty boys, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. There were but six weeks remaining of the summer's vacation, and it did not seem possible to provide accommodations for the boys by the beginning of the school year. Many friends of the school were despondent, and some advised putting off the opening for two or three months, but the rector's resolute energy met the difficulties in the right way. The essential thing was to have no break in the school year. After hurried consultations with builders and others, he concluded that it would be possible, even in the short time, to arrange for the reception of every boy; and when the regular day for opening the fall term arrived, the wreck and rubbish of the fire had been cleared away, various temporary arrangements had been completed, and the school began the term of 1878–'79 with undiminished numbers and with fairly satisfactory accommodations for every pupil.

The founder of the school died in Boston, March 22, 1893. For nearly twenty years he was a professor in the Harvard Medical school, and for part of this time dean of the medical faculty. He was one of the visiting physicians of the Massachusetts General hospital for thirty-six years, and president of the Massachusetts Medical society from 1872 to 1874, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Statistical society, and a member of the American Historical and Genealogical society. Besides his gifts to St. Paul's school, a church school at Faribault, Minn.,

bears his name in recognition of generous help. Both the College of St. James, Md., and Trinity college are indebted to him for courses of lectures given without compensation.

On Tuesday morning, February 5, 1895, occurred the death of the first rector, Dr. Henry Augustus Coit. His resting-place is the school cemetery. His grave is marked by a tall Celtic cross of gray stone. He served in various positions of responsibility in the diocese, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity college in 1863, and the same degree from Columbia in 1887, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale university in 1891. He was elected president of Trinity college in 1867, which he declined, as he did in 1871, when chosen president of Hobart college. In 1871 he was elected on the first ballot of the clergy, bishop of New Hampshire, but, not being confirmed by the laity, withdrew, counseling union and good feeling. He also declined calls to several prominent churches, preferring his work at St. Paul's school. What the school gained by his sacrifice is written in every line of the first thirty-nine years of its history. The school is a lasting memorial both to him and to its founder.



Orphans' Home, St. Paul's School.

He was succeeded as rector by his brother, Reverend Joseph Howland Coit, D. D., LL. D., who had been vice-rector for thirty years. This selection was most fortunate for the school. Thoroughly imbued with its spirit, he not only took up the work where the first rector had laid it down, carrying it on without perceptible change of administration, but projected its sphere of future usefulness and growth. The success of his management is attested by the continued enlargement and prosperity of the school. In his administration of the school the present rector has been ably assisted by a younger brother, Dr. J. Milnor Coit, upon whom has fallen the past two years a large share of the management, so that the names of the Coits and Dr. Shattuck, the founder, are inseparably linked with its history and tradition.

The Orphans' Home. This charity had its origin in the pity felt by the rector and his wife for the children of Concord and other towns of New Hampshire, whom the Civil War had left fatherless or whose parents were both dead, and for whose care and education neither public nor private benevolence had made any adequate provision. The date of the opening of the Home was April 4, 1866. A house was secured at the crossing of the Hopkinton and Long Pond roads. Here a matron and ten children were established. The people of Concord sympathized warmly with the project, and contributed liberally to its various needs, while the school became at once deeply interested. The boys gave money, clothing, books, and toys. In many cases they persuaded their parents and friends to contribute to a charity which seemed close to their own hearts. The present site of the Home was purchased in 1868, and on its removal to its new quarters the number of its children was increased, and the expense of its maintenance was necessarily enlarged.

At this time sprang up the Shaker brotherhood, a set of four boys who devoted themselves to collecting funds from their companions for the Orphans' Home. In soliciting funds they made all sorts of pleas, some of them quaint and humorous. Strange to say, they became quite popular beggars. They collected more than one thousand dollars in four years. The number of Shakers was afterward increased to six. The brotherhood lasted only a few years, but in that time it did good service and started an excellent tradition.

The custom of having a donation day for the Home began in 1869. Committees were appointed from each form to make collections, and with the money obtained purchases were made. Each form had its allotted hour for visiting the Home. After making their contributions, the boys were entertained by the orphans with music and recitations. The present size of the school prevents the retention of some of these customs. The number of children now cared for at the Home is forty-two. A large brick building has been erected and other improvements made. At present there is an endowment of about fifty thousand dollars, twenty-five thousand dollars of which is the gift of the late John H. Pearson of Concord.

Until 1874 the Home was supported chiefly by the school, and was managed by the rector and his wife, aided by friends in Concord. As long as Mrs. Henry A. Coit lived she directed the internal management. In 1874 the rector transferred the property of the Home to a board of trustees, named in an act of incorporation, and the institution became a diocesan one. The pastoral care of its inmates remains with the rector. The fact that the Home has become an establishment belonging to the diocese has not diminished the interest of the boys.

Special Gifts to School. The rectory, before its two enlargements, was built and furnished by gifts of alumni and friends.

The infirmary, in 1876, before enlargement, was built principally by gifts from William M. Evarts, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and others.

The cost of the gymnasium, built in 1878, was chiefly contributed by masters, boys, alumni, and friends. The Whitney Annex, 1901, containing shower baths, dressing rooms, and rowing tank, is the gift of A. R. Whitney.

The racquet courts, 1882, were built by subscriptions of members of the club and others.

The cottage near the golf links was bought, altered, and enlarged in 1882 with the bequest of an alumnus, Thomas Chew Lewis.



New Upper School.

The new chapel has had expended on it thus far one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, exclusive of its endowment fund,—twenty-five thousand dollars. This amount —with the exception of about five thousand dollars, expended by the school for heating, gas fixtures, chairs, hassocks, etc. —has been given in sums varying from twenty-five dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars. The donors are Henry G. Marquand, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Stevens family of Hoboken, N. J., the Wheeler family of Philadelphia, John Paine of Troy, N. Y., Henry Parish of New York, George and William Sheldon, the Evarts' family, and many others. The reredos is a memorial to Cornelius Vanderbilt's son, William. The tower was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Coit. The organ is a memorial to A. M. Swift. The sedilia are the memorial of William C. Sheldon. The window over the altar is a memorial of Dr. Shattuck.

The new school, 1879–'80, had about twenty thousand dollars given towards its construction by different persons; its cost exceeded one hundred thousand dollars.

The workshop, 1887, was built and equipped from subscriptions

of boys and friends. Alexander H. Campbell, who organized the shop, collected the money for building and furnishing it.

The laboratory, 1889, was paid for in part by contributions.

The new cricket house was the gift of Richard Stevens of Hoboken, N. J.

About fifty thousand dollars were given toward the erection of the new lower school, in 1890–'91, Cornelius Vanderbilt contributing ten thousand dollars. The building cost one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

The Sheldon library, 1900–'01, is the gift of the children of a former trustee, William C. Sheldon.

The new upper school, in course of erection, has had one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars given toward its construction and equipment. Additions to this sum have been promised.

Many gifts to the library, cabinet, to various school objects, such as prizes for the sports and games, to the making of the tennis courts, cricket-field, golf links, toward the boat-house and purchase of new boats, swell the list of tokens of affection and gratitude from boys and friends.



Athletic House and Playing Field.

The two Ferguson scholarships endowed by Dr. Ferguson with a fund of over twelve thousand dollars, are valued prizes for distinction in the chief studies,—Latin, Greek, and mathematics. The Valpey prizes, founded by a deceased master, Reverend Thomas G. Valpey, are given to boys receiving first testimonials.

A new and modern chemical and physical laboratory has just been completed, the gift of George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, Penn.

Dr. J. Milnor Coit has since his coming to the school in 1876 conducted the Scientific course, which has proved one of the most successful and creditable departments.

The present estate of the school contains about nine hundred acres of land. The number of buildings is fifty-seven, exclusive of barns. Several of these are old wooden farm buildings which have been adapted to some use by the school, but will eventually be superseded by modern buildings.

The statistics for 1900–'01 were as follows: Number of masters, thirty-seven; number of boys, three hundred and forty-two. These

boys came from twenty-nine different states, and from Canada, Buenos Ayres, and the Bermudas. New York furnished the largest number, one hundred and twenty-seven.

There have been about two thousand eight hundred alumni registered on the school roll. Of these two hundred and seventy-five have deceased. The number of alumni now living is a little in excess of two thousand five hundred. Many of the alumni are distinguished as lawyers, physicians, authors, clergymen, bankers, and as public men.

Incorporators and Original Trustees.

Right Reverend Horatio Southgate, D. D. (formerly bishop of Constantinople), rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass.

Reverend Newton E. Marble, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, Concord.

Nathaniel B. Baker, governor of New Hampshire, 1854.

William F. Otis, Boston.

Isaac F. Redfield, LL. D., chief justice of Vermont.

Matthew Harvey, LL. D., judge of United States district court, Concord.

Jacob Carter, postmaster of Concord.

William E. Coale, M. D., of Boston.

Henry M. Parker of Boston.

Right Reverend Carlton Chase, D. D., bishop of New Hampshire.

Judge Samuel H. Huntington, of Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Thomas C. Bethune.

This school had its origin in the earnest desire of the Right Reverend William W. Niles, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire, to establish a church school for girls in this state. The success of St. Paul's school for boys was not without its influence in leading him to undertake the founding of a similar institution of learning and culture for girls. He had in mind a school where moral training would be blended with intellectual instruction, and the refining influence of its home life would make gentlewomen of the girls committed to its care. Its full conception was the moulding of character along with the development of mental gifts.

The academies of New England in their day occupied a unique position in educational life, which the superseding public high school did not entirely fill. The old academies were to a large extent denominational schools, and religious training was one of their features. Then as they brought boys and girls together whose home environments were different, they developed under competent management a culture in all equal to the best of their home surroundings. The passing of these academies in the multiplication of the public high schools left an opening for the private school. To supply such a school, which in its curriculum should prepare girls for the active duties of life, or fit them for entrance to a college career, and at the same time throw around them the influence of a refined home, was the central thought of Bishop Niles in founding St. Mary's School for Girls.

It was a large undertaking, and required much patient perseverance to enlist for it the necessary financial support. The school was incorporated in July, 1885, with William W. Niles, Henry A. Coit, Daniel C. Roberts, Henry E. Hovey, Ai B. Thompson, and John Farwell as incorporators, who became trustees upon organization. Since then, through death and resignations, Josiah Minot, Edgar H. Woodman, George S. Frost, Stephen N. Bourne, Josiah Carpenter, Frank W. Rollins, Henry W. Stevens, Edson J. Hill, F. W. Estabrook, and John G. Robinson have been added to the list of trustees. The first meeting of the incorporators was held at the house of the bishop September 24, 1885, and a board of trustees elected, with

Bishop Niles as president, George P. Cleaves, clerk, and Edgar H. Woodman, treasurer.

The first question to be considered was the location of the school. Concord was finally selected, largely because it was the home of the bishop, easy of access, and possessed of advantages of climate and social surroundings. At the capital the school could be under the bishop's personal supervision during its early life, when a directing force is so essential to an enterprise of this kind.

Then came the question of a suitable site. Various properties were suggested and advocated, but the trustees finally purchased the estate of the late Asa Fowler, for which the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars was paid, to which large contributions were made by citizens of Concord. This estate is located on South Main street, at the corner of Fayette. It has a frontage of two hundred feet on three streets. It had an additional advantage of buildings suitable, with alterations, for school purposes. The original buildings were enlarged and transformed, while a considerable sum was spent in improvements. The buildings contain a large, handsome hall, study room, recitation rooms, library, gymnasium, and sleeping rooms. Several years ago the trustees were obliged to lease a building on adjacent property to be used as an annex for the accommodation of pupils.



St. Mary's School.

Formerly a handsome residence, the main school building has an interesting history. It was built in 1835 by Hall Burgin, who occupied it until his death in 1844. It came into the possession of the town of Concord through a loan from the "surplus revenue" fund which was divided among the towns of the state in 1837. In 1847 it was sold to Caleb Pratt for four thousand five hundred dollars, and shortly after passed to the ownership of Joseph A. Gilmore. It was his residence when governor of the state. He continued to occupy it until his death in 1867. It was later purchased by Judge Fowler, who remodeled it and occupied it until his death.

To the south and west of the buildings is a considerable area laid out for pleasure grounds, where the girls enjoy lawn tennis, handball, croquet, and other popular out-door sports.

While answering the purposes of a school during its first years, it

soon became apparent that more buildings were needed, and for this purpose a building fund was started, to which generous gifts have been made, the largest being that of Mrs. W. W. Boardman of New Haven, Conn., of five thousand one hundred dollars. In addition to these gifts to its building fund, other contributions have been made. Among these were one of ten thousand dollars by Mrs. Hamilton Tilton of Tilton, in memory of her daughter, Evellyn Tilton, and one of ten thousand dollars by Mrs. Jane N. Eames to found scholarships. The gifts of Mrs. Tilton would have been larger but for her death, her plan being to contribute five thousand dollars a year until the school was put upon a sustaining basis.

The school opened in the fall of 1886 with eight boarding and fifteen day pupils. Its growth has been commensurate with its accommodations, and the scope of its usefulness has been much enlarged since its beginning. It has graduated twenty-six upon whom have been conferred diplomas, and thirty-seven who have received certificates for two or more years' work. St. Mary's is the only school of the Episcopal church for girls in Northern New England, and its certificates of graduation are accepted for admission to Smith college.

Fortunate was the school in its first principal, Miss Elizabeth M. Montague-Gainforth, a woman of exceptional qualifications for the position. From its starting until her death in 1901 she fashioned its life after her own quiet and gentle spirit, and endeared herself to both the student body and the community. Associated with her as teachers at the opening were Miss Mary C. Baker, who subsequently married, and Miss Mabel Hill, now instructor in history at the State Normal school at Lowell, Mass., who has attained distinction both as a teacher and writer of history. Later, as the school grew in numbers, there came Miss Caroline E. Coit, Miss Carrie Cate, and Miss Isabel M. Parks, all of whom were identified with its progressive work. Miss Parks became vice-principal in 1898, and succeeded Miss Gainforth as principal in 1900, a position she still successfully fills.

The following is a roster of the teachers:

Elizabeth M. M. Gainforth, principal, 1886–1900; warden, 1900–'01.
Isabel M. Parks,[1] vice-principal, 1898–1900; principal, 1900.

Mary C. Baker,	1886–'93.	Mary Niles,	1892–'95.
Mabel Hill,	1886–'97.	Mabel Russell,[1]	1899.
Caroline E. Coit,	1887–1900.	Bertha Niles,[1]	1900.
Carrie Cate,	1894–'97.	Emile M. Pingault,[1]	1886.
Isabel M. Parks,[1]	1893–'94 and 1898.	Herman Strachaner,	1886–'95.
Mabel A. Frothingham,	1897–'98.	Marian Lathrope,[1]	1895.
Ethel W. Devin,[1]	1897.	A. W. Spanhoofd,	1886–'93.
Alice C. Humphrey,	1895.	Elizabeth F. Bennett,[1]	1901.
Elizabeth Averill,	1895–1901.	Ethel R. Robinson,[1]	1902.

[1] Present corps of teachers.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF CONCORD, 1732 TO 1903.

JAMES O. LYFORD.

There are here given the town and city governments of Concord from the organization of the town government in 1732 to the city government at the time of the publication of this history. In addition there are compiled the names of those residents of Concord who have held national, state, county, and judicial positions. In national affairs the roster is conspicuous. It begins with a president of the United States, and includes a cabinet officer, seven United States senators with an aggregate service of forty-six years, and four members of congress. To this is added a long list of those who have held important federal positions. In the state, Concord has furnished five governors, eleven members of the governor's council, fourteen secretaries of state, nine state treasurers whose aggregate service has been sixty-seven years, and a large number of other state officers. Twelve of her residents have been judges of the supreme court, and four, chief justices of that court. Since 1819, with the exception of nine years, Concord has been represented on the supreme bench by one or more of her residents. In the compilation which follows will be found the names of many who have taken an important part in the building of a state.

SELECTMEN.

1732. Ebenezer Eastman.
John Merrill.
Edward Abbot.
1733. Ebenezer Eastman.
John Chandler.
Jeremiah Stickney.
Joseph Eastman.
Edward Abbot.
1734. Ebenezer Eastman.
Benjamin Rolfe.
Ephraim Farnum.
1735. Benjamin Rolfe.
Jeremiah Stickney.
John Merrill.
1736. Benjamin Rolfe.
Ebenezer Eastman.
Jeremiah Stickney.
1737. Benjamin Rolfe.
James Osgood.
1737. Joseph Hall.
1738. Benjamin Rolfe.
John Chandler.
Richard Haseltine.
1739. Benjamin Rolfe.
Barachias Farnum.
Ebenezer Eastman.
1740. Benjamin Rolfe.
John Chandler.
Ebenezer Eastman.
1741. Benjamin Rolfe,
Ebenezer Eastman.
John Chandler.
1742. Benjamin Rolfe.
Ebenezer Eastmam.
Jeremiah Stickney.
1743. Benjamin Rolfe.
Ebenezer Eastman.
Jeremiah Stickney.

1744. Benjamin Rolfe.
(Mar.) Barachias Farnum.
John Chandler.
1744. Benjamin Rolfe.
(Sept.) Jeremiah Stickney.
John Chandler.
1745. Benjamin Rolfe.
John Chandler.
Jeremiah Stickney.
1746. Benjamin Rolfe.
John Chandler.
Jeremiah Stickney.
1747. John Chandler.
Ebenezer Eastman.
Richard Haseltine.
1748. Ezra Carter.
John Chandler.
Richard Haseltine.
1749. John Chandler.
Ezra Carter.
Jeremiah Stickney.
Ebenezer Virgin.
Henry Lovejoy.
1750–'65. No record.
1766. Joseph Farnum.
(Jan.) Lot Colby.
John Chandler, Jr.
1766. Benjamin Rolfe.
(Mar.) Joseph Farnum.
John Chandler, Jr.
1767. Richard Haseltine.
Philip Eastman.
Amos Abbott.
1768. Benjamin Rolfe.
Ebenezer Hall.
Reuben Kimball.
1769. Reuben Kimball.
Ebenezer Hall.
Timothy Walker, Jr.
1770. Timothy Walker, Jr.
Reuben Kimball.
Benjamin Emery.
1771. Philip Eastman.
Timothy Walker, Jr.
Benjamin Emery.
1772. Timothy Walker, Jr.
Joseph Hall, Jr.
Phinehas Virgin.
1773. John Kimball.
Amos Abbott.
Timothy Walker, Jr.
1774. Timothy Walker, Jr.
Reuben Kimball.
Thomas Stickney.
1775. Timothy Walker, Jr.
Reuben Kimball.
Benjamin Emery.
1776. Reuben Kimball.
Amos Abbott.
John Kimball.
1777. Reuben Kimball.
Amos Abbott.
John Kimball.
1778. John Kimball.
Joshua Abbott.
Joseph Hall.
1779. Timothy Walker.
Ezekiel Dimond.
John Kimball.
1780. John Chandler.
James Walker.
Thomas Wilson.
1781. Timothy Walker.
John Kimball.
James Walker.
1782. Timothy Walker.
Benjamin Emery.
Thomas Wilson.
1783. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Thomas Stickney.
1784. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Thomas Stickney.
1785. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Thomas Stickney.
1786. Timothy Walker.
Thomas Stickney.
Reuben Kimball.
1787. Joseph Hall.
Henry Martin.[1]
Thomas Wilson.
Amos Abbott, Jr.
1788. Timothy Walker.
Benjamin Emery.
Chandler Lovejoy.
1789. Reuben Kimball.
Timothy Walker.
Asa Herrick.
1790. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Asa Herrick.
1791. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Benjamin Emery.
1792. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Benjamin Emery.
1793. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.
Benjamin Emery.
1794. Timothy Walker.
Reuben Kimball.

[1] Declined.

1794. John Bradley.
1795. Timothy Walker.
John Bradley.
Henry Martin.
1796. Timothy Walker.
John Bradley.
Henry Martin.
1797. John Odlin.
Richard Ayer.
John Eastman.
1798. John Odlin.
Richard Ayer.
John Eastman.
1799. Timothy Walker.
John Odlin.
Henry Martin.
1800. John Odlin.
Jonathan Wilkins.
Henry Martin.
1801. Jonathan Wilkins.
John West.
Stephen Ambrose.
1802. Timothy Walker.
John West.
Stephen Ambrose.
1803. Jonathan Wilkins.
John West.
Stephen Ambrose.
1804. Jonathan Wilkins.
John West.
Amos Abbot, Jr.
1805. Jonathan Wilkins.
John West.
Amos Abbot, Jr.
1806. Ebenezer Duston.
Enoch Coffin.
Edmund Leavitt.
1807. Ebenezer Duston.
Enoch Coffin.
Edmund Leavitt.
1808. Enoch Coffin.
Samuel Butters.
Timothy Carter.
1809. John Odlin.
Amos Abbot, Jr.
Nathaniel Abbot.
1810. Nathaniel Abbot.
Edmund Leavitt.
Sherburn Wiggin.
1811. Nathaniel Abbot.
Edmund Leavitt.
Abiel Walker.
1812. Nathaniel Abbot.
Amos Abbot, Jr.
Abiel Walker.
1813. Nathaniel Abbot.
John Odlin.
Amos Abbot.
1814. Nathaniel Abbot.
Nathaniel Ambrose.
Nathan Stickney.
1815. Nathaniel Ambrose.
Joshua Abbot.
Richard Bradley.
1816. Joshua Abbot.
Richard Bradley.
Samuel Runnels.
1817. Joshua Abbot.
Richard Bradley.
Samuel Runnels.
1818. John Odlin.
Nathaniel Abbot.
Nathaniel Ambrose.
1819. Abiel Walker.
Joseph Walker.
Jeremiah Pecker.
1820. Richard Bradley.
Isaac Farnum.
Jeremiah Pecker.
1821. Richard Bradley.
Isaac Farnum.
Jeremiah Pecker.
1822. Albe Cady.
Isaac Farnum.
Isaac Dow.
1823. Jeremiah Pecker.
Isaac Farnum.
Isaac Dow.
1824. Stephen Ambrose.
Richard Bradley.
Benjamin Parker.
1825. Abiel Walker.
Jeremiah Pecker.
Robert Davis.
1826. Joseph Walker.
Robert Davis.
Jeremiah Pecker.
1827. Robert Davis.
Samuel Herbert.
Samuel Coffin.
1828. Samuel Herbert.
Benjamin Parker.
Isaac Eastman.
1829. Benjamin Parker.
Isaac Eastman.
Samuel Knowlton.
1830. Richard Bradley.
James Moulton, Jr.
Cyrus Robinson.
1831. James Moulton, Jr.
Cyrus Robinson.
Joseph P. Stickney.
1832. Richard Bradley.
Joseph P. Stickney.
Laban Page.
1833. Robert Davis.

1833. Laban Page.
Thomas D. Potter.
1834. Robert Davis.
Laban Page.
Thomas D. Potter.
1835. Robert Davis.
Moses Shute.
Jacob Hoit.
1836. Robert Davis.
Moses Shute.
Jacob Hoit.
1837. Robert Davis.
Jonathan Eastman.
Enoch H. Dow.
1838. Samuel Coffin.
Hazen Virgin.
Ezra Ballard.
1839. Samuel Coffin.
Hazen Virgin.
Ezra Ballard.
1840. Enoch H. Dow.
William Pecker.
Nathan Stickney.
1841. John McDaniel.
William Pecker.
Jeremiah Fowler.
1842. Nathan Stickney.
Ira Rowell.
Thomas D. Potter.
1843. Nathan Stickney.
Ira Rowell.
Thomas D. Potter.
1844. Nathan Stickney.
Jeremiah Fowler.
Jeremiah S. Noyes.
1845. Nathan Stickney.
Jeremiah S. Noyes.
Jeremiah Fowler.
1846. Josiah Stevens.
Nathan Stickney.
Joseph Eastman, Jr.
1847. Nathan Stickney.
Joseph Eastman, Jr.
John Whipple.
1848. Nathan Stickney.
John Whipple.
Reuben Goodwin, Jr.
1849. Nathan Stickney.
Reuben Goodwin, Jr.
John Abbot.
1850. Joseph Robinson.
Moses H. Farnum.
Isaac Virgin.
John C. Pilsbury.
Atkinson Webster.
1851. Nathan Stickney.
John C. Pilsbury.
John Abbot.
1852. John C. Pilsbury.
Benjamin Grover.
Moses H. Farnum.
1853. John C. Pilsbury.
Atkinson Webster.
David Abbot, 2d.

MODERATORS OF THE TOWN.

1732–'37. Ebenezer Eastman.
1738. Jeremiah Stickney.
1739. Barachias Farnum.
1740–'44. Ebenezer Eastman.
1745–'46. John Chandler.
1747–'48. Ebenezer Eastman.
1749. John Chandler.
1750–'65. No record.
(Jan.) 1766. Richard Hasseltine.
(Mar.) 1766–'67. Ezra Carter.
1768–'69. John Chandler.
1770–'73. Andrew McMillan.
1774. Peter Green.
1775–'78. Thomas Stickney.
1779. Timothy Walker.
1780–'82. Thomas Stickney.
1783–'88. Timothy Walker.
1789. Thomas Stickney.
1790–'99. Timothy Walker.
1800. Jacob Abbot.
1801. Jonathan Wilkins.
1802. Timothy Walker.
1803–'05. Jonathan Wilkins.
1806–'08. Timothy Walker.
1809–'10. William A. Kent.
1811. Richard Ayer.
1812–'13. William A. Kent.
1814. Thomas W. Thompson.
1815–'16. William A. Kent.
1817. Stephen Ambrose.
1818. Thomas W. Thompson.
1819. Charles Walker.
1820. Samuel Green.
1821–'25. Stephen Ambrose.
1826–'30. Joseph Low.
1831–'32. Richard Bradley.
1833. Abner P. Stinson.
1834–'35. Francis N. Fisk.
1836. Robert Davis.
1837. Isaac Hill.
1838–'39. Joseph Low.
1840. Ezra Carter.
1841. Josiah Stevens.
1842. Richard Bradley.
1843. Joseph Low.
1844–'45. Ezra Carter.
1846. Nathaniel B. Baker.
1847–'48. Asa Fowler.
1849–'53. Nathaniel B. Baker.

TOWN CLERKS.

1732. Benjamin Rolfe.
1733. Timothy Clement.
1734–'46. Benjamin Rolfe.
1747–'49. Ezra Carter.
1750–'65. No record.
(Jan.) 1766. Peter Coffin.
(Mar.) 1766–'68. Benjamin Rolfe.
1769–'77. Timothy Walker, Jr.
1778–'86. John Kimball.
1787–'95. Caleb Chase.
1796–1818. John Odlin.
1819–'28. Francis N. Fisk.
1829–'32. John West.
1833–'35. Samuel Coffin.
1836–'37. Jonathan E. Lang.
1838–'39. Robert E. Pecker.
1840–'42. Jacob C. Carter.
1843–'46. John P. Johnson.
1847–'49. George H. H. Silsby.
1850. John P. Johnson.
1851. William D. Robinson.
1852–'53. John P. Johnson.

CITY CLERKS.

1853. John F. Brown.
1854–'62. David Watson.
1862–'65. William A. Hodgdon.
1865–'79. Charles F. Stewart.
1879–1903. Joseph A. Cochran.
1903– Henry E. Chamberlin.

MAYORS.

The original charter of the city was adopted by the inhabitants March 10, 1853, and until 1880 the mayor was elected annually. Since 1880 the mayor has been elected for two years at each biennial election in November.

1853–'54. Joseph Low.
1855. Rufus Clement.[1]
1856–'58. John Abbott.
1859–'60. Moses T. Willard.
1861–'62. Moses Humphrey.
1863–'64. Benjamin F. Gale.
1865. Moses Humphrey.
1866–'67. John Abbott.
1868–'69. Lyman D. Stevens.
1870–'71. Abraham G. Jones.
1872–'75. John Kimball.
1876–'77. George A. Pillsbury.
1878–'80. Horace A. Brown.[2]
1880–'82. George A. Cummings.[3]
1883–'86. Edgar H. Woodman.
1887–'88. John E. Robertson.
1889–'90. Stillman Humphrey.
1891–'92. Henry W. Clapp.
1893–'94. Parsons B. Cogswell.
1895–'96. Henry Robinson.
1897–'98. Albert B. Woodworth.
1899–1900. Nathaniel E. Martin.
1901–'03. Harry G. Sargent.
1903– Charles R. Corning.

ALDERMEN.

1853.

Ward 1. John Batchelder.
2. John L. Tallant.
3. Joseph Eastman.
4. Robert Davis.
5. Edson Hill.
6. Matthew Harvey.
7. Josiah Stevens.

1854.

Ward 1. Henry H. Amsden.
2. John L. Tallant.
3. John Abbott.
4. Samuel Coffin.
5. True Osgood.
6. George B. Chandler.
7. Moses Shute.

1855.

Ward 1. Albert H. Drown.
2. Samuel Clifford.
3. Moses Humphrey.
4. William Prescott.
5. John Brown.
6. George B. Chandler.
7. Samuel Pease.

1856.

Ward 1. Albert H. Drown.
2. Ebenezer Eastman.
3. Moses Humphrey.
4. William Prescott.
5. John Brown.
6. William Kent.
7. Samuel Pease.

[1] Died in office January 13, 1856.
[2] Term closed in November, 1880.
[3] Term commenced in November, 1880.

1857.

Ward 1. David A. Brown.
2. Ebenezer Eastman.
3. Elbridge Dimond.
4. Moses T. Willard.
5. Enos Blake.
6. William Kent.
7. George F. Whittredge.

1858.

Ward 1. David A. Brown.
2. Jacob A. Potter.
3. Elbridge Dimond.
4. Moses T. Willard.
5. Enos Blake.
6. Ebenezer G. Moore.
7. George F. Whittredge.

1859.

Ward 1. Jacob B. Rand.
2. Jacob A. Potter.
3. Ira Rowell.
4. Shadrach Seavey.
5. Robert N. Corning.
6. Caleb Parker.
7. Joseph Hazeltine.

1860.

Ward 1. Jacob B. Rand.
2. Samuel Eastman.
3. Ira Rowell.
4. Shadrach Seavey.
5. Bradbury Gill.
6. Caleb Parker.
7. Joseph Hazeltine.

1861.

Ward 1. Samuel Merriam.
2. Samuel Eastman.
3. William D. Colby.
4. Shadrach Seavey.
5. Wentworth G. Shaw.
6. Benjamin F. Gale.
7. Josiah Cooper.

1862.

Ward 1. Samuel Merriam.
2. Thomas D. Potter.
3. William D. Colby.
4. Ezra Ballard.
5. Wentworth G. Shaw.
6. Benjamin F. Gale.
7. Josiah Cooper.

1863.

Ward 1. John A. Holmes.
2. Thomas D. Potter.
3. Henry Martin.
4. Ezra Ballard.
5. Nicholas Quimby.
6. Abraham J. Prescott.
7. William Walker.

1864.

Ward 1. John A. Holmes.
2. Timothy W. Emery.
3. Henry Martin.
4. Joshua B. Merrill.
5. Nicholas Quimby.
6. Abraham J. Prescott.
7. William Walker.

1865.

Ward 1. John A. Holmes.
2. Timothy W. Emery.
3. John V. Aldrich.
4. Joshua B. Merrill.
5. Curtis White.
6. Edward P. Prescott.
7. Daniel S. Webster.

1866.

Ward 1. John A. Holmes.
2. John P. Locke.
3. John V. Aldrich.
4. Charles H. Herbert.
5. Curtis White.
6. Edward P. Prescott.
7. Daniel S. Webster.

1867.

Ward 1. Jeremiah S. Durgin.
2. John P. Locke.
3. George W. Flanders.
4. Charles H. Herbert.
5. Abraham G. Jones.
6. Henry T. Chickering.
7. Isaac Clement.

1868.

Ward 1. David Putnam.
2. Thompson Tenney.
3. George W. Flanders.
4. Horace A. Brown.
5. Abraham G. Jones.
6. Henry T. Chickering.
7. Isaac Clement.

1869.

Ward 1. William H. Bell.
2. Thompson Tenney.
3. William H. Brown.
4. Horace A. Brown.
5. Daniel F. Secomb.
6. Henry T. Chickering.
7. Nathan W. Gove.

1870.

Ward 1. William H. Bell.
2. Joseph T. Clough.
3. William H. Brown.
4. Luther P. Durgin.
5. Daniel F. Secomb.
6. John D. Teel.
7. Nathan W. Gove.

1871.

Ward 1. John Whitaker.
2. Joseph T. Clough.
3. Alfred C. Abbott.
4. Luther P. Durgin.
5. Stillman Humphrey.
6. Enoch L. Childs.
7. Andrew S. Smith.

1872.

Ward 1. John S. Brown.
2. George H. Curtis.
3. Alfred C. Abbott.
4. Joseph B. Walker.
5. Stillman Humphrey.
6. Enoch L. Childs.
7. Andrew S. Smith.

1873.

Ward 1. John S. Brown.
2. George H. Curtis.
3. Daniel Holden.
4. Joseph B. Walker.
5. George A. Pillsbury.
6. Albe J. Hall.
7. Jacob E. Hutchins.

1874.

Ward 1. Charles H. Amsden.
2. John B. Curtis.
3. Daniel Holden.
4. Abner C. Holt.
5. George A. Pillsbury.
6. James L. Mason.
7. Jacob E. Hutchins.

1875.

Ward 1. Charles H. Amsden.
2. John B. Curtis.
3. Andrew J. Holmes.
4. Abner C. Holt.
5. George A. Cummings.
6. James L. Mason.
7. Isaac N. Abbott.

1876.

Ward 1. John Whitaker.
2. John G. Tallant.
3. Andrew J. Holmes.
4. Samuel W. Shattuck.
5. George A. Cummings.
6. Byron G. Merrill.
7. Isaac N. Abbott.

1877.

Ward 1. John C. Linehan.
2. John G. Tallant.
3. Jehial D. Knight.
4. Samuel W. Shattuck.
5. Joseph A. Cochran.
6. Byron G. Merrill.
7. Henry Churchill.

1878.

Ward 1. Franklin A. Abbott.
2. John T. Tenney.
3. Benjamin T. Putney.
4. Samuel M. Griffin.
5. Joseph A. Cochran.
6. Henry W. Clapp.
7. Henry Churchill.

1879–'80.

Ward 1. Nathaniel S. Gale.[1]
John H. Rolfe.[2]
2. Cyrus R. Robinson.
3. Benjamin T. Putney.
4. Samuel M. Griffin.
5. William H. Buntin.
6. Henry W. Clapp.
7. Charles E. Thompson.

1881–'82.

Ward 1. John Carter.
2. Josiah S. Locke.
3. Omar L. Shepard.
4. Emory N. Shepard.
5. Edward Dow.
6. John T. Batchelder.
7. John H. Lamprey.

[1] Resigned March 19, 1879. [2] Elected to fill vacancy April 12, 1879.

1883–'84.

Ward 1. John E. Marden.
2. Charles H. Clough.
3. Albert Saltmarsh.
4. Emory N. Shepard.
Oliver Pillsbury.
John C. Thorne.
5. Edward Dow.
Henry A. Mann.
6. John T. Batchelder.
Joseph H. Lane.
Gardner B. Emmons.
7. John H. Lamprey.

1885–'86.

Ward 1. Henry F. Brown.
2. Charles H. Sanborn.
3. Chandler Eastman.
4. John C. Thorne.
Richard M. Ordway.
Frank L. Sanders.
5. Albert B. Woodworth.
Irvin S. Ring.
6. Joseph H. Lane.
Gardner B. Emmons.
Leland A. Smith.
7. Daniel B. Smith.

1887–'88.

Ward 1. John H. Rolfe.
2. John Frye.
3. George H. Spead.
4. Richard M. Ordway.
William E. Hood.
John C. Ordway.
5. Albert B. Woodworth.
Irvin S. Ring.
6. Leland A. Smith.
George O. Dickerman.
David J. Abbott.
7. Henry D. Celley.

1889–'90.

Ward 1. William W. Allen.
2. John T. Batchelder.
3. George H. Spead.
4. John C. Ordway.
William E. Hood.
James K. Kennedy.
5. George F. Underhill.
Loren S. Richardson.
6. Hermon D. Webster.
Josiah E. Dwight.
Gilman B. Johnson.
7. Frank P. Quimby.

1891–'92.

Ward 1. John O'Neill.
John B. Dodge.
2. William A. Cowley.
3. Adam P. Holden.
4. James K. Kennedy.
Henry McFarland.
Henry J. Crippen.
Edward B. Woodworth.
5. George F. Underhill.
William J. Fernald.
6. Gilman B. Johnson.
Joseph C. Ordway.
James H. Sanders.
7. Frank P. Quimby.
George H. Mills.

1893–'94.

Ward 1. Alfred E. Emery.
Henry E. Chamberlin.
2. Frank P. Curtis.
3. Adam P. Holden.
4. Edward P. Comins.
William H. Perry.
Austin S. Ranney.
Timothy P. Sullivan.
5. Henry W. Stevens.
Charles R. Walker.
6. Charles C. Nutter.
James H. Sanders.
John H. Spellman.
7. William A. Cobb.
John H. Mercer.

1895–'96.

Ward 1. David F. Dudley.
Eddie C. Durgin.
2. Frank P. Curtis.
3. Louis A. Engel.
4. Henry W. Hayden.
John G. McQuilken.
John F. Webster.
5. Howard A. Dodge.
James H. Rowell.
6. Arthur E. Dole.
Samuel F. Patterson.
7. Henry E. Conant.
John H. Mercer.
8. William A. Lee.
9. John Jordan.

1897–'98.

Ward 1. Charles E. Foote.
Charles H. Sanders.
2. George A. Hoit.

Ward 3. Frank E. Dimond.
4. Harry R. Hood.
John G. McQuilken.
John F. Webster.
5. Henry O. Adams.
James H. Rowell.
6. Howard A. Kimball.
Arthur F. Sturtevant.
7. Henry E. Conant.
Albert S. Trask.
8. William A. Lee.
9. James M. Killeen.

1899–1900.

Ward 1. Charles E. Foote.
Harry G. Rolfe.
2. John W. Sanborn.[1]
Ross W. Cate.
3. Hiram E. Quinby.
4. Harry H. Dudley.
Eben M. Willis.
John A. Blackwood.
5. Harley B. Roby.
James E. Randlett.
6. William McC. Leaver.
Ebenezer B. Hutchinson.
7. Frank W. Paige.
Alpheus M. Johnson.
8. George G. Jenness.
9. Charles J. French.

1901–'02.

Ward 1. William W. Allen.
Harry G. Rolfe.
2. Albert J. Morrill.
Ward 3. Andrew T. Swenson.
4. Eben M. Willis.
Justin E. Robinson.
Daniel C. Woodman.
5. Charles B. Clarke.
George W. Bunker.
6. Henry B. Colby.
Frank Cressy.
Charles A. Richards.
7. Hiram T. Dickerman.
David A. Welch.
Albert P. Davis.
8. Michael H. Mulcahy.
9. Charles J. French.
Thomas Nawn.

1903–'04.

Ward 1. Frank R. Bennett.
Henry Rolfe.
2. John W. Sanborn.
3. Jeremiah Quinn.
4. Justin E. Robinson.
Joseph S. Matthews.
Charles H. Swasey.
5. Edward C. Niles.
Charles L. Fellows.
6. Seth R. Dole.
Frederick E. Webster.
George H. Elliott.
7. Hiram T. Dickerman.
Forrest L. Wellman.
James F. Kelly.
8. Michael H. Mulcahy.
9. Thomas Nawn.
Bartholomew Collins.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1853. Cyrus Barton.
1854. Moses Humphrey.
1855. Silas G. Sylvester.
1856. Jacob B. Rand.
1857. John Kimball.
1858. Jeremiah F. Runnels.
1859. John C. Briggs.
1860. Wentworth G. Shaw.
1861. William H. Buntin.
1862. John D. Teel.
1863. Abraham G. Jones.
1864. George W. Flanders.
1865. Isaac N. Abbott.
1866. Henry T. Chickering.
1867. William S. Curtice.
1868. Lewis L. Mower.
1869. Philip Flanders, Jr.
1870. Stillman Humphrey.
1871. James H. Chase.
1872. Joel C. Danforth.
1873. Daniel E. Howard.
1874. Moses B. Smith.
1875. Charles W. Moore.
1876. Henry Churchill.
1877. John C. Thorne.
1878. Aram B. Smith.
1879. Albert Saltmarsh.
80–'82. Frank L. Sanders.
1883–'84. George H. Emery.
1885–'86. Horace S. Fairbanks.
1887–'88. Frank J. Batchelder.
1889–'90. William J. Fernald.
1891–'92. Gilman K. Crowell.
1893–'94. Howard A. Dodge.

[1] Election contested by Ross W. Cate and Cate declared elected.

1895–'96. Harry R. Hood.
1897–'98. George W. Bunker.
1899–1900. Fred H. Gould.
1901–'02. J. Wesley Plummer.
1903–'05. Frederick I. Blackwood.

CLERKS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

1853–'68. Amos Hadley.
1869–'90. Lewis L. Mower.[1]
1890–'94. Edward M. Nason.[2]
1897–1898. Harvey P. Sanborn.
1899–1902. Antonio J. Souza.
1903–1905. James W. McMurphy.

COMMON COUNCIL.

1853.

Ward 1. Jeremiah S. Durgin.
Eben F. Elliott.
2. Samuel B. Larkin.
Heman Sanborn.
3. George W. Brown.
Moses Humphrey.
4. Ezra Carter.
George Minot.
5. Wm. H. H. Bailey.
Cyrus Barton.
6. Ebenezer G. Moore.
Thomas Bailey.
7. Moses Shute.
Giles W. Ordway.

1854.

Ward 1. Rufus D. Scales.
Nathaniel C. Elliott.
2. Heman Sanborn.
Samuel B. Larkin.
3. Moses Humphrey.
George W. Brown.
4. Joseph P. Stickney.
Joseph French, 2d.
5. Silas G. Sylvester.
Peter Dudley.
6. Wm. P. Hardy.
Thomas J. Tuck.
7. Joseph S. Lund.
Isaac Abbott.

1855.

Ward 1. Robert B. Hoit.
Jacob B. Rand.
2. Charles H. Sanborn.
Ephraim S. Colley.
3. Moses M. Davis.
Hiram Farnum.
4. Joseph P. Stickney.
Rufus Merrill.
5. Silas G. Sylvester.
Peter Dudley.
Ward 6. Nathan Farley.
David Winkley.
7. James Thompson.
Charles H. Reed.

1856.

Ward 1. Robert B. Hoit.
Jacob B. Rand.
2. James Locke.
William Pecker.
3. Moses M. Davis.
Hiram Farnum.
4. Joseph P. Stickney.
Rufus Merrill.
5. James Sedgley.
John Kimball.
6. Nathan Farley.
William Hart.
7. James Thompson.
Charles H. Reed.

1857.

Ward 1. Timothy C. Rolfe.
Jeremiah F. Runnels.
2. William Pecker.
James Locke.
3. Benjamin F. Holden.
Henry Farnum.
4. Richard Bradley.
Cyrus W. Paige.
5. John Kimball.
Nathaniel B. Walker.
6. Stephen Webster.
William Hart.
7. Josiah Cooper.
Isaac Clement.

1858.

Ward 1. Timothy C. Rolfe.
Jeremiah F. Runnels.
2. Timothy W. Emery.
Isaac Virgin.

[1] Died in office, August 4, 1890.

[2] Elected September 8, 1890.

Ward 3. Benjamin F. Holden.
Henry Farnum.
4. Cyrus W. Paige.
John C. Briggs.
5. Nathaniel B. Walker.
Bradbury Gill.
6. Stephen Webster.
Thomas H. Newhall.
7. Isaac Clement.
Josiah Cooper.

1859.

Ward 1. Andrew P. Bennett.
Cyrus W. Lincoln.
2. Timothy W. Emery.
Isaac Virgin.
3. Stephen Carlton.
William D. Colby.
4. John C. Briggs.
John C. Pilsbury.
5. Bradbury Gill.
Wentworth G. Shaw.
6. Thomas H. Newhall.[1]
Benjamin Rolfe.
7. John B. Flanders.
Moses B. Abbott.

1860.

Ward 1. Andrew P. Bennett.
Cyrus W. Lincoln.
2. Zebulon Smith.
William Abbott.
3. Stephen Carlton.
William D. Colby.
4. John C. Pilsbury.
Ezra Ballard.
5. William H. Buntin.
Wentworth G. Shaw.
6. Benjamin Rolfe.
Abraham G. Jones.
7. John B. Flanders.
Jedediah C. Abbott.

1861.

Ward 1. Alfred A. Eastman.[2]
Hiram Simpson.[3]
Nathaniel Rolfe.[4]
2. Zebulon Smith.
William Abbott.
3. Moses H. Farnum.
Henry Martin.
4. Ezra Ballard.
Moses H. Bradley.

Ward 5. William H. Buntin.
Nicholas Quimby.
6. John D. Teel.
Lorenzo K. Peacock.
7. Jedediah C. Abbott.
Isaiah S. Robinson.

1862.

Ward 1. Nathaniel Rolfe.
George P. Meserve.
2. Sylvester Stevens.
John B. Curtis.
3. Henry Martin.
Moses H. Farnum.
4. Moses H. Bradley.
Jefferson Noyes.
5. Nicholas Quimby.
Abraham G. Jones.
6. John D. Teel.
Lorenzo K. Peacock.
7. Isaiah S. Robinson.
Charles W. Hazeltine.

1863.

Ward 1. George P. Meserve.
Harvey Chase.
2. Sylvester Stevens.
John B. Curtis.
3. George W. Flanders.
John V. Aldrich.
4. Jefferson Noyes.
Daniel A. Hill.
5. Abraham G. Jones.
Charles T. Lane.
6. Charles P. Virgin.
Thomas W. Stewart.
7. Charles W. Hazeltine.
James Weeks.

1864.

Ward 1. Amos Hoyt.
Hazen Knowlton.
2. Rufus Virgin.
John P. Locke.
3. George W. Flanders.
John V. Aldrich.
4. John A. West.
John Ballard.
5. Curtis White.
Charles T. Lane.
6. Charles P. Virgin.
Thomas W. Stewart.
7. James Weeks.
Isaac N. Abbott.

[1] Died in office, January 21, 1860.
[2] Died in office, September 4, 1861.
[3] Resigned, April 6, 1861.
[4] Elected to fill vacancy, May 24, 1861.

1865.

Ward 1. Hazen Knowlton.
Amos Hoyt.
2. Rufus Virgin.
John P. Locke.
3. George W. Flanders.
Henry Farnum.
4. John Ballard.
John A. West.
5. Nathaniel J. Mead.
Emery T. Staniels.
6. Henry T. Chickering.
Edward Dow.
7. Isaac N. Abbott.
Jonathan B. Weeks.

1866.

Ward 1. Edward Runnels.
Jeremiah S. Durgin.
2. Thompson Tenney.
David A. Morrill.
3. Henry Farnum.
Harrison Partridge.
4. John Ballard.
George W. Emerton.
5. Nathaniel J. Mead.
Emery T. Staniels.
6. Edward Dow.
Henry T. Chickering.
7. Jonathan B. Weeks.
William S. Curtice.

1867.

Ward 1. Edward Runnels.
Hiram Simpson.
2. Thompson Tenney.
David A. Morrill.
3. Harrison Partridge.
Jacob N. Flanders.
4. George W. Emerton.
Daniel Farnum.
5. Philip Flanders.
Daniel F. Secomb.
6. Lewis L. Mower.
Nathan H. Haskell.
7. William S. Curtice.
Nathan W. Gove.

1868.

Ward 1. William H. Bell.
Cyrus Runnels.
2. Joseph T. Clough,
Jonathan P. Leavitt.
3. Jacob N. Flanders.
John Thornton.
Ward 4. Daniel Farnum.
John Hoyt.
5. Philip Flanders, Jr.
Daniel F. Secomb.
6. Lewis L. Mower.
Nathan H. Haskell.
7. Nathan W. Gove.
Benjamin A. Hall.

1869.

Ward 1. Cyrus Runnels.
Cephas H. Fowler.
2. Joseph T. Clough.
Jonathan P. Leavitt.
3. Benjamin Farnum.
Reuben K. Abbott.
4. John Hoyt.
Luther P. Durgin.
5. Philip Flanders, Jr.
Stillman Humphrey.
6. Nathan H. Haskell.
Charles H. Abbott.
7. Benjamin A. Hall.
Andrew S. Smith.

1870.

Ward 1. Cyrus Runnels.
Job S. Davis.
2. Daniel Sanborn.
Josiah S. Locke.
3. Reuben K. Abbott.
Charles H. Farnum.
4. Abner C. Holt.
Charles P. Blanchard.
5. Stillman Humphrey.
James H. Chase.
6. Charles H. Abbott.
Prescott F. Stevens.
7. Andrew S. Smith.
Jacob E. Hutchins.

1871.

Ward 1. Frank A. Abbott.
Daniel G. Holmes.
2. Josiah S. Locke.
Daniel Sanborn.
3. Jehiel D. Knight.
Franklin J. Emerson.
4. Charles P. Blanchard.
Abner C. Holt.
5. James H. Chase.
Joel C. Danforth.
6. Prescott F. Stevens.
Joshua T. Kendall.
7. Jacob E. Hutchins.
George W. Chesley.

1872.

Ward 1. Daniel G. Holmes.
John C. Linehan.
2. William A. Bean.
Solomon C. Sanders.
3. Charles H. Farnum.
Daniel C. Tenney.
4. Daniel E. Howard.
Charles H. Critchett.
5. Joel C. Danforth.
Cyrus N. Corning.
6. John L. T. Brown.
Moses B. Smith.
7. George W. Chesley.
James B. Fellows.

1873.

Ward 1. John C. Linehan.
Daniel G. Holmes.
2. William A. Bean.
John G. Tallant.
3. Daniel C. Tenney.
Andrew S. Farnum.
4. Daniel E. Howard.
Richard M. Ordway.
5. Cyrus N. Corning.
Joseph A. Cochran.
6. John L. T. Brown.
Moses B. Smith.
7. James B. Fellows.
John Hazeltine.

1874.

Ward 1. Daniel G. Holmes.
Rufus Cass.
2. John G. Tallant.
Zebina C. Perkins.
3. Andrew S. Farnum.
Lyman Sawyer.
4. Richard M. Ordway.
Charles W. Moore.
5. Joseph A. Cochran.
Moses B. Critchett.
6. Moses B. Smith.
Alonzo Downing.
7. John Hazeltine.
James Thompson.

1875.

Ward 1. Rufus Cass.
Andrew P. Bennett.
2. Zebina C. Perkins.
Elbridge Emery.
3. Lyman Sawyer.
Charles H. Merrill.
Ward 4. Charles W. Moore.
George H. Hill.
5. Moses B. Critchett.
George A. Foster.
6. Alonzo Downing.
Calvin C. Webster.
7. William Stevenson.
Henry Churchill.

1876.

Ward 1. Andrew P. Bennett.
Frank G. Chandler.
2. Elbridge Emery.
John T. Tenney.
3. Charles H. Merrill.
Benjamin T. Putney.
4. George H. Hill.
John C. Thorne.
5. George A. Foster.
George F. Underhill.
6. Calvin C. Webster.
Lewis B. Hoit.
7. Henry Churchill.
William Stevenson.

1877.

Ward 1. Frederick G. Chandler.
Edward Runnels.
2. John T. Tenney.
John T. Batchelder.
3. Stephen W. Kellom.
Ira C. Phillips.
4. John C. Thorne.
Emory N. Shepard.
5. George F. Underhill.
Aram B. Smith.
6. Lewis B. Hoit.
Timothy Colby.
7. Edgar A. F. Hammond.
James W. Lane.

1878.

Ward 1. Edward Runnels.
John Carter.
2. John T. Batchelder.
John E. Frye.
3. Albert Saltmarsh.
Abial C. Abbott.
4. Emory N. Shepard.
Nathaniel H. Shattuck.
5. Aram B. Smith.
Henry A. Mann.
6. Timothy Colby.
Joseph C. A. Hill.
7. Edgar A. F. Hammond.
James W. Lane.

1879.

Ward 1. John Carter.
Jerome S. Runnels.
2. John E. Frye.
John B. Sanborn.
3. Albert Saltmarsh.
Abial C. Abbott.
4. Nathaniel H. Shattuck.
Frank L. Sanders.
5. Henry A. Mann.
Frank J. Batchelder.
6. Joseph H. Lane.
George H. Emery.
7. Charles H. Peacock.
Jeremiah S. Abbott.

1880–'82.

Ward 1. Henry Rolfe.
Sherwin P. Colby.
2. Charles H. Sanborn.
John N. Hill.
3. James Francis.
George B. Dimond.
4. Frank L. Sanders.
Oscar V. Pitman.
5. Irvin S. Ring.
Benjamin F. Caldwell.
6. Joseph H. Lane.
George H. Emery.
7. Charles H. Peacock.
Henry E. Evans.[1]
Daniel B. Smith.[2]

1883–'84.

Ward 1. John W. Powell.
2. Fales P. Virgin.
3. Jeremiah Quinn.
4. James F. Rooney.
Edward A. Moulton.
Harrison A. Roby.
5. Irvin S. Ring.
Freeborn S. Abbott.
6. George H. Emery.
Horace S. Fairbanks.
Leonard W. Bean.
7. Daniel B. Smith.

1885–'86.

Ward 1. David F. Dudley.
2. Samuel L. French.
3. Gilman H. Dimond.
4. James F. Rooney.
William H. Kenney.
James K. Kennedy.
5. Freeborn S. Abbott.
Warren H. Corning.
6. Horace S. Fairbanks.
Hiram O. Marsh.
Frank J. Batchelder.
7. George H. Mills.

1887–'88.

Ward 1. John McNeil.
2. Samuel M. Locke.
3. James W. Welch.
4. James K. Kennedy.
Charles S. Parker.
John Reardon.
5. Warren H. Corning.
William J. Fernald.
6. Frank J. Batchelder.
Charles C. Perkins.
Josiah E. Dwight.
7. Francis H. Upton.

1889–'90.

Ward 1. John O'Neill.
2. George G. Jenness.
3. George R. Parmenter.
4. Joseph Welcome.
Benjamin Bilsborough.
Gilman K. Crowell.
5. William J. Fernald.
Patrick H. Coleman.
6. Joseph C. Ordway.
George H. Milton.
Leonard W. Bean.
7. Daniel K. Abbott.[3]
George W. Chesley.[4]

1891–'92.

Ward 1. Henry T. Foote.
Frank P. Robertson.
2. Charles L. Worthen.
3. Charles W. Blanchard.
4. Gilman K. Crowell.
Henry W. Hayden.
Nathan Mansur.
John H. Couch.
5. Patrick H. Coleman.
Charles E. Palmer.[5]
6. Leonard W. Bean.
Fred E. Cloudman.
Charles C. Nutter.
7. Sydney S. Upham.
Charles W. Brown.

[1] Resigned October 29, 1881.
[2] Elected to fill vacancy, November 22, 1881.
[3] Resigned January 26, 1889.
[4] Elected to fill vacancy, March 12, 1889.
[5] Resigned July 19, 1892.

1893–'94.

Ward 1. Eddie C. Durgin.
Robert W. Hoit.
2. Samuel L. Batchelder.
3. Louis A. Engel.
4. John A. Blackwood.
Frank S. Moulton.
Lewis B. Putney.
Henry W. Hayden.
5. Henry O. Adams.
Howard A. Dodge.
6. Arthur E. Dole.
George S. Forrest.
William A. Lee.
7. William W. Critchett.
Frank L. Sawyer.

1895–'96.

Ward 1. William C. Ackerman.
John Harris.
2. George A. Hoit.
3. Frank E. Dimond.
4. Harry R. Hood.
Fred W. Scott.
Frank H. Smith.
5. Henry O. Adams.
George W. Bunker.
6. Howard A. Kimball.
Arthur F. Sturtevant.
7. Arthur W. Prescott.
Frank G. Proctor.
8. Charles L. Norris.
9. Albert Grant.

1897–'98.

Ward 1. William C. Spicer.
William Taylor.
2. John W. Sanborn.
3. Russell P. Shepard.
4. Fred W. Scott.
Frank H. Smith.
Eben M. Willis.
5. George W. Bunker.
Edward E. Lane.
6. Henry B. Colby.
Ethan N. Spencer.
7. Albert P. Davis.
David A. Welch.
8. Charles L. Norris.
9. Albert Grant.

1899–1900.

Ward 1. William Taylor.
Joseph Newsome.
Ward 2. Rufus C. Boynton.
3. Justus O. Clark.
4. James W. McMurphy.
James E. Tucker.
John W. Plummer.
5. Francis H. Corser.
Fred H. Gould.
6. Henry B. Colby.
Henry C. Brown.
7. David A. Welch.
Arthur E. Maxam.
8. Michael Mulcahy.
9. David Sullivan, Jr.

1901–'02.

Ward 1. Henry Rolfe.
Frank R. Bennett.
2. Rufus C. Boynton.
3. Jeremiah Quinn.
4. J. Wesley Plummer.
Fred I. Blackwood.
James W. McMurphy.
5. Edward C. Niles.
Charles L. Fellows.
6. Frederick E. Webster.
George H. Elliott.
Nelson W. McMurphy.
7. James F. Kelley.
Irving T. Chesley.
Arthur E. Maxam.
8. Arthur Colton.
9. Bartholomew Collins.
Fred C. Coates.

1903–'04.

Ward 1. Fred H. Blanchard.
Henry F. Linehan.
2. James C. Carlton.
3. Thomas E. Pentland.
4. Frederick I. Blackwood.
William P. Danforth.
John L. Prescott.
5. George H. Rolfe.
George D. Waldron.
6. Fred C. Demond.
Frank W. Betton.
John E. Pronk.
7. J. Newton Abbott.
Loren A. Sanders.
Alfred H. Walker.
8. Arthur Colton.
9. George T. Blackwood.
Fred A. Jordan.

ASSESSORS.[1]

1853.	1854.	1855.
Nathan Chandler.	Nathan Chandler.	John Batchelder.
William Pecker.	William Pecker.	George W. Frost.
John Abbott.	John Abbott.	John Abbott.
Jonathan E. Lang.	Nathan Stickney.	Shadrach Seavey.
Nathan Call.	Enos Blake.	Enos Blake.
William M. Carter.	Augustine C. Pierce.	Augustine C. Pierce.
Jeremiah S. Noyes.	William Abbot.	Daniel Knowlton.
1856.	**1857.**	**1858.**
John Batchelder.	Henry H. Brown.	Jacob B. Rand.
Samuel Hutchins.	Samuel Hutchins.	Sylvester Stevens.
Samuel K. Blanchard.	Samuel K. Blanchard.	Hiram Farnum.
Shadrach Seavey.	Shadrach Seavey.	Sewel Hoit.
Enos Blake.	Enos Blake.	Enos Blake.
Augustine C. Pierce.	Albert Foster.	Albert Foster.
Daniel Knowlton.	George Frye.	George Frye.
1859.	**1860.**	**1861.**
Dana W. Pratt.	Samuel Merriam.	John Whittaker.
Sylvester Stevens.	Josiah S. Locke.	Josiah S. Locke.
Hiram Farnum.	Franklin J. Emerson.	Franklin J. Emerson.
Sewel Hoit.	John Abbott.	John Abbott.
Enos Blake.	John C. Ordway.	John C. Ordway.
Albert Foster.	James Sanborn.	James Sanborn.
Andrew S. Smith.	Andrew S. Smith.	Daniel S. Webster.
1862.	**1863.**	**1864.**
Nathan Chandler.	Nathan Chandler.	Nathan Chandler.
Charles Smith.	Charles Smith.	Jacob A. Potter.
Jehiel D. Knight.	Jacob N. Flanders.	Jacob N. Flanders.
John Abbott.	John Abbott.	Shadrach Seavey.
John C. Ordway.	Enos Blake.	Enos Blake.
Joseph G. Wyatt.	Cyrus T. Moore.	Cyrus T. Moore.
Daniel S. Webster.	Hiram Dow.	Hiram Dow.
1865.	**1866.**	**1867.**
Reuben Goodwin.	Reuben Goodwin.	Timothy C. Rolfe.
James Frye.	James Frye.	James Frye.
Jacob N. Flanders.	Hiram Farnum.	Hiram Farnum.
John Abbott.	Horace A. Brown.	Horace A. Brown.
Enos Blake.	Nicholas Quimby.	Nicholas Quimby.
Oliver Turner.	William P. Hardy.	George S. Dennett.
Charles D. Newell.	Charles D. Newell.	William H. Proctor.
1868.	**1869.**	**1870.**
John D. Fife.	John D. Fife.	John D. Fife.
Albert Stevens.	Albert Stevens.	Albert Stevens.
John V. Aldrich.	John V. Aldrich.	Jonathan M. Stewart.
Enoch Gerrish.	Enoch Gerrish.	John Abbott.
Jonathan T. Underhill.[2]	Lorenzo D. Brown.	Curtis White.
George S. Dennett.	Hazen Pickering.	Hazen Pickering.
William H. Proctor.	William S. Curtice.	William S. Curtice.

[1] The names come in the order of the wards, one assessor for each ward.
[2] Declined and Charles H. Norton elected to vacancy.

1871.	1872.	1873.
John A. Holmes.	John A. Holmes.	John A. Holmes.
David A. Morrill.	Samuel E. Clifford.	John P. Locke.
Jonathan M. Stewart.	Moses H. Farnum.	Moses H. Farnum.
John Abbott.	John Abbott.	John Abbott.
Curtis White.	Curtis White.	Curtis White.
James Sanborn.	James Sanborn.	Joseph Wentworth.
William S. Curtice.	William S. Curtice.	Andrew S. Smith.

1874.	1875.	1876.
Asa H. Morrill.	Cyrus Runnels.	Cyrus Runnels.
John P. Locke.	John B. Sanborn.	John B. Sanborn.
Jehiel D. Knight.	Jehiel D. Knight.	Timothy Carter.
Shadrach Seavey.	Shadrach Seavey.	Charles Woodman.
Curtis White.	Curtis White.	Curtis White.
Joseph Wentworth.	George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.
Andrew S. Smith.	Andrew S. Smith.	Andrew S. Smith.

1877.	1878.	1879–'80.[1]
Cyrus Runnels.	Cyrus Runnels.	Cyrus Runnels.
William A. Bean.	William A. Bean.	William A. Bean.
Timothy Carter.	Harrison Partridge.	Harrison Partridge.
Charles Woodman.	Charles Woodman.	Charles Woodman.
Curtis White.	Curtis White.	Curtis White.
George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.
Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.

1881–'82.	1883–'84.	1885–'86.
John G. Warren.	Abial Rolfe.	Abial Rolfe.
David A. Morrill.	John G. Tallant.	John Potter.
Harrison Partridge.	Isaac H. Farnum.	Charles H. Merrill.
Charles Woodman.	Gilbert S. Seavey.	Gilbert H. Seavey.
Curtis White.	Curtis White.	Curtis White.
George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.
Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.

1887–'88.	1889–'90.	1891–'92.
Abial Rolfe.	Abial Rolfe.	Ira C. Phillips.
William L. Batchelder.	Albert Stevens.	Albert Stevens.
Timothy Carter.	Timothy Carter.	George O. Moulton.
Gilbert H. Seavey.	Gilbert H. Seavey.	Gilbert H. Seavey.
Curtis White.	Curtis White.	Curtis White.
George S. Dennett.	George W. Abbott.	George S. Dennett.
Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.

1893–'94.[3]	1895–'96.	1897–'98.
Franklin A. Abbott.	Franklin A. Abbott.	Oliver J. Fifield.
Charles H. Sanborn.	Frank L. Tallant.	William A. Cowley.
Albert W. Hobbs.	Albert W. Hobbs.	Joseph E. Shepard.
Gilbert H. Seavey.	Wendell P. Ladd.	Daniel C. Woodman.
Curtis White.	George F. Underhill.	George F. Underhill.
George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.
Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.	Jonathan B. Weeks.
George F. Searle.	John J. Lee.	John J. Lee.
William P. Ballard.	James Ahern.	James Ahern.

[1] Elected biennially.
[2] Harrison Partridge elected to fill vacancy.
[3] Number of wards increased to nine.

1899–1900.	1901–'02.
Oliver J. Fifield.	Oliver J. Fifield.
William A. Cowley.	William A. Cowley.
Joseph E. Shepard.	Joseph E. Shepard.
Daniel C. Woodman.	Charles A. Herbert.
George F. Underhill.	George F. Underhill.
George S. Dennett.	George S. Dennett.
Jonathan B. Weeks.	John H. Quimby.
John J. Lee.	John J. Lee.
James Ahern.	James Ahern.

CITY TREASURERS.[1]

1853–'54.	Jonathan E. Lang.	1864–'78.	Samuel C. Eastman.
1855.	John C. Brown.	1879–'98.	William F. Thayer.
1855–'60.	Woodbridge Odlin.	1899–1900.	Alvin B. Cross.
1861–'63.	Joseph C. A. Hill.	1901–'05.	William F. Thayer.

COLLECTORS OF TAXES.

From 1732 to 1794 the record of the appointment of collectors of taxes is incomplete and not always clear. Frequently the offices of collector and constable were joined. From 1795 to 1831 the town was divided into three districts for the collection of taxes and a collector appointed for each district. From 1831 to 1853, with the exception of the years 1838 and 1839, the selectmen made a contract with Abraham Bean to collect the taxes.

1853.	John C. Pilsbury.	1868–'75.	William H. Allison.
1854.	Jonathan L. Cilley.	1876–'84.	Charles T. Huntoon.
1855–'58.	Benjamin F. Gale.	1884–'88.	Thomas M. Lang, 2d.
1859.	Nehemiah G. Ordway.	1889–'90.	George A. Foster.
1859–'62.	John Kimball.	1891–'96.	Albert I. Foster.
1863–'67.	William H. Buntin.	1897–1905.	Wendell P. Ladd.

CALL CHIEF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1853.	Nathaniel B. Baker.	1873–'75.	Joseph S. Merrill.
1854.	Luther Roby.	1876–'82.	James N. Lauder.
1855–'57.	True Osgood.	1882.	Charles M. Lang.
1858.	Oscar G. Ingalls.	1883–'85.	John M. Hill.
1859.	Abel B. Holt.	1886-'87.	Daniel B. Newhall.
1860–'67.	True Osgood.	1888.	George L. Lovejoy.
1867–'69.	Abel B. Holt.	1888–'89.	Charles C. Blanchard.
1870–'72.	John M. Hill.	1889–'94.	Charles A. Davis.

PERMANENT CHIEF ENGINEER.

From December 11, 1894–1905. William C. Green.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

1855.	Augustine C. Pierce.	1866–'67.	John Abbott.
1856–'58.	John Abbott.	1868–'69.	Lyman D. Stevens.
1859–'60.	Moses T. Willard.	1870–'71.	Abraham G. Jones.
1861–'62.	Moses Humphrey.	1872–'75.	John Kimball.
1863–'64.	Benjamin F. Gale.	1876–'77.	George A. Pillsbury.
1865.	Moses Humphrey.		

[1] The record of treasurers of the town is incomplete. Few appear to have been chosen, and it is probable that the chairman of the board of selectmen acted as such.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

1878–'80. Horace A. Brown.
1881–'82. George A. Cummings.
1883–'86. Edgar H. Woodman.
1887–'88. James H. Rowell.
1889–'90. Daniel K. Abbott.
1891–'98. Alfred Clark.
1899–1900. Henry H. Johnson.
1901–'05. Alfred Clark.

SANITARY OFFICERS.

1887–'89. Howard M. Cook.
1889–'92. Henry A. Rowell.
1892–1905. Charles E. Palmer.

CITY ENGINEER.

1893–1905. Will B. Howe.

CITY AUDITORS.

1896–'98. James O. Lyford.
1898–'99. John B. Abbott.
1899–1901. James H. Morris.
1901–'05. George K. Hazeltine.

CITY MARSHALS.

1853. John C. Pilsbury.
1854. Jonathan L. Cilley.
1855–'58. Benjamin F. Gale.
1859. Nehemiah G. Ordway.
1859–'62. John Kimball.
1863–'65. Jonathan L. Pickering.
1866–'67. William H. Buntin.
1868–'69. Jonathan L. Pickering.
1870–'88. John Connell.
1888–1902. George S. Locke.
1902– James E. Rand.

CITY SOLICITORS.

1853–'54. William H. Bartlett.
1855–'56. Lyman D. Stevens.
1857–'58. William E. Chandler.
1859. Napoleon B. Bryant.
1860. Lyman T. Flint.
1861–'68. John Y. Mugridge.
1869–'70. Lyman T. Flint.
1871–'80. Charles P. Sanborn.
1880–'84. Robert A. Ray.
1885–'86. Henry W. Stevens.
1887–1900. Harry G. Sargent.
1901–'05. Edmund S. Cook.

POLICE JUSTICES.

1853. Calvin Ainsworth.
1854–'55. Josiah Stevens.
1856–'57. John Whipple.
1857–'62. David Pillsbury.
1862–'86. Sylvester Dana.
1886–1901. Benjamin E. Badger.
1901– George M. Fletcher.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1873–'74. Amos Hadley.
1874–'82. Daniel C. Allen.
1882–'85. Warren Clark.
1885–1905. Louis A. Rundlett.

CITY MESSENGERS.

1868–'69. Josiah S. Ingalls.
1869–'70. Richard P. Sanborn.
1870–'71. Nathan H. Haskell.
1871–'89. Richard P. Sanborn.
1889–'97. Edward H. Dixon.
1897–1905. Edward A. Stevens.

NATIONAL.

PRESIDENT.

1853–'57. Franklin Pierce.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1882–'85. William E. Chandler.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1814–'17. Thomas W. Thompson.
1831–'36. Isaac Hill.
1837–'42. Franklin Pierce.
1866–'67. George G. Fogg.
1877–'83. Edward H. Rollins.
1887–1901. William E. Chandler.
1891– Jacob H. Gallinger.[1]

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

1805–'07. Thomas W. Thompson.
1847–'53. Charles H. Peaslee.
1861–'67. Edward H. Rollins.
1885–'89. Jacob H. Gallinger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

1831–'66. Matthew Harvey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1853–'57. John H. George.
1857–'61. Anson S. Marshall.
1869–'74. Henry P. Rolfe.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

1867–'86. Joab N. Patterson.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TREASURY.

1865–'67. William E. Chandler.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

1829–'30. Isaac Hill.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BOSTON.

1853–'57. Charles H. Peaslee.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, BOSTON.

1869–'77. Walter Harriman.
1893– James O. Lyford.[2]

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER, BOSTON.

1840–'41. Isaac Hill.

SECOND AUDITORS OF TREASURY.

1853– Josiah Minot.
1889–'93. Joab N. Patterson.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF TREASURY DEPARTMENTS, BOSTON.

1889– Converse J. Smith[2] in charge.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEE.

1900– Lemuel W. Bean.[3]

MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND.

1861–'65. George G. Fogg.

U. S. CONSUL TO VALENCIA, SPAIN.

1861–'65. George Kent.

COMMISSIONER OF CLAIMS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

1853–'55. Nathaniel G. Upham.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

1901– William E. Chandler, President.

SOLICITOR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1865. William E. Chandler.

U. S. PENSION AGENTS.

1836–'40. Isaac Hill.
1840–'41. George Minot.
1841–'43. John George.
1843–'49. Isaac Hill.
1849–'53. Israel W. Kelly.
1853–'61. George Minot.
1861–'65. Augustine C. Pierce.
1876–'84. Edward L. Whitford.

POSTMASTERS OF CONCORD.

Postmaster.	*Date of appointment.*
George Hough,	March 20, 1793.
Charles Walker,	Oct. 1, 1802.
David George, Jr.,	April 1, 1804.
Joseph Low,	Oct. 2, 1815.

[1] Second term expired 1903. Reëlected for six years.
[2] Reappointed 1902. Term expires 1906.
[3] Term indefinite.

William Low,	May 7, 1829.
Robert Davis,	April 1, 1839.
Joseph Robinson,	March 12, 1845.
Ephraim Hutchins,	March 14, 1849.
Jacob Carter,	March 16, 1853.
Benjamin Grover,	Jan. 24, 1860.
Robert N. Corning,	March 28, 1861.
Moses T. Willard,	March 28, 1867.
James E. Larkin,	April 15, 1869.
Moses T. Willard,	March 21, 1873.
James E. Larkin,	July 3, 1876.
Lysander H. Carroll,	May 27, 1880.
George W. Crockett,	June 15, 1885.
Warren Clark,	March 27, 1888.
Henry Robinson,	May 1, 1890.
Byron Moore,	May 22, 1894.
Henry Robinson,[1]	Aug. 27, 1898.

Postmasters of East Concord.

Postmaster.	*Date of appointment.*
John M. Dearborn,	April 6, 1853.
John Putney,	April 13, 1861.
Joseph A. Merriam,	Nov. 28, 1862.
William A. Bean,	Sept. 3, 1863.
John Putney,	Dec. 15, 1864.
Sylvester Stevens,	Jan. 28, 1868.
John Putney,	April 8, 1869.
Albert Webster,	Jan. 19, 1872.
Samuel L. French,	Oct. 6, 1876.
Aaron B. Young,	Dec. 16, 1880.
Florence A. Young,	Oct. 4, 1883.

Postmasters of West Concord.

Postmaster.	*Date of appointment.*
Nathaniel H. Sanborn,	Dec. 26, 1849.
Joseph F. Dow,	Feb. 19, 1853.
Charles H. Clough,	June 24, 1854.
Thurston J. Carpenter,	Sept. 11, 1857.
Moses F. Clough,	March 15, 1860.
Thurston J. Carpenter,	April 2, 1860.
Joseph D. Taylor,	April 13, 1861.
Joseph Eastman,	Nov. 16, 1865.
Omar L. Shepard,	July 12, 1881.
James H. Harrington,	Sept. 9, 1885.
Omar L. Shepard,	July 3, 1889.
James H. Harrington,	July 31, 1893.
Omar L. Shepard,	May 12, 1897.

Postmasters of Mast Yard.

Postmaster.	*Date of appointment.*
Marshall B. Colby,	Feb. 12, 1850.
Charles S. Pillsbury,	Feb. 2, 1852.
Jeremiah F. Runnells,	Aug. 10, 1853.
Daniel G. Holmes,	Dec. 11, 1868.
Horace F. Perry,	Dec. 28, 1881.
Wallace M. Howe,	Dec. 15, 1884.
Joseph O. Purcotte,	Dec. 8, 1892.

Postmasters of Penacook.

Postmaster.	*Date of appointment.*
(Fisherville.)	
Luther G. Johnson,	Dec. 29, 1843.
Isaac K. Gage,	Aug. 26, 1846.
Luther G. Johnson,	Feb. 9, 1849.
Grenough McQuesten,	May 14, 1850.
John Ellsworth,	April 6, 1853.
Dana W. Pratt,	Jan. 18, 1861.
Samuel F. Brown,	May 19, 1865.
Luther Gage,	Dec. 15, 1880.
(Name changed to Penacook.)	
Luther Gage,	July 28, 1883.
John H. Rolfe,	Feb. 16, 1888.
Luther C. Gage,	Jan. 15, 1891.
Leander C. Prescott,	Jan. 15, 1895.
Horace B. Sherburne,	Dec. 14, 1898.

CONCORD POST-OFFICE ROSTER.

The following one hundred and twenty-eight names comprised the roster of the Concord post-office system, January 1, 1903:

Main Office.

Henry Robinson, postmaster.
William I. Leighton, assistant postmaster.
William A. Nutter, superintendent of delivery.
William M. Haggett, secretary to the postmaster.
William W. Elkin, chief letter distributer.
John F. Cahill, stamp clerk.
Frank L. Lane, registry and money order clerk.
Edward Saltmarsh, paper distributer.
John H. Wason, letter distributer.

[1] In office.

CONCORD POST-OFFICE ROSTER—*continued.*

John W. Allen, stamper.
Harry H. Chase, record clerk.
Joseph D. Pendergast, record clerk.
Joseph G. Jones, general clerk.
James J. Quinn, registry clerk.
Edward F. Brooks, stamper.
Frank E. Read, substitute clerk.

CITY LETTER CARRIERS.

REGULARS.

Harry F. Allen.
Walter A. Chase.
Daniel J. Doherty.
Daniel W. Fox.
Martin H. Gurley.
James P. Harlow.
William W. Kennedy.
Fred U. Lane.
George A. Maxham (mounted).
Frederick W. Peabody.
John A. Pilsbury.
Edwin W. Robinson.
Lucratus M. Sanborn.
George F. Smith.
William J. Sullivan.
Henry Tucker.
Frederick L. Wheeler.
William C. White.
Willis K. Wingate (mounted).
George E. Belisle, collector (mounted).

SUBSTITUTES.

John W. Bourlet, Jr.
Henry H. McNeil.
John F. Reilly.
Omar L. Shepard, Jr.

RURAL LETTER CARRIERS.

REGULARS.

Hubbard W. Aldrich.
Alfred P. Batchelder.
Henry W. Bean.
George G. Brown.
Frank B. Cowen.
Harry A. Davis.
Gilman H. Dimond.
Fred D. Drew.
Park French.
Frank W. Gilmore.
George H. Gross.
Thomas B. Hall.
Joseph E. Mayo.
George A. Morrison.
Albert Saltmarsh.
William G. Stone.
Charles H. Thompson.

SUBSTITUTES.

Ernest L. Batchelder.
George F. Brockway.
Fred A. Brown.
Napoleon B. Burleigh.
Charles Davis.
Edward L. Gage.
Jedd F. Gile.
Fred G. Hale.
Stephen E. Hall.
Arthur Hobbs.
Walter W. Kimball.
John H. Mayo.
Harry B. Sanborn.
Willie C. Tilton.
Charles D. Towle.
Fred E. Williams.

STATION NO. 1, 9 SOUTH MAIN ST.

William D. Chandler, clerk in charge.
Albert I. Foster, assistant clerk.
George H. Moses, assistant clerk.
Harlan C. Pearson, assistant clerk.
Arthur D. Whiting, assistant clerk.
Arthur L. Willis, assistant clerk.

STATION NO. 2, 127 SOUTH MAIN ST.

George B. Whittredge, clerk in charge.
Mary B. Kelly, assistant clerk.

STATION NO. 3, 256 NORTH MAIN ST.

Edward H. Larkin, clerk in charge.
John B. Larkin, assistant clerk.
Georgia A. Randall, assistant clerk.
David Sullivan, assistant clerk.

PENACOOK STATION.

Horace B. Sherburne, clerk in charge.
Eliza J. Sherburne, assistant clerk.
Ralph H. Sherburne, assistant clerk.

WEST CONCORD STATION.

Omar L. Shepard, clerk in charge.
Andrew J. Shepard, assistant clerk.
Lucy E. Shepard, assistant clerk.

EAST CONCORD STATION.

Florence A. Young, clerk in charge.
Amos J. Peaslee, assistant clerk.

Charles Peaslee, assistant clerk.
Laura A. Young, assistant clerk.

HOPKINTON STATION.

George A. S. Kimball, clerk in charge.
Theresa M. Kimball, assistant clerk.
Frank A. Chandler, assistant clerk.

LOUDON STATION.

John W. Stevens, clerk in charge.
Frank E. Robinson, assistant clerk.
Joseph E. Sanborn, assistant clerk.
Jasper D. Smith, assistant clerk.

DUNBARTON STATION.

John Bunten, clerk in charge.
Mary L. Bunten, assistant clerk.
David M. Hadley, assistant clerk.

BOW MILLS RURAL STATION.

Mark Upton, carrier in charge.

SPECIAL DELIVERY MESSENGERS.

George W. Waters.
Lillian Waters.
Mary Waters.
Ralph H. Sherburne.
Andrew J. Shepard.

RAILWAY MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE.

George W. Waters, driver.
Cyrus E. Robinson, driver.
Harry Gray, driver.
John F. McGirr, assistant driver.
Grover B. Fitzgerald, driver.
Eugene E. Mansur, driver.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

George B. Chandler.
Louis N. Chartier.
James E. Donovan.
Ray S. Dowe.
Albert W. Flanders.
Carl A. Foss.
George W. Gray.
Charles E. Keenan.
W. A. Messer.
Daniel B. Newhall.

CUSTODIAN'S FORCE.

Henry Robinson, custodian.
William I. Leighton, asst. custodian.
William H. Horner, janitor.
James S. Sargent, assistant janitor.
Henry C. Mace, fireman-watchman.
Catherine C. Fagan, charwoman.

STATE.

GOVERNORS.

1836–'39. Isaac Hill.
1854–'55. Nathaniel B. Baker.
1863–'64. Joseph A. Gilmore.
1869–'70. Onslow Stearns.
1899–1901. Frank W. Rollins.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

1777–'80. Timothy Walker.
1788– Peter Green.
1818–'23. Richard H. Ayer.
1829–'31. Francis N. Fisk.
1842– Cyrus Barton.
1854– Edson Hill.
1862–'64. Oliver Pillsbury.
1869–'71. Moses Humphrey.
1881–'83. Lyman D. Stevens.
1885–'87. Benjamin A. Kimball.
1887–'89. John C. Linehan.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1805–'09. Philip Carrigain.
1810–'14. Samuel Sparhawk.
1814–'16. Albe Cady.
1816–24. Samuel Sparhawk.
1825–'29. Richard Bartlett.
1829–'31. Dudley S. Palmer.
1831–'38. Ralph Metcalf.
1838–'43. Josiah Stevens, Jr.
1843–'46. Thomas P. Treadwell.
1846–'47. George G. Fogg.
1847–'50. Thomas P. Treadwell.
1861–'65. Allen Tenny.
1874–'75. William Butterfield.
1877–'90. Ai B. Thompson.
1890–'91. Clarence B. Randlett (acting).
1899– Edward N. Pearson.[1]

STATE TREASURERS.

1809–'11. Thomas W. Thompson.
1814–'16. William A. Kent.
1828–'29. Samuel Morril.
1830–'37. Abner B. Kelly.
1837–'43. Zenas Clement.
1846–'47. James Peverly, Jr.
1850–'53. Edson Hill.
1857–'71. Peter Sanborn.
1872–'74, '75– Solon A. Carter.[1]

[1] In office in 1903.

Attorney-General.

1843–'48. Lyman B. Walker.

Bank Commissioners.

1871–'72, '75–76. Alonzo J. Fogg.
1887–'95. James O. Lyford.
1895–'98. Thomas J. Walker.

Insurance Commissioners.

1870–'88. Oliver Pillsbury.
1888–'90. Henry H. Huse.
1890– John C. Linehan.[1]

Railroad Commissioners.

1877–'80. Granville P. Conn.
1882–'83. Stillman Humphrey.
1888–'91. John M. Mitchell.

Labor Commissioners.

1893–'96. John W. Bourlet.
1899– Lysander H. Carroll.[1]

Forestry Commissioner.

1893– George H. Moses.[1]

Adjutant-Generals.

1829–'39. Joseph A. Low.
1839–'47. Charles H. Peaslee.
1870–'74. John M. Haines.
1879– Augustus D. Ayling.[1]

State Historians.

1867–'77. Nathaniel Bouton.
1881–'90. Isaac W. Hammond.

Indexer of State Records.

1898– Frank Battles.[1]

Board of Health.

1881– Granville P. Conn,[1] president.
1881– Irving A. Watson,[1] secretary.

Board of Charities.

1899– Lillian C. Streeter.[1]

Commissioners of Pharmacy.

1899– George F. Underhill.[1]

State Printers.

1837–'41. Cyrus Barton.
1841–'42. Cyrus Barton and Henry H. Carroll.
1842–'46. Henry H. Carroll and Nathaniel B. Baker.
1846–'47. Asa McFarland.
1859–'61. Asa McFarland.
1847–'53. William Butterfield and John M. Hill.
1853–'54. William Butterfield.
1854–'57. Amos Hadley.
1857–'59. George G. Fogg.
1862–'63. Henry McFarland.
1863–'65. Amos Hadley.
1865–'67. George E. Jenks.
1873–'74. Edward A. Jenks.
1874–'75. Charles C. Pearson.
1875–'77. Edward A. Jenks.
1881–'85. Parsons B. Cogswell.
1891–'93. Ira C. Evans.
1893–'97. Edward N. Pearson.

Wardens of State Prison.

1818–'26. Moses C. Pilsbury.
1837–'40. Moses C. Pilsbury.
1847–'50. James Moore.
1859–'65. John Foss.
1870–'80. John C. Pilsbury.
1880–'87. Frank S. Dodge.
1894–'96. Nahum Robinson.

State Librarians.

1867–'71. William H. Kimball.
1872–'90. William H. Kimball.
1871–'72. Mitchell Gilmore.
1890–'95. Arthur R. Kimball.
1895– Arthur H. Chase.[1]

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

1867–'69. Amos Hadley.

Presidents of the Senate.

1859. Joseph A. Gilmore.
1863. Onslow Stearns.
1869. John Y. Mugridge.
1873. David A. Warde.
1879. Jacob H. Gallinger.
1881–'83. John Kimball.
1897–'99. Frank W. Rollins.

Speakers of the House.

1813. Thomas W. Thompson.
1850–'51. Nathaniel B. Baker.
1856–'57. Edward H. Rollins.
1858–'59. Napoleon B. Bryant.
1863–'64. William E. Chandler.
1872. Asa Fowler.
1875–'76. Charles P. Sanborn.
1883–'85. Samuel C. Eastman.

[1] In office in 1903.

State Senators.

1784–'85.	Timothy Walker.
1787, '88, '91.	Peter Green.
1804–'09.	John Bradley.
1809, '13–'15.	William A. Kent.
1820–'23, '27–'28.	Isaac Hill.
1833–'35.	Cyrus Barton.
1840–'42.	Peter Renton.
1854–'55.	Ebenezer Symmes.
1855–'56.	William H. Rixford.
1858–'60.	Joseph A. Gilmore.
1862–'64.	Onslow Stearns.
1868–'70.	John Y. Mugridge.
1872–'74.	David A. Warde.
1874, '76.	George E. Todd.
1878–'81.	Jacob H. Gallinger.
1881–'83.	John Kimball.
1883–'85.	Henry Robinson.
1883–'85.	Charles H. Amsden.
1885–'87.	Lyman D. Stevens.
1887–'89.	Enoch Gerrish.
1889–'91.	Charles R. Corning.
1891–'93.	George A. Cummings.
1891–'93.	John G. Tallant.
1893–'95.	Joseph B. Walker.
1893–'95.	John Whitaker.
1895–'97.	Frank W. Rollins.
1895–'97.	Edmund H. Brown.
1897–'99.	Gardner B. Emmons.
1899–1901.	Charles C. Danforth.
1901–'03.	Henry W. Stevens.
1903–'05.	Ferdinand A. Stillings.

Clerks of Senate.

1813–'16.	Samuel A. Kimball.
1819–'20, '25–	Isaac Hill.
1821–'24.	Philip Carrigain.
1824–'25.	Moses Eastman.
1835–'41.	Asa Fowler.
1847–'49, '50–'51.	John H. George.
1851–'53.	William L. Foster.
1867–'69.	George R. Fowler.
1871–'72.	William M. Chase.
1872–'74.	Luther S. Morrill.

Clerks of the House.

1842–'46.	Albert G. Allen.
1876–'78.	Charles C. Danforth.
1895–'97.	William Tutherly.
1897–'99.	Eliphalet F. Philbrick.

Representatives.

1740.	Benjamin Rolfe.
1741–'44.	Voted not to send.
1745.	Benjamin Rolfe.
1746.	Ebenezer Eastman.
1746.	Henry Lovejoy.
1749–'65.	No record.
1766–'74.	None.
1775.	Timothy Walker, Jr.
1776.	None.
1777.	Thomas Stickney.
1778.	Nathaniel Rolfe.
1779.	Thomas Stickney.
1780.	Jonathan Hale.
1781–'84.	Timothy Walker.
1785.	Peter Green.
1786.	Peter Green. John Bradley.
1787.	Peter Green. John Bradley.
1788.	Peter Green.
1789.	Robert Ambrose. Peter Green.
1790.	Peter Green. John Bradley.
1791.	William Duncan.
1792.	John Bradley.
1793.	William Duncan.
1794–'95.	Daniel Livermore.
1796.	John Bradley.
1797.	William A. Kent.
1798–1800.	Jacob Abbot.
1801.	William A. Kent.
1802.	John Bradley.
1803–'05.	William A. Kent.
1806–'08.	Samuel Green.
1809–'10.	Stephen Ambrose.
1811–'13.	Stephen Ambrose. Thomas W. Thompson.
1814.	Thomas W. Thompson. Richard Ayer.
1815.	Richard Ayer. George Hough.
1816.	George Hough. John Odlin.
1817.	John Odlin. William A. Kent.
1818.	Thomas W. Thompson. William A. Kent.
1819.	Abial Walker. Nathan Ballard, Jr.
1820–'21.	Stephen Ambrose. Nathaniel Abbott.
1822.	Stephen Ambrose. Samuel Morril.
1823.	Stephen Ambrose. Samuel Fletcher.
1824.	Samuel Fletcher. Richard Bradley.
1825.	Richard Bradley. Francis N. Fisk.
1826.	Francis N. Fisk. Isaac Hill.

1827. Jeremiah Pecker.
Nathan Ballard, Jr.
1828. George Kent.
Jacob B. Moore.
1828. Richard Bradley.
Samuel Herbert—chosen Nov.
1829. Richard Bradley.
Samuel Herbert.
Robert Ambrose.
1830. Robert Ambrose.
Richard Bartlett.
Theodore French.
1831. Richard Bartlett.
David George.
Theodore French.
1832. David George.
Samuel A. Kimball.
William Kent.
1833. Abel Baker.
Isaac Emery.
Charles H. Peaslee.
1834. Charles H. Peaslee.
Jeremiah Pecker.
Joseph P. Stickney.
1835. Charles H. Peaslee.
Jeremiah Pecker.
Abel Baker.
Isaac Emery.
1836. Charles H. Peaslee.
Ezra Carter.
William Dow.
Ebenezer Eastman.
1837. Ezra Carter.
Ebenezer Eastman.
William Dow.
Luther Roby.
1838. George Kent.
Cyrus Robinson.
Abial Rolfe.
1839. Cyrus Robinson.
William Kent.
Ira Perley.
1840. Moses Shute.
Abiel C. Carter.
Jacob Hoit.
1841. Moses Shute.
Abiel C. Carter.
Joseph Robinson.
Jacob Hoit.
1842–'44. No choice.
1845. Jacob Carter.
Nathaniel Rolfe.
Jeremiah S. Noyes.
Asa Fowler.
William Page.
1846. Jacob Carter.
Laban Page.
1847. Asa Fowler.
Laban Page.
Edmund Worth.
Joel C. Danforth.
Cyrus Robinson.
Simeon Abbot.
1848. Simeon Abbot.
Edmund Worth.
Joel C. Danforth.
Asa Fowler.
Cyrus Robinson.
Chase Hill.
1849. Luther Roby.
Perley Cleaves.
Cyrus Hill.
Charles H. Norton.
William Page.
1850. Perley Cleaves.
Cyrus Hill.
Charles H. Norton.
John L. Tallant.
George F. Sanborn.
Nathaniel B. Baker.
Ebenezer Symmes.
1851. Nathaniel B. Baker.
1852. Nathaniel White.
Shadrach Seavey.
Benjamin F. Gale.
Nathan Chandler.
Joseph Eastman.
Caleb Parker.
1853. Jeremiah S. Noyes.
John H. George.[1]
John Sawyer.
William H. Page.
James Frye.
James Moore.
Henry P. Rolfe.
Benjamin F. Dow.

1854.

Ward 1. Jeremiah S. Durgin.
2. James Frye.
3. Joseph Eastman.
4. Shadrach Seavey.
Charles Smart.
5. Robert N. Corning.
David N. Dearborn.
6. Caleb Parker.
George Clough.
7. Jeremiah S. Noyes.

1855.

Ward 1. Jeremiah S. Durgin.
2. George G. Virgin.
3. George W. Brown.

[1] Did not qualify.

Ward 4. Edward H. Rollins.
William Ballard.
5. Robert N. Corning.
Lucius B. Morrill.
6. George Clough.
Peter Sanborn.
7. James M. Otis.

1856.

Ward 1. Abial Rolfe.
2. Abraham Bean.
3. George W. Brown.
4. Edward H. Rollins.
William Ballard.
5. Lucius B. Morrill.
Henry A. Bellows.
6. Peter Sanborn.
Joseph L. Jackson.
7. James M. Otis.

1857.

Ward 1. Abial Rolfe.
2. Abraham Bean.
3. Moses Humphrey.
4. Edward H. Rollins.
Charles Smart.
5. Henry A. Bellows.
James Sedgley.
6. Joseph L. Jackson.
Napoleon B. Bryant.
7. William G. Whitney.

1858.

Ward 1. Albert H. Drown.
2. Samuel B. Larkin.
3. Moses Humphrey.
4. Asa McFarland.
Reuben G. Wyman.
5. James Sedgley.
John Kimball.
6. Napoleon B. Bryant.
George B. Wallace.
7. William G. Whitney.

1859.

Ward 1. Albert H. Drown.
2. Samuel B. Larkin.
3. Elbridge Dimond.
4. Asa McFarland.
Reuben G. Wyman.
5. John Kimball.
Gilbert Bullock.
6. Napoleon B. Bryant.
George B. Wallace.
7. Charles E. Thompson.

1860.

Ward 1. David A. Brown.
2. John L. Tallant.
3. Elbridge Dimond.
4. Samuel Coffin.
Charles H. Herbert.
5. Gilbert Bullock.
Henry S. Shattuck.
6. David J. Abbott.
Lyman D. Stevens.
7. Charles E. Thompson.

1861.

Ward 1. David A. Brown.
2. John L. Tallant.
3. Ira Rowell.
4. Samuel Coffin.
Charles H. Herbert.
5. Henry S. Shattuck.
Enos Blake.
6. David J. Abbott.
Lyman D. Stevens.
7. Benjamin Green.

1862.

Ward 1. John Whitaker.
2. William Pecker.
3. Ira Rowell.
4. John Y. Mugridge.
William L. Foster.
5. Enos Blake.
William E. Chandler.
6. Charles P. Sanborn.
Henry T. Chickering.
7. Benjamin Green.

1863.

Ward 1. Samuel Merriam.
2. William Pecker.
3. Hiram Farnum.
4. John Y. Mugridge.
William L. Foster.
5. William E. Chandler.
Henry P. Rolfe.
6. Charles P. Sanborn.
Henry T. Chickering.
7. James Thompson.

1864.

Ward 1. Samuel Merriam.
2. Samuel Hutchins.
3. Hiram Farnum.
4. Isaac Elwell.
Cyrus W. Paige.

Ward 5. William E. Chandler.
Henry P. Rolfe.
6. Stephen Webster.
Charles W. Davis.
7. James Thompson.

1865.

Ward 1. John Batchelder.
2. Samuel Hutchins.
3. Daniel Holden.
4. Isaac Elwell.
Cyrus W. Paige.
5. Henry C. Sherburne.
Nathaniel G. Upham.
6. Charles W. Davis.
Lewis Downing.
7. Daniel Knowlton.

1866.

Ward 1. John Batchelder.
2. Sylvester Stevens.
3. Daniel Holden.
4. Joseph B. Walker.
Ezra Ballard.
5. Nathaniel G. Upham.
David A. Warde.
6. Lewis Downing.
Lyman D. Stevens.
7. Daniel Knowlton.

1867.

Ward 1. John S. Brown.
2. Sylvester Stevens.
3. Stephen Carlton.
4. Joseph B. Walker.
Ezra Ballard.
5. David A. Warde.
James E. Larkin.
6. Lyman D. Stevens.
George Hutchins.
7. Robert Hall.

1868.

Ward 1. John S. Brown.
2. Charles Smith.
3. Stephen Carlton.
4. John A. West.
Benjamin E. Badger.
5. James E. Larkin.
Augustine C. Pierce.
6. George Hutchins.
Joseph W. Prescott.
7. Robert Hall.

1869.

Ward 1. William H. Allen.
2. Charles Smith.
3. Henry Farnum.
4. John A. West.
Benjamin E. Badger.
5. Augustine C. Pierce.
Ephraim W. Woodward.
6. Joseph W. Prescott.
Calvin C. Webster.
7. George F. Whittredge.

1870.

Ward 1. William H. Allen.
2. Harrison Bean.
3. Henry Farnum.
4. Ira Perley.
James N. Lauder.
Samuel M. Griffin.
5. Ephraim W. Woodward.
George A. Cummings.
6. Calvin C. Webster.
Benjamin A. Kimball.
7. George F. Whittredge.

1871.

Ward 1. Robert B. Hoyt.
2. Stephen Clark.
3. Benjamin F. Holden.
4. James N. Lauder.
Samuel M. Griffin.
Benjamin S. Warren.
5. George A. Cummings.
George A. Pillsbury.
6. Asa Fowler.
Samuel B. Page.
7. Lyman T. Flint.

1872.

Ward 1. Robert B. Hoyt.
John A. Holmes.
2. Albert Stevens.
3. Benjamin F. Holden.
4. Benjamin S. Warren.
Jacob H. Gallinger.
George W. Emerton.
5. George A. Pillsbury.
Parsons B. Cogswell.
John H. Albin.
6. Asa Fowler.
George E. Todd.
Charles P. Virgin.
7. Lyman T. Flint.

1873.

Ward 1. John A. Holmes.
David A. Brown.
2. Albert Stevens.
3. Did not send.
4. Jacob H. Gallinger.
George W. Emerton.
Charles P. Blanchard.
5. Parsons B. Cogswell.
John H. Albin.
George E. Jenks.
6. George E. Todd.
Charles P. Virgin.
Henry C. Sturtevant.
7. Daniel Wyman.

1874.

Ward 1. Nathan Chandler.
William H. Bell.
2. Charles W. Blake.
3. Augustine C. Carter.
4. Charles P. Blanchard.
Luther P. Durgin.
Ebenezer S. Towle.
5. George E. Jenks.
Dutton Woods.
Nathaniel White.
6. Henry C. Sturtevant.
Charles P. Moore.
Samuel F. Morrill.
7. Daniel Wyman.
Daniel S. Webster.

1875.

Ward 1. Nathan Chandler.
David Putnam.
2. Charles W. Blake.
3. Daniel Holden.
4. Luther P. Durgin.
John Ballard.
Horace A. Brown.
5. Dutton Woods.
Charles P. Sanborn.
Moses Humphrey.
6. Charles P. Moore.
Samuel F. Morrill.
John Y. Mugridge.
7. Daniel S. Webster.
Benjamin F. Gale.

1876.

Ward 1. David Putnam.
William H. Bell.
2. Cyrus R. Robinson.
3. Abijah Hollis.
4. Horace A. Brown.
John Ballard.
Oliver Pillsbury.
5. Charles P. Sanborn.
Moses Humphrey.
Stillman Humphrey.
6. Moses W. Dickerman.
Joseph C. A. Hill.
John C. Kilburn.
7. Benjamin F. Gale.
John H. Lamprey.

1877.

Ward 1. Rufus Cass.
Timothy C. Rolfe.
2. Cyrus R. Robinson.
3. Wyman W. Holden.
4. Oliver Pillsbury.
George A. Young.
William E. Stevens.
5. Stillman Humphrey.
Jonathan E. Sargent.
Edward Dow.
6. Moses W. Dickerman.
Joseph C. A. Hill.
John C. Kilburn.
7. John H. Lamprey.
Andrew S. Smith.

1878.

Ward 1. Timothy C. Rolfe.
William W. Allen.
2. Henry F. Campbell.
3. Wyman W. Holden.
4. George A. Young.
William E. Stevens.
5. Jonathan E. Sargent.
Edward Dow.
Charles R. Corning.[1]
6. Joseph Wentworth.
Charles C. Lund.
Jonathan L. Pickering.
7. Andrew S. Smith.
Moses Critchett.

1879.

Ward 1. William W. Allen.
2. Henry F. Campbell.
3. John Thornton.
4. William D. Ladd.
Henry Robinson.
5. Charles C. Danforth.
Edgar H. Woodman.
6. Charles C. Lund.
George E. Lawrence.
7. John B. Flanders.

[1] Did not qualify.

1881.

Ward 1. Nathaniel S. Gale.
2. Rufus Virgin.
3. Did not send.
4. Henry Robinson.
Enoch Gerrish.
5. Howard A. Dodge.
William E. Chandler.
6. Walter Harriman.
Leland A. Smith.
7. Jeremiah S. Abbott.

1883.

Ward 1. Did not send.
2. John P. Locke.
3. Moses H. Farnum.
4. Frank E. Brown.
Samuel C. Eastman.
Charles H. Jones.
5. Charles R. Corning.
Wentworth G. Shaw.
6. John H. Carr.
George Cook.
Ebenezer B. Hutchinson.
7. Jacob E. Hutchins.

1885.

Ward 1. Did not send.
2. John G. Tallant.
3. Charles L. Rowe.
4. Jonathan P. Kittredge.
Frank S. Streeter.
Charles T. Huntoon.
5. Lyman Jackman.
Prescott F. Stevens.
6. George Clough.
Henry W. Clapp.
Robert A. Ray.
7. Leonidas H. Clough.

1887.

Ward 1. John E. Marden.
2. Elbridge Emery.
3. Walter S. Lougee.
4. John W. Bourlet, Jr.
Valentine C. Hastings.
Luther S. Morrill.
5. George A. Foster.
Henry W. Stevens.
6. Hiram O. Marsh.
George L. Theobald.
James P. Ring.
7. Isaac N. Abbott.

1889.

Ward 1. Edward Campbell.
2. David A. Morrill.
Ward 3. John E. Gay.
4. John F. Webster.
Henry J. Crippen.
George M. Fletcher.
5. James H. Rowell.
Converse J. Smith.
6. Joseph H. Lane.
Gardner B. Emmons.
Frank G. Edgerly.
7. Charles E. Thompson, Jr.

1891.

Ward 1. Abial W. Rolfe.
John McNeil.
2. John E. Frye.
3. John E. Gay.
4. Jacob H. Gallinger.
George F. Page.
George F. Durgin.
James R. Hosking.
5. Loren S. Richardson.
William Mason.
6. Isaac S. R. Sanborn.
7. Mark T. Ladd.
Daniel B. Smith.

1893.

Ward 1. Edmund H. Brown.
William H. Raymond.
2. Frank P. Tallant.
3. Henry H. Farnum.
4. John M. Mitchell.
Frank H. George.
Samuel C. Eastman.
James O. Lyford.
5. George F. Underhill.
Albert B. Woodworth.
6. Francis L. Abbot.
Franklin L. Badger.
James T. Gordon.
7. William W. Flint.
Frank P. Quimby.

1895.

Ward 1. George W. Abbott.
Henry Rolfe.
2. Ross W. Cate.
3. John Swenson.
4. Henry T. Coombs.
Ira C. Evans.
James O. Lyford.
5. William B. Durgin.
Charles R. Walker.
6. Lysander H. Carroll.
Reuben E. Walker.
7. George W. Chesley.
Joseph W. Robinson.
8. Howard F. Hill.
9. William J. Ahern.

1897.

Ward 1. Henry E. Chamberlain.
John H. Moore.
2. Daniel B. Sanborn.
3. George Partridge.
4. James O. Lyford.
Myron J. Pratt.
Timothy P. Sullivan.
5. Frank Battles.
Benjamin C. White.
6. Samuel F. Patterson.
Charles C. Nutter.
7. Horace L. Ingalls.
James W. Lane.
8. Howard F. Hill.
9. William J. Ahern.

1899.

Ward 1. George W. Abbott.
John E. Marden.
2. George A. Hoit.
3. James W. Welch.
4. Fred S. Johnson.
John G. McQuilken.
Granville P. Conn.
5. Frank Battles.
Ferdinand A. Stillings.
6. Edgar A. Clark.
Walter E. Darrah.
7. Henry E. Conant.
George T. Abbott.
8. Oliver J. Pelren.
9. John Jordan.

1901.

Ward 1. Harvey Campbell.
John B. Dodge.
2. Charles H. Sanborn.
3. Abial C. Abbott.
4. John G. McQuilken.
James K. Kennedy.
Harry H. Dudley.
5. Ferdinand A. Stillings.
Harley B. Roby.
6. George O. Dickerman.
Arthur H. Britton.
David D. Taylor.
7. Forrest L. Wellman.
Joseph Brunel.
Arthur W. Head.
8. Edson J. Hill.
9. Ola Anderson.
William J. Ahern.

1903.

Ward 1. Eddie C. Durgin.
Joseph E. Symonds.
Ward 2. Ross W. Cate.
3. Joseph E. Shepard.
4. James K. Kennedy.
Eben M. Willis.
Samuel J. Matson.
5. Almon W. Hill.
Harley B. Roby.
6. Frederick T. Woodman.
Howard A. Kimball.
Warren E. Emerson.
7. Albert P. Davis.
William W. Critchett.
Horace O. Mathews.
8. Edson J. Hill.
9. William J. Ahern.
James J. Donegan.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1775–'76.

Timothy Walker, Jr.

1778–'79.

Timothy Walker, Jr.

1781–'83.

Timothy Walker, Jr.

1791–'92.

Timothy Walker, Jr.

1850–'51.

Franklin Pierce (president).
Nathaniel G. Upham.
Cyrus Barton.
George Minot.
Nathaniel Rolfe.
Jonathan Eastman.
Moses Shute.

1876.

Ward 1. John S. Brown.
Daniel W. Fox.
2. John L. Tallant.
3. Abijah Hollis.
4. Ai B. Thompson.
Jacob H. Gallinger.
Benjamin E. Badger.
5. Jonathan E. Sargent.
John Kimball.
William E. Chandler.
6. Joseph Wentworth.
Benjamin A. Kimball.
Lewis Downing, Jr.
7. William W. Critchett.
Isaac W. Hammond.

1889.

Ward 1. Did not elect.
2. George H. Curtis.
3. Benjamin T. Putney.
4. Joseph B. Walker.
Amos Hadley.
Luther P. Durgin.
5. Charles C. Danforth.
Edgar H. Woodman.
6. George H. Emery.
Benjamin A. Kimball.
James L. Mason.
7. Isaac P. Clifford.

1902.

Ward 1. David F. Dudley.
Charles E. Foote.
2. Fales P. Virgin.
3. Abijah Hollis.
4. Frank S. Streeter (president).
James O. Lyford.[1]
John M. Mitchell.
5. Edward C. Niles.
William A. Foster.
6. Benjamin A. Kimball.
Reuben E. Walker.
DeWitt C. Howe.
7. Moses T. Whittier.
Maitland C. Lamprey.
Horace L. Ingalls.
8. William E. Chandler.
9. Michael Casey.
John Jordan.

Judges of Supreme Court.

1819–'40. Samuel Green.
1833–'42. Nathaniel G. Upham.
1849–'59. Ira A. Eastman.
1850–'64. Ira Perley, C. J.
1855–'61. Asa Fowler.
1859–'74. Jonathan E. Sargent, C. J.
1859–'73. Henry A. Bellows, C. J.
1861–'67. William H. Bartlett.
1869–'74. William L. Foster.
1876–'81. William L. Foster.
1881–'98. Alonzo P. Carpenter, C. J.
1891– William M. Chase.[2]
1901– Reuben E. Walker.[2]

Law Reporters.

1850–'55. William L. Foster.
1855–'59. George G. Fogg.
1859–'65. William E. Chandler.
1865–'71. Amos Hadley.
1877–'84. Edward A. Jenks.

Clerks of Court for Merrimack County.

1824–'33. Moses Eastman.
1833–'46. Stephen C. Badger.
1846–'52. Nathaniel B. Baker.
1860–'68. Jonas D. Sleeper.
1869–'82. Luther S. Morrill.
1882– Amos J. Shurtleff.[3]

County Solicitors.

1849–'56. John H. George.
1861–'65. Asa Fowler.
1870–'74. Lyman T. Flint.
1887–'89. Nathaniel E. Martin.
1889–'91. Reuben E. Walker.
1891–'95. Daniel B. Donovan.
1895–'97. Walter D. Hardy.
1897–1901. George M. Fletcher.
1901–'05. David F. Dudley.

Sheriffs of Merrimack County.

(Appointed by governor.)

1823–'28. Richard H. Ayer.
1828–'33. Jacob B. Moore.
1842–'47. Richard Pinkham.
1852–'55. Perkins Gale.
1857–'62. Nehemiah G. Ordway.
1872–'74. Frank S. Dodge.
1876–'78. Frank S. Dodge.

(Elected by the people.)

1878–'80. Frank S. Dodge.
1880–'82. Jonathan L. Pickering.
1882–'90. William K. Norton.
1894–1900. Frank G. Edgerly.

Judges of Probate for Merrimack County.

1823–'28. Samuel Morril.
1856–'71. Hamilton E. Perkins.
1874–'76. Warren Clark.
1883–'99. Arthur W. Silsby.
1899– Charles R. Corning.[3]

Registers of Probate.

1844–'46. Joseph Robinson.
1846–'51. Calvin Ainsworth.
1851–'56. William P. Foster.
1856–'74. Isaac A. Hill.
1874–'76. William Yeaton.
1876– John P. Nutter.[3]

[1] Delegate from Canterbury to convention of 1876.
[2] Present member supreme court.
[3] In office in 1903.

Registers of Deeds.

1823. Samuel Morril.
1823–'28. Jacob M. Moore.
1828–'33. Samuel Coffin.
1833–'36. John Whipple.
1836–'37. Joseph Robinson.
1839–'45. Mitchell Gilmore.
1845–'47. Reuben T. Leavitt.
1851–'52. Reuben T. Leavitt.
1852–'55. Paltiah Brown.
1855–'56. William F. Savory.
1856–'58. James Fellows.
1858–'62. Nathan W. Gove.
1862–'63. William A. Clough.
1863–'64. Joseph H. Mace.
1864–'67. William A. Clough.
1869–'71. Thomas M. Lang.
1871–'74. Harvey Campbell.
1874–'76. Jonathan E. Lang.
1876. Frank S. Dodge.
1876–'77. William W. Hill.[1]
1877–'79. Charles H. Alexander.
1881–'83. Frank D. Woodbury.
1883–'92. Charles H. Ordway.
1893–1905. Samuel N. Brown.

County Treasurers.

1823–'30. William Pickering.
1830–'39. Jonathan Eastman, Jr.
1846–'48. George Minot.
1850–'52. Mitchell Gilmore.
1877–'79. James H. Rowell.
1893–'95. Franklin P. Kellom.

County Commissioners.

1872. Carlos G. Pressy.
1875–'78. John S. Thompson.
1881–'83. Joseph C. A. Hill.
1887–'91. William J. Ahern.
1891–'95. David D. Taylor.
1895–'98. Loren S. Richardson.[2]
1898–'99. George A. Foster.[3]
1899–1901. John E. Robertson.
1901–'05. Daniel W. Sullivan.

[1] Appointed to fill vacancy, then elected. [2] Resigned. [3] Appointed by court.

CHAPTER XL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New City Building.

For many years the need of a new city building and the separation of the city's and the county's interest in the lot and building now used jointly had been agitated, and several mayors during the last twenty years had advocated the subject. In 1901 Mayor Sargent not only brought it to the attention of the city council in his inaugural, but by personal effort enlisted the interest of the county delegation of the legislature then in session.

In January, 1901, a legislative committee of the city government was appointed for the purpose, among other things, of conferring with a similar committee representing the county delegation of Merrimack county to ascertain if a separation of interests in the present lot and building were feasible. The conferences of these committees resulted in an agreement and legislation by which the city was to dispose of its interest in the lot and building to the county for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the land in the rear of the building to be forever kept open by the county as a public park.

The committee representing the city consisted of Mayor Harry G. Sargent, Aldermen Eben M. Willis, Frank Cressy, and Henry B. Colby, Councilmen Edward C. Niles, Frederick E. Webster, and Henry Rolfe.

The county delegation of Merrimack county adopted resolutions approving of the action of their committee and the price to be paid to the city, and authorized the county commissioners to make the necessary contract with the city. The committee representing the city submitted a report to the city council, which was accepted, and on November 12, 1901, the city council, by a practically unanimous vote, passed a joint resolution providing for a sale of the city's interest in the city hall building and a portion of the lot, and for the purchase of a new lot and erection of a new city hall building. This joint resolution was subsequently modified by resolutions passed by the city council December 31, 1901, and January 14, 1902.

The resolution as modified provided for the construction of a new city building of brick and stone, containing an administration portion sufficiently large to accommodate present and prospective needs for city offices, a city hall of a capacity sufficiently large to be capable

of seating sixteen hundred people, and that the total expense, including cost of lot and the erection and furnishing of the building, should not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars. A committee to have in charge the selection and purchase of a suitable site and the erection of the building was appointed January 14, 1902. This committee consisted of Mayor Harry G. Sargent, Aldermen Eben M. Willis, George W. Bunker, Charles A. Richards, and Charles J. French, and Councilmen J. Wesley Plummer, Irving T. Chesley, Edward C. Niles, and Bartholomew J. Collins, and of citizens, Henry McFarland, Harry H. Dudley, William J. Ahern, George H. Moses, and John E. Robertson. On November 11, 1902, Charles R. Corning, mayor-elect, was added to the committee by the city council and made chairman thereof. The committee, after long and careful consideration during which some sixteen different lots were considered, selected, March 25, 1902, by a practically unanimous vote, the "Ford lot," so-called, situated on Green street, between Prince street and Ford's avenue, nearly opposite the post-office building and extending westerly a distance of about one hundred eighty-five feet. In considering the selection of sites and in the result finally reached, the committee had the advice of H. Langford Warren of Boston, an eminent architect. The lots comprising the sites selected were purchased by the city at a total expense of twenty-five thousand three hundred fifty dollars.

The project of erecting a commodious city hall in connection with the new city building met with opposition, and on April 3, 1902, a petition for an injunction was filed to prevent the carrying out of the project, and a temporary injunction was granted by the superior court. A long hearing before the court was held, and on April 28, 1902, the superior court rendered a decision dissolving the injunction and leaving the city authorities at liberty to go ahead with the building. Legal exceptions were taken to the decision of the court which were transferred to the law term of the supreme court. On June 30, 1902, the supreme court sustained the decision of the superior court, overruled the exceptions taken, and sustained the right of the city to proceed with the erection of the building as planned.

In May, 1902, the building committee invited the following architects to submit in competition plans and specifications for the new building: Peabody & Stearns, Warren, Smith & Biscoe, and William Hart Taylor, of Boston; A. I. Lawrence, Berlin; James E. Randlett and M. F. Oliver, of Concord. In the consideration of the plans submitted in competition the committee employed R. Clipston Sturgis, of Boston, an architect of high standing, who rendered valuable advice and assistance. The plans of Warren, Smith & Biscoe were selected

by the committee, and they were engaged as the architects. Plans prepared by them were submitted to contractors, and on September 29, 1902, the general contract for construction was awarded to the Hutchinson Building Co., of Concord, the lowest bidders, for the sum of seventy-nine thousand three hundred fifty dollars.

The heating and plumbing contracts were awarded to Lee Brothers of Concord for the sum of eleven thousand twenty-five dollars.

The houses standing on the "Ford lot" were sold at public auction on July 26, 1902, and were immediately taken down and removed. Work on the foundation of the new building was begun October 30, 1902, and since then has proceeded as rapidly as weather conditions permitted. The walls have been erected above the second story. The contract requires that the building be completed for occupancy by January 1, 1904.



New City Building.

In the location of the building the committee had in view the surroundings, as it forms an addition to the group around a centrally located square. Here are situated the state capitol, the state library, the high school, the post-office, and several churches. It will stand at the head of Capitol street, in a prominent position where it can be readily seen from all points. Owing to the preponderance of entire granite buildings in this locality, the architects have used the colonial style, carried out in color tones by the use of rusticated brick work on a Concord granite base, panels, window quoin and cornice. A very steep copper roof, surmounted by a graceful spire, will add to the effectiveness of color and dignity of line. It is expected that these æsthetic qualities will enhance the beauty of the square.

At the rear of the administration building, and separated from it by a fire wall, is a large auditorium. This building, with its two galleries, has a seating capacity for about sixteen hundred people, and ample provision has been made for fire protection and exits.

The proscenium arch is twenty-six by twenty-eight feet. The heat-

ing, ventilating, and plumbing plants have been arranged with great care, and it is expected that the system will be the most complete in the city.

The building was begun under the administration of ex-Mayor Harry G. Sargent, and will be dedicated by Charles R. Corning, the present mayor.

Military Organizations.

Of the early military companies of Concord Major Henry McFarland has this to say in his "Sixty Years in Concord:"

"The annual militia trainings in May and the autumnal regimental musterings were interesting events which assembled the Concord Light Infantry [dating back to at least 1797], Captain David Neal, with blue coats, white trousers, and waving plumes of red and white; the Columbia Artillery, Captain Thomas P. Hill, clad in patriotic blue; the troop with red coats and horses of every color, led by the redoubtable Cotton K. Simpson; and the Borough riflemen, Captain Timothy Dow, with a front rank of pioneers dressed like Indians and bearing big tomahawks. Nothing precisely like these is likely ever to go through our streets again. The more numerous train bands without uniforms but provided with muskets, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, and of course canteens, obtained in some way the rather queer name of 'string beans.' There was also before the Civil War a company called the Granite Guards.

"These militiamen, such as were left of them, made their last appearance in 1861 as Home Guards, not to leave town except in case of an invasion, with Josiah Stevens, captain, Asa McFarland as lieutenant, and Hamilton E. Perkins as sergeant."

The Governor's Horse Guards was another famous military organization of the Civil War period, of which a detailed account will be found in the appendix of volume one of this history.

For a decade or more following the Civil War Concord saw but little of militia spirit. This was owing, in a great measure, to public indifference and want of state support. But in the eighties there began to be a revival of military interest, of which Concord quickly became sensible. Prominent among those having the improvement of our militia system at heart, and who, having been soldiers themselves, realized the necessities of the situation, and set about to accomplish something, were Augustus D. Ayling and Joab N. Patterson, both Concord men. General Ayling was adjutant-general of the state, and General Patterson had been colonel of the famous Second New Hampshire volunteers throughout the Civil War, and had received the brevet of brigadier-general. Under the law exist-

ing in 1881 the National Guard formed a brigade comprising a battery, two companies of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry, of which the third was under command of General Patterson with headquarters at Concord. Here also were two companies of that regiment—Company C, the Rollins Rifles, and Company E, the Pillsbury Light Guard, the one named in honor of United States Senator Edward H. Rollins, and the other in honor of George A. Pillsbury, a former mayor, and a most generous benefactor of the city. It was not until 1881 that brigade encampments succeeded the old-fashioned custom of regimental encampments. This change had the immediate result of making Concord the National Guard headquarters for the state, and to give the city an importance in military affairs. The first of the brigade encampments was held in Concord in September, 1881. The selection of the camp was fixed on the property of the Merrimack County Agricultural society, commonly called the fair grounds, on the east side of the river, where extensive preparations were made to accommodate the new occupants. The brigade, under the command of General Joseph M. Clough, went into camp in September. The Third regiment, containing the two Concord companies, as has been noted, was commanded by General Joab N. Patterson, who a few years later was to succeed General Clough. Great improvements have been made on the state camp ground since the first encampment in 1881, both in the enlargement of the grounds and in the erection of commodious quarters and stables. Water from Lake Penacook was introduced, and in 1886 the brick arsenal was built.

Telephone and Electric Light.

It is historically interesting to mention the opening of the first telephone exchange in Concord. While the commercial importance of this invention was in its infancy, and the utility of the telephone hardly demonstrated, a small exchange was opened in Foster's block on Warren street. The managers and operators were Don W. Cowdery and Peter D. Beyet, both practical telegraph men, and fresh from the offices of the Western Union. Naturally the exchange, up two flight of stairs, was modest and unassuming, being in keeping with the uncertainties of the undertaking, which at that time seemed largely experimental.

However, business began with eighteen subscribers, each paying thirty-six dollars a year. Eight miles of wire had been strung for the accommodation of the patrons. The switch-board used was the work of Professor Quimby of Dartmouth college, and was his first attempt at such experiments. In 1881 Concord was connected with

Manchester, Lowell, and other localities, for by that time the telephone had become a part of every-day life.

The introduction of the electric light for street and domestic use came somewhat later in the decade, for it was about the middle of April, 1886, that A. S. Hammond and others began experiments with incandescent lighting. Mr. Hammond was a well-known merchant of Concord, and had retired from business to give his attention to electric illumination. His first machine was of the Thomson-Houston manufacture, with capacity for some seventy-five lights, and was set up in a building on Bridge street. Improvements rapidly followed, and along with them came the larger companies to carry on the business; but to Mr. Hammond must be ascribed the honor of starting electric lighting in Concord. It was not long before thirty-five lights were maintained by merchants along Main street and its vicinity.

The Iroquois and Mohawks.

In an early chapter of this history, mention was made of a battle between the Penacooks and Mohawks, fought on the soil of Concord. The aggressive party in that affair which took place at the Penacook fort on Sugar Ball bluff, by the Merrimack, came from beyond the Hudson, and belonged to the Iroquois race of Indians. This race was especially comprised in the confederated Six Nations of New York. The confederacy originally bore the name Five Nations, being composed of Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas; but, at a comparatively modern date, the Tuscaroras were incorporated as the sixth member. The confederation had its fixed abode in advantageous situation along the beautiful valley stretching westward from the Hudson river to the "Genesee country." It early extended its power over a broad expanse of territory: south, to Georgia; west, to the Mississippi; north, into Canada, along the Great Lakes and the river St. Lawrence; and east, into New England. The name of these Indians, whether they were called Iroquois, Maquas, or Mohawks, was a terror to the red men of other races, dwelling or roaming near by or far away. And yet their numbers were never large; and, probably, the estimate of twenty-five hundred warriors, denoting a total population of twelve thousand, is fairly approximate to the truth. But under the conditions of Indian life and warfare, with the strength of union, with unusual political wisdom, and remarkable warlike activity, the Six Nations were of the mightiest among the Indians of North America.

Upon European occupation in the seventeenth century, the Six Nations became, and generally remained, hostile to France and

friendly to England, and in the colonial wars, sided accordingly. In the War of the Revolution, they were with England and against the thirteen colonies. But before the close of the struggle, they were terribly requited for their deeds of bloody violence in the past, and effectually placed out of power to do likewise in the future. For, in September, 1779, General John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, with a competent force, following the instructions of George Washington, laid utterly waste the home of the Six Nations, who fled before the avenging fire—fled scattering never to return, never to be reunited. But the interesting fact remains here to be noted, that, one hundred years after that terrific dispersion of the tribes, no fewer than twelve thousand persons of Iroquois lineage, "broken into groups, were living on reservations or under agencies," in the United States and Canada.

Gookin, a reliable historian, wrote, in 1674, of the Iroquois, as follows: "These Maquas are given to rapine and spoil: they had for several years been in hostility with our neighbor Indians, as the Massachusetts, Pawtucketts, Pennacooks—and in truth, they were in time of war so great a terror to all the Indians before named, though ours were far more in number than they, that the appearance of four or five Maquas in the woods would frighten them from their habitations and cornfields and seduce many of them to get together in forts; by which means they were brought to such straits and poverty that had it not been for the relief of the English, doubtless many of them had suffered famine. . . . The Maquas' manner is, in the spring of the year, to march forth in parties several ways, under a captain, and not above fifty in a troop. And when they come near the place that they design to spoil, they take up some secret place in the woods for their general rendezvous—there they divide themselves into small parties, three, four, or five—and go and seek their prey. They lie in ambushments by the path-sides in some secure places, and when they see passengers come, they fire upon them with guns; and such as they kill or wound, they seize on and pillage, and strip their bodies; and then with their knives take off the skin and hair of the scalp of their head, as large as a satin or leather cap; and so, leaving them for dead, they pursue the rest, and take such as they can prisoners, and serve them in the same kind."

Such were the antagonists with whom the Penacooks had to contend on the banks of the Merrimack; and there is reason to believe that they elsewhere had fought with the Maquas, and, possibly, under the leadership of the great Penacook chieftain, Passaconaway.

Professional Men.[1]

LAWYERS.

Green, Peter, 1767–'98.
Walker, Timothy, 1777–1822.
Livermore, Edward St. L., 1783–'90.
Livermore, Arthur, 1792–'93.
Green, Samuel, 1793–1819.
Walker, Charles, 1793–1834.
Rogers, Arthur, 1793–'94.
Carrigain, Philip, 1797–1842.
Swan, James J., 1803–'13.
Mills, L., 1805–'07.
Kent, Moody, 1809–'32.
Thompson, Thomas W., 1810–'21.
Kimball, Samuel A., 1810.
Gates, Isaac, 1813–'14.
Pickering, William, 1816–'28.
Kent, George, 1817–'21.
Fletcher, Samuel, 1815–'41, 1850–'58.
Bartlett, Richard, 1818–'34.
Parker, Amos A., 1823–'26.
Heydock, William T., 1824–'29.
Thompson, William C., 1824–'25.
Eastman, Moses, 1826–'34.
Stickney, William W., 1826–'27.
Whittle, James, 1827.
Peaslee, Charles H., 1828–'53.
Upham, Nath'l G., 1829–'33, 1843–'69.
Hutchins, Hamilton, 1830–'51.
Stark, Caleb, Jr., 1831–'32.
Bordman, Benjamin, 1832–'33.
Webster, William G., 1832–'39.
Badger, Stephen C., 1833–'72.
Whipple, John, 1833–'57.
Minot, George, 1834–'60.
Perley, Ira, 1834–'50, 1852–'55.
Sullivan, James, 1836–'37.
Fowler, Asa, 1837–'55, 1860–'85.
Eaton, Ephraim, 1837–'53.
Bell, Samuel D., 1838–'39.
Pierce, Franklin, 1838–'53.
Fletcher, Arthur, 1840–'85.
Dana, Sylvester, 1842–1903.
Baker, Nathaniel B., 1842–'55.
Ainsworth, Calvin, 1843–'54.
Potter, Chandler E., 1843–'44.
Walker, Lyman B., 1843–'48.
Minot, Josiah, 1844–'52, 1855–'91.
George, John H., 1846–'88.
Chase, Samuel B., 1846–'47.
Stevens, Lyman D., 1847–1903.
Woodman, Aaron, 1847–'50.
Walker, Joseph B., 1847–'49.
Wheeler, Samuel M., 1848–'53.
Smith, Lewis, 1848–'49.
Prescott, William C., 1848–'51.
Hadley, Amos, 1848–'51.
Bellows, Henry A., 1850–'59.
Bellows, Abel H., 1850–'64.
Rolfe, Henry P., 1851–'98.
Bartlett, William H., 1851–'61.
Gove, Jesse A., 1851–'55.
Webster, Sidney, 1851–'53.
Foster, Wm. L., 1851–'69, 1881–'97.
Marshall, Anson S., 1852–'74.
Low, Charles F., 1852–'53.
Peabody, Francis B., 1852–'57.
Perkins, Hamilton E., 1853–'86.
Alexander, Amos S., 1853–'58.
Butters, Charles H., 1853–'60.
Mugridge, John Y., 1854–'84.
Flint, Lyman T., 1854–'76.
Pillsbury, David, 1854–'62.
Sanborn, John B., 1854.
Bryant, Napoleon B., 1855–'60.
Chandler, William E., 1855–'65.
Butterfield, Samuel, 1855–'60.
Goodwin, William F., 1855–'60.
Wingate, Joseph C. A., 1856–'59.
Moore, James B., 1857–'58.
Badger, Benjamin E., 1858–1902.
Hutchins, Benjamin T., 1858.
Kilburn, John A., 1858–'61.
Stevens, Samuel H., 1858–'76.
Lane, Samuel G., 1859–1903.
Butterfield, J. W., 1859–'60, 1867–'73.
Prescott, Benjamin F., 1859–'61.
Tenney, George, 1859–'61.
Sanborn, Charles P., 1860–'89.
Kittredge, Edward C. D., 1860–'61.
Griffin, Simon G., 1860–'61.
Fuller, Henry W., 1860–'61.
Bellows, Josiah, 1860–'65.
Putney, John A., 1860.
Eastman, Samuel C., 1860–1903.
Eastman, Ira A., 1861–'74.
Barry, A. W., 1861–'62.
Chase, William M., 1862–'91.
Towle, George S., 1863–'68.
Lund, Charles C., 1864–'80.
Fowler, Frank A., 1864–1903.
Potter, Alvah K., 1866–'69.
George, John, 1866–'69.
Fowler, George R., 1866–'70.
Blanchard, George S., 1866–'79.
Chase, Perley S., 1867–'72.

[1] It is impossible to give the exact dates when all of the lawyers, physicians, and dentists included in these lists were in Concord, but it is believed that the dates here given are approximately correct. Of those now living not all are in active practice.

Albin, John H., 1868–1903.
Page, Samuel B., 1868–'80.
Morrill, Luther S., 1869–'76, 1882–'92.
Clark, Warren, 1870–'91.
Thompson, Ai B., 1870–'77.
Woodman, Edgar H., 1873–'92.
Sargent, Jonathan E., 1874–'79.
Pierce, Frank H., 1874–'80.
Robinson, Henry, 1875–1903.
Gould, Fred H., 1875–1903.
Corser, David S., 1875–'83.
Norris, William T., 1875–'83.
Osgood, A. C., 1876–'83.
Donovan, Daniel B., 1876–'98.
Brown, Frank H., 1876–'79.
Flint, William W., 1876–'78.
Norris, Arthur F. L., 1876–'89.
Rand, Edward D., 1876–'79.
Streeter, Frank S., 1877–1903.
Norris, Herbert F., 1877–'83.
Silsby, Arthur W., 1877–'99.
Walker, Reuben E., 1878–1901.
Stevens, Henry W., 1878–1903.
Norris, True L., 1878–'87.
Ray, Robert A., 1878–'86.
Sanders, Calvin, 1878–'79.
Tebbetts, William B., 1878.
Martin, Nathaniel E., 1879–1903.
Lane, Edward A., 1879–'81.
Sargent, Harry G., 1881–1903.
Mitchell, John M., 1881–1903.
Cavis, Harry M., 1881–1903.
Shurtleff, Amos J., 1881–1903.
Corning, Charles R., 1882–1903.
George, John P., 1882–1903.
Rollins, Frank W., 1882–1903.
Fletcher, George M., 1883–1903.
Dudley, David F., 1883–1903.
Norris, Franklin P., 1883–'84.
Clifford, Cornelius E., 1884–1903.
Lyford, James O., 1887–1903.
Morrison, Charles R., 1886–'93.
Marshall, Anson Southard, 1887–1903.
Morris, James H., 1888–1903.
Giles, William A. J., 1890–1903.
Sawyer, William H., 1890–1903.
Chase, Arthur H., 1890-1903.
Matthews, Joseph S., 1891–1903.
Flanders, Charles F., 1891–1903.
Hardy, Walter D., 1892–1903.
Hollis, Allen, 1893–1903.
Hollis, Henry F., 1893–1903.
Hale, Napoleon B., 1893–1903.
Tutherly, William, 1893–'98.
Cross, Oliver L., 1894–1903.
Howe, DeWitt C., 1894–1903.
Niles, Edward C., 1896–1903.
Woodman, Frederick T., 1897–1903.
Shurtleff, Fremont E., 1897–1903.
Madigan, Thomas H., Jr., 1897–1903.
Cook, Edmund S., 1897–1903.
Hall, Charles N., 1898–1903.
Foster, William A., 1898–1903.
Clifford, Thomas F., 1898–1900.
Baker, Rufus H., 1898–1903.
Hood, Harry R., 1898–1903.
Demond, Fred C., 1899–1903.
Couch, Benjamin W., 1899–1903.
Brown, Harry J., 1899–1903.
Lowe, Archer F., 1900–1903.
Morrill, Arthur P., 1900–1903.
Woodworth, Edward K., 1901–1903.

PHYSICIANS.

Carter, Ezra, 1740–'67.
Carrigain (McCarrigain), Philip, 1768–1806.
Goss, Ebenezer H., 1770–'85.
Green, Peter, 1772–1828.
Hazeltine, Richard, 1794.
Adams, Samuel, 1796.
Gridley, G., 1798.
Howe, Zadoc, 1802–'14.
Ramsey, Alexander, 1808–'10.
Badger, Jonathan, 1812.
Long, Moses, 1813–'24.
Chadbourne, Thomas, 1814–'64.
Herbert, Charles, Jr., 1815–'16.
Bond, Henry, 1816–'20.
Chandler, Moses, 1816–'25.
Parker, Benjamin, 1819–'20.
Morril, Samuel, 1819–'41.
Russell, Richard, 1821–'24.
Renton, Peter, 1822–'43.
Colby, Elijah, 1823–'38.
Carter, Ezra,[1] 1825–'26, 1828–'79.
Crosby, Josiah, 1825–'28.
Moore, Edward B., 1828.
Reynolds, Joseph, 1828–'31.
Broadhead, John, 1829.
Brown, Thomas, 1831–'37.
Leach, John T. C., 1832–'39.
Wheet, Nathaniel, 1834–'37.
Elkins, Tilton, 1834–'35.
Haynes, Timothy, 1836–'83.
Kittredge, Josiah, 1837–'39.
Gage, Charles P., 1838–'94.
Colby, Isaac, 1839–'41, 1854–'59.
Lane, Robert, 1837–'39.
Hoyt, Daniel J., 1840–'41.

[1] The younger.

Renton, John, 1842–'44.
Buck, William D., 1842–'45.
Tripp, Benjamin H., 1843–'49.
Prescott, Jonathan C., 1843–'44.
Frank, Augustus, 1843–'46.
Brown, Philip, Jr., 1843–'44.
Emery, Stephen M., 1843–'45.
Lyman, D. S., 1844–'45.
Moore, Ebenezer G., 1844–'70.
Smith, Oliver P., 1844.
Gates, Jeremiah, 1844–'46.
Fletcher, Moore R., 1845–'50.
Carter, Moses, 1845–'60.
Stone, Henry O., 1845–'51.
Hatch, Thomas E., 1845–'46.
Prescott, William, 1845–'75.
Farley, Luther, 1846–'49.
Atwood, Moses, 1848–'49.
Davis, Charles A., 1848–'51.
Simpson, S. LaF., 1848–'50, 1858–'77.
Wilson, Ephraim F., 1849–'54.
Hosmer, William H., 1848–1902.
Morrill, Alpheus, 1848–'74.
Parker, Edward H., 1849–'53.
Smart, William H., 1849–'75.
Warren, Benjamin S., 1849–'91.
Sargent, James F., 1847–'64.
Graves, Josiah M., 1854–'92.
Baker, Joseph C., 1854–'57.
Bell, Charles, 1855–'56.
Farrington, Joseph J., 1856–'58.
Lockerby, Charles A., 1856–'81.
Moulton, Albert A., 1856–'70.
Oehme, F. Gustav, 1856–'66.
Smith, George W., 1858–'60.
Robinson, Abraham H., 1859–'98.
Bright, George A., 1860–'61.
Moore, James M., 1861–'70.
Gallinger, Jacob H., 1862–1903.
Hildreth, Charles F. P., 1862–'67.
Hutchins, Edward C., 1862.
Conn, Granville P., 1863–1903.
Morrill, Shadrach C., 1864–1903.
Hidden, William B., 1864–'66.
McIntire, Harvey G., 1864–'92.
Abbott, Ezra W. 1866–1903.
Crosby, Albert H., 1866–'85.
Russell, Moses W., 1867–'96.
Blodgett, John H., 1867–'69.
Fellows, John, 1867–'73.
Hall, Robert, 1867–1903.
Tenney, Asa P., 1867–'70.
Topliff, Charles C., 1867–'81.
Carter, William G., 1869–1903.
Webster, French, 1869–'72.
Barney, John W., 1870–'83.
Graves, Eli E., 1872–1903.
Moore, John C. W., 1872–'97.
Taplin, A. P., 1872–'76.
Guilmette, Charles A., 1873–'78.
Wade, Smith H., 1873–'76.
Stillings, Ferdinand A., 1874–1903.
Morrill, Ezekiel, 1874–1903.
Foster, Edward H., 1874–'97.
Cook, George, 1875–1903.
Woodbury, Lewis A., 1876–'78.
Dearborn, Alfred R., 1877–'79.
Knight, Harvey, 1877–'79.
Russell, Julia W., 1878–1903.
Harriman, Benjamin E., 1878–'79.
Lane, Charles I., 1879–'83.
Emery, Alfred E., 1879–1900.
French, Henry M., 1880–'91.
Alexander, Anson C., 1881–1903.
Walker, Charles R., 1881–1903.
Merrill, John W., 1882–'84.
Chase, Joseph, Jr., 1882–'87.
Chesley, Andros P., 1883–1903.
Nutting, Newell C., 1884–'85.
Marden, Sumner D., 1884–'85.
Holbrook, Henry C., 1884–1903.
Peaslee, Benjamin D., 1885–'88.
Sullivan, D. Edward, 1885–1903.
Watson, Irving A., 1885–1903.
Clark, Edgar A., 1886–1902.
Clark, Nathaniel T., 1886–'89.
Richards, Huntington, 1886–1903.
Cummings, Herbert C., 1886–'90.
Hiland, Thomas, 1886–'97.
Kimball, George M., 1886–1903.
Kent, Maud, 1889–1900.
Day, Arthur K., 1889–1903.
Bothfield, James F., 1889–'95.
Webster, Claudius B., 1888–1902.
St. Hilaire, Emile, 1890–1903.
Sumner, Arthur F., 1892–1903.
McMurphy, Nelson W., 1892–1903.
Lovejoy, Charles W., 1892–'95.
Hoyt, Adrian H., 1892–1903.
Hoyt, J. Elizabeth, 1893–1903.
Adams, Chancey, 1893–1903.
Morrill, Alpheus B., 1894–1903.
Annable, Edwin G., 1894–1903.
Leet, George E., 1894–1903.
Parker, George H., 1895–1900.
Hill, Almon W., 1896–1903.
Grafton, Frank W., 1896–1903.
Dessaint, Frederick U., 1896–'97.
Theriault, Joseph, 1896–1903.
Morrill, Sibley G., 1897–1903.
Jones, Edwin E., 1897–'98.
Greeley, Jane L., 1897–1900.
Call, Henry C., 1897.
Wellner, Hermann, 1897–'98.
Wilkins, Russell, 1897–1903.
Cook, Charles H., 1898–1903.

Gallinger, Ralph E.,	1898–1903.
Varick, William R.,	1898–1903.
Fuller, George F. LeR.,	1899–1901.
Sanders, Loren A.,	1899–1903.
Perkins, Ann E.,	1900–1901.
Ames, Andrew A.,	1900–1903.
Rowe, Arthur J.,	1900–1903.
Douglas, O. B.,	1900–1903.
Fontaine, Henry,	1901–1901.
Roy, J. E. E.,	1902–1903.
Morse, John H.,	1902–1903.
Quinn, C. H.,	1902–1903.

ASYLUM PHYSICIANS.

Superintendents.

Chandler, George,	1842–'45.
McFarland, Andrew,	1845–'52.
Tyler, John E.,	1852–'57.
Bancroft, Jesse P.,	1857–'82.
Bancroft, Charles P.,	1882–1903.

Assistants.

Haddock, Charles,	1845–'47.
Hatch, Thomas E.,	1845–'46.
Stevens, William B.,	1846–'53.
Call, Nathan,	1853–'59.
Godding, William,	1859–'62.
Hazelton, Isaac H.,	1861–'62.
Gibson, Francis M.,	1862–'63.
Hayes, John A.,	1862–'63.
Dutton, Charles,	1863–'64.
Eastmann, B. D.,	1863–'65.
Whittaker, J. M.,	1864–'65.
Blackmer, John,	1865–'66.
Brown, John P.,	1865–'78.
Porter, Albert A.,	1867–'69.
Ruddick, William H.,	1869–'70.
Thomas, Austin,	1870–'72.
Cockburn, J. C.,	1872–'75.
Sanborn, Wilbur F.,	1875–'76.
Benner, Burnham R.,	1876–'84.
Moulton, Albert R.,	1876–'77.
Foster, George W.,	1878–'79.
Bancroft, Charles P.,	1879–'82.
Pearson, Edwin O.,	1880–'85.
French, Edward,	1884–'96.
Nason, Arthur C.,	1884–'94.
Reagan, A. D.,	1891–'93.
Bartlett, Clarence,	1892–'94.
Pierce, Frank W.,	1895–'96.
Emerson, Arthur,	1895–'96.
Hills, Frederick L.,	1896–1903.
Lightle, William E.,	1896–1903.
Brownrigg, Arthur E.,	1898–1901.
Walker, Charles S.,	1902–1903.

DENTISTS.

Colby, Elijah,	1823–'38.
Willard, Moses T.,	1834–'83.
Little, John W.,	1843–'77.
Hurd, William W.,	1844–'50.
Wilson, D. P.,	1845–'46.
Fletcher, William W.,	1847–'85.
White, Henry D.,	1847–'94.
Noyes, F. A.,	1849–'50.
Worthen, Ezra E.,	1855–'60.
Fife, George S.,	1858–'59.
Blaisdell, Justus,	1858–'68.
Cummings, Eben G.,	1858–1903.
Young, George A.,	1861–1903.
Murphy, John E.,	1867.
Towle, Charles N.,	1867–1903.
French, James H.,	1876–'95.
Booth, George F.,	1877–'78.
Nettleton, Oker E.,	1878.
Fletcher, John M.,	1879–1901.
Davis, Edward B.,	1879–'96.
Rowe, James M.,	1883–'84.
Rowe, Eugene A.,	1883–1903.
Johnson, George N.,	1885–'96.
Young, Martin E.,	1891–'94.
Albee, Edmund H.,	1891–1903.
Rowe, Edward W.,	1892–1903.
Rowe, Frank H.,	1893–1903.
Parker, Arthur L.,	1895–1903.
Worthen, John H.,	1896–1903.
Moulton, Louis I.,	1897–1903.
Coolidge, Charles W.,	1897.
Morton, Charles R.,	1898–1903.
Johnson, Henry E.,	1898.
Duckworth, Paul R.,	1899–1900.
Rowell, George E.,	1900–1903.
Cummings, Edward S.,	1900–1903.
Young, William A.,	1900–1903.
Rowe, Forrest C.,	1901–1903.

GENERAL INDEX.

Abolitionists 412, 433
Aboriginal occupation 66
Adjutant-generals 1361
Agricultural societies 401
Agriculture, State Board of 587
Aldermen 1342–1346
Alms House 369
Amateur theatricals, see Theatricals.
Amherst colony 329
Amoskeag Veterans 1131
Animals, see Fish and Game.
bounties on 61
Anniversary day, St. Paul's School 1326
town-meetings 135
Anti-Saloon league 579
Slavery agitation 411–416
debate 417
convention 413
disturbance 1104
society 410
Appletown 28
Aqueduct Association, organization of 527
Arbor day, observance in schools 1294
Architecture, types of 53
Artesian well 22
Art in public schools 1293
Artisans 307
Ash Brook 11, 25
Assassination of Lincoln 1195, 1196
Association Test, 1776 269
subscribers to 281
Asylum for the Insane 277, 398, 932, 934, 948
physicians of 1381
Pond 12
Rolfe and Rumford 14, 1083–1090
founders of 1084
Attorneys, United States District 1357
Auburn Street, celebration upon opening of 462
Auditor, city, office established 591
Auditors, city 1356
Axle manufactory 649

Baker's River, capture of hunters by Indians 222, 223
Baldwin apple, origin of name 839
Bands 606
Bank Commissioners 1361
Banks 655–663
Concord Lower 44, 48, 323, 656
Savings 662

Bank, Concord Upper....44, 48, 323, 655
First National.... 661
Loan and Trust Savings.... 663
Kent Bank, see Concord Bank (Lower and Upper).
Mechanicks.... 659
National.... 659
Merrimack County....44, 48, 323, 656
Savings.... 663
Minot's.... 659
National Savings, see Concord Savings.
State Capital.... 660
New Hampshire Savings....48, 658
Old New Hampshire, see New Hampshire Savings.
Penacook Savings.... 663
State Capital.... 660
Union.... 661
Guaranty.... 662
incorporation of.... 322
Barbecue of 1852....1116
Bartlett House.... 48
Baseball.... 607
Beaver Meadow Brook, West Concord....11, 24
Beech Hill....8, 25
Bela's Brook.... 25
Bell Dinner, Whig Assemblage....1103
Bench and Bar....956–1015
Bend, The.... 26
Benevolent societies.... 610
Society, St. Patricks.... 534
Bennington, Battle of.... 266
men enrolled....267, 282
Biblical Institute, see Methodist General Biblical Institute.
Birch Dale.... 30
Birds, see Fish and Game.
Black Bass.... 63
Blacksmith, first.... 140
Blanchard Churn, the.... 641
Block House.... 44
Blossom Hill.... 26
Cemetery....51, 535, 564
consecration of.... 464
Board of Health....403, 547, 549
State....1361
Trade Festival.... 540
Building.... 530
Bog Road.... 25
Bonded Debt, first.... 442
Book stores.... 366
Borough, The.... 23
Borough Riflemen....1374
Boscawen and Concord, town line controversy.... 321
highway.... 319
Boston and Concord Boating Co....340, 837
Boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts first determined. 155
Bow.... 10
Act.... 209
and Concord.... 244
Annexation of....241, 318

Bow, Associate Grantees of 216
Brook 10, 27
Controversy 188–220, 236
final settlement of 215
Masonian Proprietors 200
memorial to Governor and Council 190
petition to king by inhabitants of Rumford 205
rights assigned to sufferers by 220
royal decision in favor of Rumford 214
Bow Gore 240, 244
Grant 122, 191, 216, 217
Rumford, parish of 238
Bowen's Brook 11, 28
Boy's Playground 561
Bradley Monument 185
Bradley's Island 29
Break of Day, The 30
Brick House, first 25
Bricks, manufacture of 21
Bridewell 611
Bridges 7, 35–43, 298, 299, 525, 556
Brimstone Hill 29
British Whig Log Cabin, exhibition of 1111
Broad Cove 23
Broken Ground 30
Building, first, site of 54
Bunker Hill, battle of 278
Burgoyne, Surrender of, men at 267
Burnham's Brook 11, 27
Burying Ground, old, site of 128
grounds 402
Butters' House 49
Tavern 49

Calvary Cemetery 535
Canals 832, 834, 840
Capital of state 324
question of change of 1125–1128
Carnivals of winter sport 588
Carriage building 637, 640
Catamount 23
Catholic-Irish emigration 404, 406
Temperance Society, see Temperance Society.
Celebration of Third Semi-Centennial 536
Cemeteries 315, 316, 341, 402, 464, 465, 563–566
Blossom Hill 51, 535, 564
Calvary 535, 564
East Concord 564
Fort Burying Ground 315, 341
Millville 564
Old North 128, 564
West Concord 564
Woodlawn, Penacook 564
Board of Commissioners of 565
Census 247, 609
Centennial at Philadelphia, exhibit at 5, 36, 537
Celebration, 1876 1135–1140
Home for Aged, see Home for Aged.

Center District Medical Society 912
Central Fire Station 523
Charitable Society, see Female Charitable Society.
organizations 450, 471
Charity Day School 1235
Children's festivities 1073
Choral Union 576
Christian Shore 29
Church music 708
organizations in 1830 384
Churches:
Baptist, Calvinistic 358
First 727–735
Free Will 775–779
Penacook 779–786
Pleasant Street 790–794
Swedish 825–827
Catholic, French 824–825
Roman 805–812
Penacook 812–818
Christian Science 829–830
Congregational, East Concord 771–775
First 274, 288, 302, 316, 317, 358, 359, 360, 384, 686–713
Immanuel Chapel 711
North, see First Congregational.
Second (Unitarian) 741–749
South 756–763
Penacook 798–804
West Concord 750–755
Episcopal, Grace Mission, East Concord 724
St. Paul's 358, 714–726
St. Timothy's Mission 725
Friend's Christian Union 831
Methodist, First 735–741
Baker Memorial 819–822
Penacook 786–790
North church, see First Congregational.
Plymouth Brethren 818–819
Quaker 713
Salvation Army 823–824
Scientist 828–829
Second Advent Christian 794–798
Swedish Baptist 825–827
Evangelical Lutheran 827–829
Unitarian 741–749
Universalist, White Memorial 764–771
City and County building 442
corner-stone laid 443
auditor, office established 591
auditors 1356
building, new 1371
site of 1372
charter established 427
clerks 1342
elections, biennial system of 543
engineer 547, 1356
farm 566
government 440

City hall....362, 479, 983, 1098, 1099
hospital, see Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital.
librarians....573
library....301, 444, 447, 530, 570
dedication of....571
marshals....568, 1356
messengers....1356
officials....1338–1356
organization of government of....436
solicitors....1012, 1356
treasurers....1355
Civil War, agitation before....1164
arms and equipment....1200
assassination of Lincoln....1195, 1196
speech of Franklin Pierce on....1196
assembly called by citizens, 1861....1169
call for volunteers....482
Camp Gilmore....1187
Union....487, 1165
cavalry and sharpshooters....495, 1177
Central Relief Association....496
citizens' meetings....1121
Concord Zouaves....492
conscription act....504
controversy in the *Patriot*....1191, 1192
cost to city....1194, 1195
drafts....505, 507, 1185
destruction of *Standard* office....513, 1181–1183
election of 1862....1190
enlistments....482, 497, 1165
enrolment....514–521, 1194
emancipation proclamation....502
first military funerals....1175–1177
volunteers....512
Fort Sumter, attack on....481
Goodwin Rifles....489
Governor's Horse Guards....Appendix, Vol. I
histories of regiments....1199
Home Guards....1173
hospital improvised in city hall....1189
impetus in local trade....1192
Lee's surrender, celebration of....510
legislation....490, 1179
mass conventions....503, 504
notes on....1198
Palmer riot....513, 1181–1183
patriotic awakening....484
Patriot, The, demonstration against....1183
prices of commodities....1193
principles of political parties....1162–1163
regiments, departure of....486–510, 1167–1175
record of....501
return of....506–507, 509, 511, 1180, 1188–1191
riot caused by publications in *Standard*....513, 1181–1183
Sharpshooters....495, 1177
Soldiers Aid Society, The....1173
Standard, The, attack on office of....513, 1181–1183
state bounty....1186

Civil War, statistics of 512
traveling military lodges 1201
union war meeting 497
war meetings 483, 1184
Clay, see Mineral Resources.
pits 27
Clergymen, see Churches.
Clerks, city 1342
House of Representatives 1362
Senate 1362
town 1342
Clockmakers 307
Clubs 580–584
Alert Boat 585
Beaver Meadow Golf 584, 1077
Camp Weetamo, see Outing Club.
Commercial Club 587
Country 581
Independent 583
Outing 581, 1076, 1077
Passaconaway 582
Shakespeare 606, 1075
Snowshoe 581
University 583
Webster 582
Wild Flower 1076
Woman's, Concord 580, 1076
Penacook 1076
Women's 1074, 1077
Wonolancet 583
Yacht 585
Coach building 637, 640
Colonizations by Concord settlers 218
Collector of Customs 1357
Columbian Artillery 858
Commercial enterprise before Revolution 306
Commissioner of Claims against Great Britain 1357
of Spanish Treaty Claim 1357
Commissioners of Banks 1361
County 1370
Highways 1356
Insurance 1361
Labor 1361
Parks 560
Police 569
Railroads 1361
Committee of Safety, 1776 262, 280
Common Council 1347, 1355
clerks of 1347
presidents of 1346
Commons, see Parks.
Concord and Boston Boating Co 837
area of 7
Aqueduct Association 527–529
assigned to Rockingham county 250
Botanic Infirmary, see Thomsonian Infirmary.
boundary of, 1765 238
Carriage Manufacturing Co 650, 652, 1140

Concord coach 847
colonizations by settlers of 218
Engine Co., see Fire Ward System.
No. 1 337, 345
Female Benevolent Society 450, 1077
Charitable Society 278, 336, 1077
first meeting of parish 245
town 239
Land and Water Power Co 557
Light and Power Co 557
Infantry 1374
Literary Institution and Teachers' Seminary 388, 1311–1316
Manufacturing Co 650, 652
parish of 245–254
plan of, 1827 48, 49
settlers 218
stage coach manufactory 339
street, see Main Street.
town of, 1784 276, 287
wagon manufactory 339
Conflagrations 337, 391, 429, 459
Congressmen 1357
Conscription act 504
Constitutional conventions 271, 272, 287, 291, 292, 298, 425, 539, 603
delegates to 1368, 1369
Constitution of United States, convention to ratify 1093
framing of 291
Continental Congress, declaration of general assembly to 263
Minute Men 303
Continental soldiers, expenses of 268
Contoocook bridge controversy 321
canal 840
River 9
Convention for considering form of government, 1778 1091
Conventions of 1863 503, 504, 1122
for revising Constitution of, see Constitutional Conventions.
musical 575, 1078
Conway, town of, colonized by Concord settlers 218
Cooking school 1300
Cooper shop 49
Crown Point, expeditions against 227
Customs, collector of 1357
naval officer of 1357
Council of Plymouth 95
Councilors, governors 1360
Count Rumford, see Benjamin Thompson.
Countess of Rumford, see Sarah Thompson.
County Commissioners 1370
court house 362, 479, 982–983, 1098–1099
court room 48
Solicitors 1369
Treasurers 1370

Dagodon Hill 23
Dagody Hill 8, 23
Dame's school 1212
Dancing schools 1298
Dark Plain 30

Dartmouth College case.....352–356
meeting of Alumni, 1886.....1142
Daughters of Veterans.....590
Death's Hill.....28
Declaration of Independence.....263
Deeds, Registers of.....1370
Democratic ascendency.....421
demonstration at nomination of Franklin Pierce.....1114
Press Association, The.....1045
Standard, destruction of office.....513, 1181–1183
Dentistry.....928
Dentists.....1381
Dimond Hill.....8, 25
District Attorneys, United States.....1357
No. 6, see Little Pond.
Division of house lots, east side Merrimack River.....144
west side.....142
Doctors, see Physicians.
Domestic customs.....1046
Downing elm.....52
Draft, see Civil War Draft.
Drainage.....526
Dramatic entertainments.....366, 371, 861, 862
Drums, manufacture of.....641
Dwellings, architecture of.....53–58
Dunklee's Fair Ground.....31
Dustin's Island.....24
Dustin Memorial.....93
Monument Association.....93

Eagle Hotel, notable events at.....861
Early taverns.....305
East Concord.....10, 28, 31
Eastern land speculation.....654
Editors of newspapers.....1016–1045
Election day.....45, 287, 1108–1110
Electrical Instrument Co.....650
Electric Light Co.....557
lighting.....556, 1375
telegraph.....398
wires, inspector of.....558
Elevations.....1, 8
Eleven Lots.....25
Elm tree, great.....27
trees, circumference of.....52
Emancipation proclamation.....502
Emendation lots.....134–141
Eighty acres division.....159
Encampment grounds.....401
Endicott rock.....97
tree.....96
England, second war with, see War of 1812.
English occupation, events leading to.....95–101
settlement, first in New Hampshire.....67
Epidemic of cholera morbus.....403
scarlet fever.....334
smallpox.....293
Erratum, see Odd Fellowship.

Ether monument....636
Ewer's mill....31

Famous court trials, see Trials.
Fan Point....6
Road....5
The....26
Farnum's Eddy....31
Fast day observances, union meetings established....376
Federal bridge....7, 36–40
officers....1357
Fellows *vs.* Hill....981
Female Benevolent Society....450, 1077
Charitable Society....278, 336, 1077
Ferries....13, 33, 123, 125, 158
Ferryman's abode....140
Ferry Road, see Hale's Point.
Fiat money....290
Financial stress in 1779....289
Fire Department....336, 390, 429, 440, 522, 523, 549–552, 604
chemical engine....551
chief engineers of....1355
Firemen's Relief Association....552
steam engine....459
Veterans' Auxiliary Co....552
Engine Co., first....345
insurance companies....390, 664
ward system....337
Fires, see Conflagrations.
First minister, The, see Rev. Timothy Walker.
shop....242
white child....122
Fish and Game....59, 1060, 1061
League....63
Fisherville (Penacook)....31
Fiske's store....1057
Fletcher's law office....49
Flood elevations....15
Flour industry....646, 651
Forests....17–20, 631
masts cut from....18
Fort, The....28, 105
Eddy....12, 26
Fosterville....32
Fourth of July celebrations....1095, 1099
Fowler Library, see City Library.
Francis' barber shop....48
Franklin Book Store....620
Fraternal organizations....385, 387, 531, 534
societies....585
Free Bridge Road....27
Free bridges....41, 393
Free Masonry....308, 385, 453
Fremont Campaign, Republican demonstration....472
French and Indian War....222, 228, 243, 244
men enrolled....243, 244
French-Canadian Association....534
Freshets....12–17

Frog ponds 26
Frost *vs.* Concord 1001
Fryeburg, Maine, town of, colonized by Concord settlers 218
Fuller Co 599
Furniture Manufactory 643
Penacook 647
Fush market 25

Gamewell fire alarm apparatus 524
Garrisons established, records of inhabitants assigned to, 1746 172
Garrison House, see Meeting-house.
Garvin's Falls 9, 28
Landing 31
Gas Light Company 556
introduction of 456
General Court, adjournment from Exeter 273
first assembly room 273
Glover House 49
Glover's Hill 30
Goodwin's Point, see Horsing Downs.
Goodwin Rifles 489
Governors 407, 1069, 1360
balls 1072
Council, members of 1360
Horse Guards Appendix, Vol I, page I, 1071
ball of Appendix, Vol. I, page IV, 1072
members of, doing service in Civil War Appendix, Vol. I, page V
officers of Appendix, Vol. I, page II
parades of Appendix, Vol. I, page III–IV
roster of Appendix, Vol. I, page VII–IX
uniform of Appendix, Vol. I, page III
receptions 1072
Grand Army of Republic, organization of 532
post 532
Daughters of Veterans 590
National Encampment 590
Sons of Veterans 590
Woman's Relief Corps 589
Grange 587
Granite 21
buildings 635
Hill, see Rattlesnake Hill.
industry 396, 634
Monthly 1045
State, origin of name 328, 343
Guards 1131
Grist-mills 653
Gulf, The 27

Hackett's Brook 10, 27
Hale Statue 1144
Hale's Point 4, 26
Haley Manufacturing Co 641
Harness industry 640
Hay scales 45
Head's mills 29

Health, Board of....548, 1356
State....1361
Herbert house.... 48
store.... 48
Hibernians, Ancient Order of.... 534
High School, see School.
Highway Commission.... 553
Highway tax.... 459
Highways....246, 305
Commissioner of, office created.... 524
Commissioners of....1356
Superintendent of, office created.... 460
Highways and bridges, superintendents of....1355
Hill's building.... 48
Historians, State....1361
Historical Society, see New Hampshire Historical Society.
History, scene of.... 66
History of Concord by Dr. Bouton.... 451
Hodgdon's restaurant.... 48
Home for Aged.... 537
Home Guards....1374
Homœpathy, school of.... 920
Hook and Ladder Co.... 391
Horse Guards, see Governor's Horse Guards.
Hill....8, 23
Bridge.... 42
sheds.... 432
Shoe Island....5, 16, 31
Pond....1, 12
Horsing Downs....6, 12, 24
Hospitals, City, see Margaret Pillsbury General.
State, see Asylum for Insane.
Margaret Pillsbury General....950–955
New Hampshire Memorial....956–958
Hotels.... 853
American House.... 862
Anchor Tavern, see Gale's Tavern.
Birchdale, The.... 865
Bonney's Hotel, Penacook.... 865
Break O' Day, The.... 865
Brown Tavern, West Concord.... 863
Butters' Tavern.... 854
Central-Commercial House.... 865
Columbian Hotel....48, 857
Eagle Coffee House....44, 48, 860
Hotel....858, 861
East Concord taverns.... 864
Elm House.... 863
Gale's Tavern....48, 856
George's Tavern.... 858
Hannaford's Tavern.... 853
Kinsman House.... 854
Merrimack Farmer's Hotel, see Merrimack House.
House.... 860
Nardini's Hotel.... 865
Osgood's Tavern.... 853
Pavilion, The, see Merrimack House.
Phenix Hotel....48, 859

Hotels:
Sherman House ... 865
Stickney Tavern ... 855
Sun Tavern ... 863
Union Hotel ... 865
Washington Hotel ... 856
Penacook ... 865
Tavern, see Washington Hotel.
Willey's Tavern ... 857
House lots, division of ... 142, 144
Houses of noted people ... 1079, 1080
types of ... 53–58
House of Industry, Munich ... 1085
Representatives, clerks of ... 1362
speakers of ... 1361
Hot Hole Pond ... 27
Hoyt's Brook ... 24
Hub and Spoke Manufactory ... 643
Hutchins' store ... 49
Hymn written for dedication Bradley monument ... 185

Inauguration, first ... 287
Independent Democrats ... 1113
Press Association, The ... 1041
Inhabitants assigned to garrisons in 1746 ... 172
Indian attack on Lieutenant Bradley and others ... 175, 176
bones ... 94
hostilities, 1746 ... 172
massacre, 1746 ... 175–179
Stream War ... 870
traditions ... 86, 87
Indians:
Andros ... 82
Christo ... 224
Coaus ... 164
Cocheco ... 83
Conway, see Passaconaway.
Hawkins, see Kancamagus.
Iroquois, The ... 1376
Kancamagus ... 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 92
Mesandowit ... 82
Metambomet ... 82
Mohawks, The ... 1376
Monlowampate ... 74
Nanamocomuck ... 72, 74, 81
Nonatomenut ... 72
Passaconaway ... 67–72, 90, 91, 97, 99, 1377
Papasquineo, see Passaconaway.
Papisseconewa, see Passaconaway.
Pehaungun ... 80, 86, 87
Penacooks, The ... 65, 66, 81, 84
Peorawarrah ... 87, 92
Plausawa ... 224
Sabbatis ... 224
Tahanto ... 80, 90
Tecumseh ... 1107
Wahowah ... 82
Wanalawet ... 85, 91

Indians:
Wanunchus....72, 74, 91
Waternummon, see Wattanummon.
Wattanummon....31, 79, 85, 90
Weetamoo, see Wanunchus.
Wiolanset, see Wonolancet.
Wonolancet....69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 85, 90, 92, 101
Worombo....81
Industries, East Concord....654
First....650
1823....622
1850....630
Insurance Commissioners....1361
Irish colony....404
Irish Fort, see The Fort.
Iron, see Mineral Resources.
foundries....642
works....26, 632
Ivy field....31

Jerry Hill....8, 24
Journalism....294, 295, 328, 363, 364, 388, 411, 1016–1045
Journal of Medicine....919
Judge, United States district court....1357
Judges, Probate court....1369
Supreme court....1369
Judicial system....961, 978, 1010, 1014
Jurors impaneled, 1771....250
Justices, police....1356
Juvenile festivities....1073

Kimball's Daguerrean Gallery....630
Ferry....26
Kindergartens, private....1297
public....1297
King George's War....163–170
cause of....165
committee of militia....170
garrisons established....170
William's War....82
Knights of Pythias....541
Templars....455

Labor Commissioners....1361
day....607
union....586
Ladies' Kansas Aid Society....471
Lancastrian schools....1228
Land speculation, see Eastern Land Speculation.
Law and Order League....579
Law Reporters....1369
Lawyers....247, 307, 956–1015, 1378, 1379
Leach building....48
Leather Lane....28
Leavitt's Almanack....1057
Lecture courses....575
Ledger accounts from early tradesmen....632
Legal profession....959
Legislative enactment making Concord a town....276

Legislative gatherings before establishment of capital..... 1093
reunion, 1896..... 1147
Legislature, adjournment from Exeter..... 273
convenes, first, at Concord..... 287
first assembly room..... 273
Letter carriers, city..... 1359
rural..... 1359
Library, see City Library.
Librarians..... 573
state..... 1361
License question contest, 1884..... 382
Light Infantry, see Concord Light Infantry.
Literary activity..... 365, 451
Institute, see Concord Literary Institution.
work of residents..... 573, 574, 1078
Litigation, increase of..... 979, 982
Little Pond..... 1, 12, 23, 24
Liquor agencies..... 607
Localities:
Appletown..... 28
Ash Brook..... 25
Beaver Meadow Brook..... 24
Beech Hill..... 25
Bela's Brook..... 25
Bend, The..... 26
Birch Dale..... 30
Blossom Hill..... 26
Bog Road..... 25
Borough, The..... 23
Bow Brook..... 27
Bowen's Brook..... 28
Bradley's Island..... 29
Break of Day, The..... 30
Brimstone Hill..... 29
Broad Cove..... 23
Broken Ground..... 30
Burnham's Brook..... 27
Catamount..... 23
Christian Shore..... 29
Clay Pits..... 27
Dagodon Hill..... 23
Dagody Hill..... 23
Dark Plain..... 30
Dark Plain, see Death's Hill.
Death's Hill..... 28
Dimond Hill..... 25
District No. 6, see Little Pond.
Dunklee's Fair Ground..... 31
Dustin's Island..... 24
East Concord, see Over the River.
Eleven Lots..... 25
Elm Tree, Great..... 27
Ewer's Mills..... 31
Fan, The..... 26
Farnum's Eddy..... 31
Farnum's Eddy, see the Gulf.
Ferry Road, see Hale's Point.
Fisherville..... 31

Localities:
Fort, The 28
Fort Eddy 26
Fosterville 32
Free Bridge Road 27
Frog Ponds 26
Fush Market 25
Garvin's Falls 28
Garvin's Landing 31
Glover's Hill 30
Goodwin's Point, see Horsing Downs.
Granite Hill, see Rattlesnake.
Gulf, The 27
Hackett's Brook 27
Hale's Point 26
Head's Mills 29
Horse Hill 23
Horse Shoe Island 31
Horsing Downs 6, 12, 24
Hot Hole Pond 27
Hoyt's Brook 24
Irish Fort, see The Fort.
Iron Works 26
Ivy Field 31
Jerry's Hill 24
Kimball's Ferry 26
Leather Lane 28
Little Pond 23, 24
Long Pond 24
Lovejoy's Mills, see Hackett's Brook.
Mast Yard 23
Meeting-house Brook, see West Brook.
Merrill's Ferry 29
Mill Brook 28
Millville 25
Mountain, The 28
Mount Pleasant 28
New Colony, The 31
Oak Hill 27
Over the River 31
Paradise 26
Parsonage Hill 24
Penacook, see Fisherville.
Penacook Fort (Old), see Sugar Ball.
Penny Cook Falls, see Garvin's Falls.
Peter's Brook 25
Pine Hill 24
Placer 29
Pond Hill 29
Powell's Hook 25
Rattlesnake Brook 24
Hill 24
Rolfe's Eddy 29
Rum Hill 25
Runnell's Mills 25
Sand Banks 24
Sand Hill 30
Sewall's Falls 24

Localities:
Sewall's Island ... 24
Shaker Road ... 30
Silk Farm, The ... 30
Smoky Hollow ... 30
Snaptown ... 27
Snow's Pond ... 27
Southern Bow Gore, see Garvin's Falls.
Squaw Lot ... 28
Steep Hill Bridge ... 27
Stickney's Hill, see Runnell's Mills.
St. Paul's School ... 29
Sugar Ball ... 28
Tucker's Ferry ... 29
Turtletown ... 28
Tury Brook ... 25
Wattanummon's Brook ... 26
Field ... 31
Hill ... 29
West Brook ... 27
West Concord, see West Parish.
West Parish ... 32
Whale's Back ... 30
Wood's Brook ... 26
Log House ... 54
Londonderry, see Nutfield.
Turnpike ... 300
Long Pond ... 11, 12
water, analysis of ... 540
introduction of ... 529
Louisburg, Rumford men engaged at ... 169, 231
Lovejoy's Mills ... 27
Lyceum ... 388, 450
Lumber ... 19

Mackerel kits ... 652
Magazines, *Granite Monthly* ... 1045
New Hampshire Journal of Medicine ... 919
Maloon family captured by Indians ... 225
Malpractice suits ... 924
Mail riders, see Post Riders.
Main street ... 43, 314, 625
boundary fixed ... 615
houses, 1800–1820 ... 617
laying out of ... 304
original plan of ... 312
pageants displayed on ... 45
plan of, 1827 ... 48
Manufacturing enterprises ... 395
Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital ... 950–953
Market prices, 1805–1815 ... 617
Marshals, city ... 1356
United States ... 1357
Masonian Line ... 218
Masonic Temple ... 454
Masonry, see Free Masonry.
Massachusetts and New Hampshire, boundary line commission ... 153
charter ... 100

Massachusetts settlement 121
Masting 18
Mast Yard 23
Material Development 613
May day, celebration of 1073
festival 749, 1073, 1288
Mayors 522, 543, 1342
Mayor's inaugural, first 438
Mechanical massage 918
Mechanics 307
Association 366
Medical infirmaries 918, 919
school, attempt to establish 911
profession 905–927
Meeting House 120
Brook 27
Memorial day, observation of 533
Hospital, see New Hampshire Memorial Hospital.
Mercantile activity 241
Merchants from 1790–1800 306
Merrill's Ferry 29
Merrimack Boating Co 340, 835
County Agricultural Society 401
Dental Association, see Merrimack Valley Dental Association.
Fish and Game League 63
formation of 361, 1098
sheriffs of 1369
River 4, 9
course 4–6
navigation 340
water power 9
Steam Navigation Co 837
Valley 2
population of 9
Dental Association 930
Methodist General Biblical Institute 385, 1317–1319
Mexican War 418
men enrolled 434
Middlesex Canal 616, 834
Military Association, War of 1812 336
notes 370
organizations 370, 1374
Militia drafts in 1814 334
Mill Brook 10, 28
Mill grants 144
Million Acre Purchase 101
Mills 123, 126, 631
Mills House 49
Millville 25
Mineral resources 20–22
Minister, first, see Rev. Timothy Walker.
Minister's lot 139
Ministers, see Churches.
Minot enclosure, cemetery 464
Moderators 1341
Moreland Farm 356
Morrison Shoe Co 644
Mountain, The 9, 28

Mount Pleasant....28
Municipal legislation....439
Musical artists....1079
conventions....575, 1078
instruments....640
Society, 1799....301
Musicians of fame appearing in Concord....876
Mystic Five, The....929

National Convention....471, 474
Guard....591, 592, 598, 1375
officials....1357–1360
Native trees....17
Natural History Society....389
Naval Officers of Customs....1357
Navigation companies....835, 837
on Merrimack River....340
Navy, Secretary of....1357
Department, Solicitor of....1357
New Colony, The....31
England Dental Association, see Merrimack Valley Dental Association.
Primer....1057
Hampshire, Committee of Safety....262
draft of declaration to Continental Congress....263
province of....99
and Massachusetts, boundary line commission....153
Asylum for Insane, see Asylum for Insane.
grant....95, 96
Historical Society....44, 365, 656
Homeopathic Medical Society....922
Medical Society....909
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children....956, 958
National Guard, see National Guard.
State Agricultural Society....401
Orleans, battle of....336
Newspaper office, destruction of....513, 1181–1183
Newspapers....294, 295, 328, 363, 364, 388, 411, 1016–1045
editors of....1016–1045
Newspapers published in Concord:
Abolitionist, The....1032
Advocacy of Democracy....1038
American Patriot, The....1022
Christian Economy....1017
Panoply....1019
Courier and Inquirer, The....1030
Crusade of Reform....1037
Concord Advertiser....1029
Gazette....1016, 1021
Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer....1017
Observer....1018
Patriot, The....1038
Register....1019
Semi-Weekly Advertiser....1030
Tribune....1038
Congregationalist and Boston Recorder....1019
Congregational Journal....1019
Democratic Standard....1037
Farmers' Monthly Visitor, The....1035

Newspapers published in Concord:
Herald of Freedom, The 1032
Hill's New Hampshire Patriot 1035
Literary Gazette 1032
Locomotive, The 1037
Independent Democrat 1031, 1041
and Freeman 1034
Statesman 1031
New England Observer 1019
Hampshire Baptist Register 1033
Courier, The 1030
Journal 1026
Magazine 1020
Patriot 1023
Repository 1018
Statesman 1039
and Concord Register 1026
State Journal 1026
Star 1020
Northern Indicator 1037
Monitor, The 1033
Daily 1040
Mirrour, The 1019
Olive Branch, The 1029
Owl, The 1038
Patriot, The 1016
Daily 1043
People, The 1044
and New Hampshire Patriot, The 1044
Patriot, The 1045
Phenix 1037
Plain Dealer 1030
Priestcraft Exposed 1031
Republican Gazette 1021
Rough and Ready 1038
Spirit of the Republican Press 1029
Star in the East 1031
State Capital Reporter 1034
Statesman, The 1026
Telegraph Bulletin 1184
Temperance Banner 1033
Times Mirror, The 1029
Tough and Steady 1038
Transcript, The 1038
True Whig, The 1038
Truth's Defender 1030
Voice of the Masses 1030
Stockholders 1038
White Mountain Torrent 1033
Wilmot Proviso, The 1038
North church or meeting-house 274, 238, 316, 317, 358, 359, 360, 384, 686–713
Northeastern Dental Association, see Merrimack Valley Dental Association.
Noyes Cutting grant 144
Nutfield, settlement of 101, 103

Oak Hill 9, 27
Obituary notices of old residents 345, 371, 435
Odd Fellowship 386, 455

Odd Fellowship, see Erratum 611
Odd Fellows' Home 609
Official positions held by residents 541, 608, 1069, 1357
Old Charitable Society, see Female Charitable Society.
Fort Cemetery 341
Garrison House 48
Hickory movement 1101
Home Week 588, 589, 1148
iron cannon 45
North church, see North Church.
Oldest house 136
Ordination in eighteenth century 1055
Oratorio Society 577
Orchestras, see Bands.
Orphans' Home, Millville 1331
Over the River 31
Oxford War 303

Page Belting Co 8, 654, 1140
Palmer's riot 513, 1181–1183
Paper money convention 289
Paradise 26
Parish expenditures, 1780 270
Park Commissioners 560
Parks:
Bradley 563
Centennial 563
Contoocook River 9, 563
Penacook 559
Ridge Avenue 563
Rollins 561
Rumford 623
State Capital Driving 563
White 560
Park street 626
system 558–563
Parliament Corner 859
Parochial schools 1291
Parsonage Hill 8, 24
lands 371
Partridge 62
Patriotic societies 586
Patrons of Husbandry 587
Pauperism, 1812–1827 368
Pauper system 534
Peace Commission, 1861, delegates to 480
Peerless Manufacturing Co 644
Pembroke 10
Penacook 9, 65
allotment of lands 117, 118
block house 119
Bridal of, The 73
date of plantation of 106
English occupation of 85, 95
Fort, see Sugar Ball.
grant of plantation of 103–106
Lake, see Long Pond.
manufactures 646

Penacook, name of, origin ... 3
occupation by Scotch-Irish ... 104
permanent grant of ... 99
petition to General Court from Dover and Newbury for grant of ... 106
plantation of ... 106, 146
provision made by Massachusetts General Court for 107, 108
settlers ... 117, 121
survey of plantation ... 114
territory prescribed to ... 107
town of Rumford incorporated from ... 147
township of, granted ... 106
twenty acres division ... 133, 141
Penacooks, see Indians.
Pennycook, see Penacook.
Pennycook Falls, see Garvin's Falls.
Pension Agents, United States ... 1357
Peorawarrah's Gun ... 87, 92
Perkins Statue ... 1157
will case ... 967
Peter's brook ... 25
Petitioners of 1721 ... 106
Petition to General Court, 1744, facsimile of ... 186
from Dover and Newbury ... 106
Pheasant ... 63
Physicians ... 247, 905–907, 1379–1381
fee table of ... 924
Pigeons ... 61
Pine Hill ... 8, 24
Pipe shop ... 651
Placer ... 29
Pleasant street, extension of ... 555
Plover ... 62
Plymouth Company ... 106
Police Commission ... 569
Court, establishment of ... 1013
department ... 440, 567
justices ... 567, 1356
special ... 567
signal service ... 569
station ... 570
Politics ... 303, 327, 352, 363, 364, 407, 408, 409, 413, 466, 468–470, 473, 502, 538, 1091–1152
Political demonstrations in 1860 ... 475–478
honor of Andrew Jackson ... 1101
parties, see Politics.
Pond Hill ... 29
Ponds ... 1, 11
Asylum ... 12
Horse Shoe ... 12
Hot Hole ... 10
Long ... 11, 12
Little ... 12
Snow's ... 10, 11
Turkey ... 11
(Little) ... 11
Turtle ... 11
Poor house ... 369
overseer of ... 534
Population ... 247, 295, 315, 361, 404, 604, 609, 666

Portsmouth Wagon Co. 856
Postmasters 296, 318, 535, 536, 600, 1357, 1358
East Concord 1358
Fisherville (Penacook) 1358
Mast Yard 1358
Penacook (Fisherville) 1358
West Concord 1358
Post-office 44, 351, 352, 465, 466, 536
building, erected by government 598
personnel of, 1900 608
roster 1358, 1359
Postal routes 841
service in early days 296
system, rural free delivery 600
Post riders 842
Potash, see Mineral Resources.
Potashery 19, 1063
Pottery, manufacture of 21
Pounds 45, 129, 343
Poverty year 351
Powell's Hook 25
Prescott Organ Co 1138
Piano Co 641
Presidential electors 293
Presidents of United States, visits of 407, 473, 536, 610, 1080, 1081, 1097, 1102, 1112, 1117, 1120, 1131, 1134, 1145
Printing established 294
Prisons 1154, 1155
Private schools 362, 627, 1238, 1274–1289
Probate, judges of 1369
registers of 1369
Processions on election day 46
Professional men before the Revolution 307, 308
roster of 1378–1381
Prohibitory law 383, 456
Proprietors, 1726, list of 142
Proprietors' school 1280
Provincial boundary line 152
Public cemeteries, see Cemeteries.
Public events 1091
health, see Sanitation.
library, see City Library.
printers 1361
schools, see Schools.
worship 113
Pythias, Knights of 531

Quail 36
Quarries 636–637
Quebec, expedition against, Rumford men enrolled 231

Railroad Commissioners 1361
employees, wages of 879
enterprises 866, 902
growth by decades 886
machine shop 875
opened 874
passenger fares 887

Railroad shops..... 645
transactions.....893, 894
Railroads:
Boston, Concord and Montreal..... 891
Bristol Branch..... 892
Concord.....397, 398, 866
Concord and Claremont..... 896
Concord Street.....558, 897, 898
Contoocook River..... 896
Valley, see Contoocook River.
Manchester and Lawrence..... 881
and North Weare..... 896
Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers..... 896
Nashua and Lowell..... 869
New Hampshire Central, see Manchester and North Weare.
Northern..... 887
Peterborough and Hillsborough..... 897
Portsmouth and Concord..... 879
Sugar River..... 895
Sullivan..... 896
Railroads, officers of.....902–904
resistance to..... 871
Rangers of French and Indian War..... 228
Ratification day, celebration of 1888..... 310
Rattlesnake Brook..... 24
Hill.....1, 8, 24
Rattlesnakes, bounty on..... 139
Reading room, 1827..... 366
Real estate speculation..... 396
Reconstruction era..... 538
Recruiting station, War of 1812..... 331
Reform movements.....373–382
Registers of Deeds.....1370
Probate.....1369
Religious conferences.....1094
progress..... 383
service, action taken to establish..... 123
first, monument to commemorate..... 138
toleration.....685, 1070
act.....357–361
Reporters, Law.....1369
Representatives.....1362–1368
from District of Rumford.....162, 163
House of, clerks.....1362
first, to General Court..... 156
National Congress.....1357
Republican demonstration in 1857, Fremont Campaign..... 473
Revolution, Committees of Safety..... 280
events of.....256–286
first volunteers..... 255
men enrolled, Bennington.....267, 282
Bunker Hill..... 278
Continental service, 1775–1777..... 279
new levies in 1780..... 283
ranger service, 1782..... 283
Rhode Island expedition..... 283
Saratoga..... 282
Stark Regiment, 1776..... 263

Revolution, men enrolled, three months' service, 1780–'81 283
Ticonderoga 280
number enrolled 263, 264
Rhode Island expedition, 1778 268, 283
Rivalries of North and South ends 45
Rivers, see Streams.
Robinhood 82
Robinson Furniture Manufactory 647
Rolfe's Eddy 29
Rolfe and Rumford Asylum 14, 51, 277, 1084–1090
Roller Skating Rink 585
Rollins Rifles 1375
Roster of town and city officials 1338–1356
National officials 1357–1367
State officials 1360–1369
Rumford 136, 147–159
becomes parish of Bow 238
boundaries of 147
Charity School 450
district of 160–164
eighty acres, division of 151
1745 613
incorporation of town 147
invoice of 1761 218
memorial and petition to Governor and Council for aid, 1744 166
for township incorporation 190
origin of name 148
plantation of Penacook becomes town of 147
settlers 241
town meetings 148, 187
Maine, colonized by Concord settlers 220
Runals quarries 636
Runnells mills 25
Rum Hill 8, 25
Sacred Heart School 1291
Saint Castine 82
Francis Indians 224
John's Catholic Temperance Society 635
Mary's School 1335–1337
Patrick's Benevolent Society 534
Paul's School 10, 29, 1322–1334
Salvation Army 823, 824
Sand Banks 24
Hill 30
Sanitary officers 548, 1356
Sanitation 530, 547–549
Saratoga, Battle of, men enrolled 282
Sash, Door, and Blind Factory 647
Savings Banks, organization of 390
Saw and grist-mill, see Mill Brook.
Scarlet fever epidemic 334
School, High, buildings 1266, 1289, 1291
Cadets 1272
district organized 1251
established 388, 1240
first attempt to establish 1237
first graduating class 1264
Lyceum 1306

School, High, publications....1305
reorganized....1254
students in Civil War....1265
Spanish-American War....1302
teachers employed....1306–1308
Sacred Heart....1291
St. Mary's....1335–1337
St. Paul's....10, 29, 1332–1334
Schoolhouses....49, 161
Bell, Union....622, 1216, 1217
Bow Brook....1266
Chandler....1270
Cogswell....1301
Dewey....1303
Franklin....1267, 1291
High....1266, 1289, 1291
Kimball....1292
Merrimack....1254
Old North End....1231
Penacook....1268
Rumford....1254
Tahanto....1292
Union, Bell....1216, 1217
Walker....1269
Schools....242, 367, 387, 1203–1310
appropriations for....1205–1207, 1234
Arbor day, observance of....1294
art, see Drawing.
astronomy, course of study in....1280
athletics....1305
census....1300
Columbus day, observance of....1299
committees of....1255, 1256
cooking....1300
corporal punishment abolished....1270
Dame's school....1212
discipline of....1245-1248
district meetings....1220
system abolished....1272
districts of....317, 318
organized....1222, 1223
drawing....1293
teachers....1293, 1294
early teachers....1243
established in East Concord....1216
Penacook....1229
West Concord....1216
evening....1273
excursions and picnics of....1238, 1239
first action toward establishment of....132, 1204
report printed....1234
man teacher....1206
woman teacher....1205
flags provided....1294
funds....441, 1220, 1234
in early times....136, 149, 1210, 1211
infant school....1281
interest in during Revolutionary period....292

Schools, inventory....1308
kindergarten established....1297
Lancastrian principle....1228, 1229
literary fund created....1235
location of, 1765....245, 246
manual training....1273
Master's school....1212
military instruction....1272
music....1214, 1295, 1296
of olden times....1218, 1219
penmanship....1261
physical exercises....1211, 1304
private....362, 627, 1203, 1235, 1238, 1274–1289
prize speaking....1292
scholars in attendance, 1850....1243
sewing....1296
singing....1214, 1295
Somersworth Act, relating to, enacted....1242
statistics of....627, 1243
suffrage for women....1074, 1224
superintendents....1265, 1270, 1356
superintending committees....1255, 1256
teachers employed....136, 1218, 1219, 1248–1251, 1253, 1254, 1259–1261
text-books....1218, 1233, 1271
training school....1294
Union district organized....387, 449, 1253
officers of board of....1257, 1258
ventilation of buildings....1303
visiting committees....1228
women elected on committees....1074, 1224
Scotch-Irish settlement....101
Seamens Friend Society....1077
Second war with England, see War of 1812.
Sectional Rivalries....45
Secretaries of state....1360
Secretary of navy....1357
Secret organizations....385, 386, 455, 585, 586
Selectmen....134, 1338
Semi-centennial, third, celebration of....536
Senate, clerks of....1362
presidents of....1361
Senators....1362
United States....341, 1357
Settlers, list of....137
Sewall's Falls....12, 24
Canal Co....4
dam....9
Locks and Canal Co....654, 839
Island....6, 12, 24
Sewerage....525, 546
Shade trees....49–51
Shaker Road....30
Sheriffs, county....1369
Shoe factory....643
Sidewalks....461, 524
Silk dyer....653
factory....651
Farm, The....30, 396

Silk manufacture....395, 632
Silver factory....644
Hill....8
Singing schools....1294
Slavery....248, 410
Sleigh stages, parade of....851
Small House....49
Smallpox epidemic....293
Smoky Hollow....30
Snaptown....27
Snow's Pond....1, 27
Social entertainments....1070, 1071
life....1046
orders....385, 386, 585
Soil....7, 8
Soldiers' Memorial Arch....590, 1146
Solicitors, city....570, 1012, 1036
county....1369
Sons of Liberty....253, 254
Temperance....382
Veterans....590
Soucook....10
ford....139
River....8
South End bakery....1138
Southern Bow Gore, see Garvins Falls.
Spanish-American War....592
Camp Ramsdell....593
men enrolled....612
regiment designated for service....593
departure of....595
return of....597
roster of....594
Soldiers' Aid Society....594, 597
Squando's war....77
Squaw's lot....28, 88
Stage lines....833, 844–848
Stark statue....1143, 1144
Stark's New Hampshire Volunteers....266
State and Town House....296
Board of Agriculture....587
Health....925, 1361
Fair Ground....402
Historians....1361
Hospital, see Asylum for Insane.
House, controversy over site....346, 349, 1096
completion of....350
remodeled....1124, 1125
institutions....1153, 1154
Library building....601–602
officials....1360–1369
printers....1361
Prison....325, 1155, 1158
wardens of....1160, 1361
prisoners, employment of....21
Street road....326
vs. Lapage....1004
Parker....970

State *vs.* Putnam 979
Renton 980
Steam fire engine 459
navigation on Merrimack 837
Steep Hill Bridge, see The Gulf.
Stickney block 48
Hill 8
Strafford Guards 1131
Streams 9
Ash Brook 11
Beaver Meadow Brook, West Concord 11, 24
Bow Brook 10, 27
Bowen Brook, East Concord 11, 28
Burnham's Brook, East Concord 11, 27
Contoocook River 9
Hackett's Brook 10, 27
Merrimack River 4, 9
Mill Brook 10
Soucook River 10
Tan Yard Brook 44
Turkey River 10
Tury Brook 25
Wattanumman's Brook 11
West Brook 27, 44
Willow Hollow Brook 11
Wood's Brook 12, 26
Street improvements 554
lighting 606
Streets defined 393
names of, 1834 430, 431
naming of 623
Sugar Ball 4, 28
Sunday-schools established 707, 708
Superintendents of schools 1265, 1270, 1356
Superior Court, first term in Merrimack County 363
Supreme Court, judges of 1369
Surgery 907
Surplus revenue, Concord's portion 399
Survey and division of house lots 142
Sweat quarries 636
Switzerland, minister to 1357

Tannery 642, 653
Tan-yard 652
Brook 44
Taverns 305, 853
Taxes, collectors of 1355
Teachers, see Schools.
Association 1264
Telephone 1375
Temperance celebrations 380
discourse on, first 373
League, see Temperance Union.
reform 373, 375, 455, 535, 579
resolutions 381
Society 376, 377
Saint John's Catholic 535
Washington 379

Temperance, Sons of....382, 455
Union, Woman's Christian....535, 579
Theatricals....536
Thespian Society....390, 428
Thomsonian Infirmary....915
Thomsonian system of medicine....914
Thoroughfare, first....43
Ticonderoga, defense of, men enrolled....280
Tippecanoe, battle of, men enrolled....330
Tithing-men....611
Toleration Act....357–361
Toll bridge....36
Topography....1
Torrent Aqueduct Association....527–529
Toryism....269
Total Abstinence Society....380
Young Men's....377
Town clerks....1342
farm....369
House....44, 296, 1094
and court room....48
State House....312
meeting, first....123, 134
meetings, anniversary....135, 333
officials....1338–1356
pound, see Pounds.
Trade week, celebration of....588
Training school, see Schools.
Treasurer, United States, Assistant....1357
Treasurers, city....1355
county....1370
state....1360
Treasury, United States, Assistant Secretary of....1357
Auditors of....1357
Comptroller of....1357
department, United States, special agents and employés....1357
Treaty between Indians and Massachusetts General Court....77
Trials....967, 968, 970, 979–981, 1001, 1004
Trout....62
Tucker's Ferry....29
Turkey Falls....8
Pond, Great....1
Little....1
River....10
Turnpike Charter....299
Londonderry....300
Turnpikes....299, 833
Turtle Pond....1
Turtletown....28
Tury Brook....25
Twenty acres division....133, 141
Tything-men, see Tithing-men.

Union Boating Co....837
Missionary Society....1077
School District, see Schools.
United Gas Improvement Co., see Concord Light and Power Co.

Valencia, Spain, consul to....1357
Visits of distinguished men:
Davis, Jefferson.... 480
Douglas, Stephen A....1120
Grant, Ulysses S.... 536, 610, 1131
Greeley, Horace....1134
Harrison, Benjamin....610, 1145
Hayes, Rutherford B....536, 610, 1134
Jackson, Andrew....407, 610, 1102
Johnson, Richard M....1106
Lafayette....1099, 1100
Lincoln, Abraham....610, 1120
Monroe, James....610, 1097
Pierce, Franklin....473, 1117
Polk, James K....610, 1112
Roosevelt, Theodore....1080
Vote for plan of state government.... 272

Wagon springs, manufacture of.... 641
Walker free lecture course.... 575
War draft, see Civil War Draft.... 505
of 1812....331–336
politics.... 504
statistics.... 512
Wardens of State Prison....1160
Wards defined.... 478
Washington Temperance Society.... 379
Water Commissioners.... 543–545, 604
cure.... 917
power....10, 394
supply....527–529
Long Pond.... 529
pumping station.... 545
reservoir.... 545
Wattanummon's Brook....11, 26
Field....31, 86
Hill....14, 29
Weather record 1856–1890....667–683
Webster Elm.... 50
Webster's spelling book....1057
Statue, dedication of....1140
Weirs.... 97
Well, artesian.... 22
West Brook....27, 44
Concord.... 32
End.... 463
Parish, see West Concord.
Whale's Back.... 30
Wheelwright, deed of....91, 92
Whig Assemblage, 1834....1103
convention, 1840.... 408
Whiskey rebellion.... 303
White Mountain Lumber Co....1319
Whitney Electrical Instrument Co.... 650
William and Mary Charter.... 155
Williams block.... 48
Willow Hollow Brook.... 11
Winnepesaukee Lake.... 11

Woodcock 62
Wood's Brook 12, 26
Woolen mills 647, 650
Wool House 49
Woman's Christian Temperance Union 535, 579
Hospital Aid Association 956
Relief Corps 589
Women in professional and public life 1073, 1074
Writing schools 1261
Wyatt house 5

Young Ladies' Literary School 1278
Men's Christian Association 452, 577–579
Woman's Auxiliary 578
People's Union 536

INDEX OF NAMES.

As it has been found impossible in all instances, among so many names, to accurately distinguish people bearing the same name, no distinction has been made. To illustrate, in searching for John Smith the reader should follow all references to that name.

PAGE

Abbot, or Abbott, ——....1261
Aaron.... 312
Abial C....519, 1350, 1351, 1368
Albert....1251, 1259
Alfred C....1344
Amos....172, 220, 270, 278, 281, 282 344, 1046, 1091, 1339
Amos, Jr....279, 281, 319, 1294, 1339, 1340
Amos S.... 519
Andrew James....1046
Ann M....1281
Benjamin....172, 182, 220, 278, 281
Beriah....279, 280, 286
Charles H....1349
David....208, 221, 663, 1265
David, 2d....427, 1341
David J....491, 1345, 1364
Daniel....244, 282, 286, 932
Daniel E.... 516
Daniel K....553, 1351, 1356
E. W....1173, 1200
Edward....120, 122, 134, 144, 150, 160, 172, 173 181, 220, 244, 281, 1207, 1338
Edward, Jr.... 243
Edward A....528, 639, 721 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Elias....267, 279, 280, 282, 283
Eliza J....1250
Elizabeth H....1251
Emeline....1231
Ephraim....282, 344, 713
Ezra....279, 280, 282, 1222, 1224, 1227
Ezra W....577, 1250, 1380
Frances M....574, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1307
Francis L....950, 1367
Franklin A....783, 786, 1344, 1349, 1354
Freeborn S....1351
George....34, 160, 172, 173, 179, 187, 220 281, 689, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251
George, Jr.... 282
George D.... 429
George T....379, 1272, 1368
George W....516, 649, 662, 1354, 1367, 1368
Gilman W....1260
Hannah....1205
Henry.... 221
Isaac....169, 280, 282, 285, 1347
Isaac N....1220, 1260, 1261, 1272, 1344 1346, 1348, 1349, 1367
J. Newton....1352
J. P....1261
J. Stephens....339, 391, 618, 638, 639, 903, 1123 1134, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jabez.... 281

PAGE

Abbot, or Abbott, Jacob....137, 142, 145, 221, 244 306, 313, 316, 1312, 1341
James....149, 172, 187, 1206
James, Jr.... 172
Jedediah.... 736
Jedediah C....1348
Jeremiah....278, 279
Jeremiah S....24, 1351, 1367
Jerry.... 344
Jesse....267, 282, 285
Job.... 799
John....267, 280, 282, 429, 441, 442, 459, 460, 515 522, 524, 527, 591, 617, 983, 1059, 1170 1341, 1342, 1353, 1354, 1355
John, Mrs....1074
John B....608, 1356
John C.... 445
John D....51, 839
John E....1260, 1261
Joseph....120, 139, 281, 313
Joseph C....482, 494, 1251 Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VIII
Joseph H....545, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Joseph M.... 517
Joseph S....25, 48
Joshua....220, 244, 250, 254, 257, 258, 259 263, 267, 278, 279, 280, 282, 286 312, 325, 362, 620, 707, 755, 1053 1226, 1229, 1262, 1339, 1340
Joshua, Jr....369, 370
Joshua K....1312
Josiah....713, 842
L. F., Miss....1260
Levi....1222, 1294
Levi C.... 518
Mary....799, 1243
Mary J....1259
Moses....221, 279, 282, 1222, 1226
Moses B....1348
Nathan....220, 282, 285, 790
Nathan K....24, 1050, 1243, 1248 1249, 1250, 1251
Nathaniel....48, 129, 133, 135, 137, 142 144, 146, 160, 169, 172, 175 183, 227, 228, 230, 257, 281 334, 337, 428, 431, 435, 620 1207, 1231, 1312, 1340, 1362
Nathaniel, Jr.... 172
Nathaniel C....278, 279
Nellie S....1076
Oliver B.... 516
Philip....221, 279, 282
Reuben....172, 177, 183, 278, 281, 282
Reuben, Jr.... 281

Abbot, or Abbott, Reuben K.....1349
Samuel..... 244
Sarah W.....1261
Simeon.....18, 446, 634, 753, 1052
1248, 1249, 1256, 1363
Stephen.....278, 282, 842
Stephen G..... 488
Theodore T.....381, 429, 631, 758
Thomas.....1205
Vasta M..... 957
Walter B..... 579
Warren S..... 512, 515, 520
William.....706, 950, 1348, 1353
J. S. and E. A.....639, 1192, 1199
Downing Co.....340, 639, 640, 1139
Ackerman, William C.....1352
Adams, —.....1251
Addison 515
Annie D.....1076
Azariah..... 1280
Chancey.....1380
Charles.....518, 738, 1317, 1319
Dameras..... 771
Elisha.....738, 739, 753, 822, 1257
1258, 1317, 1321
Elisha, Mrs..... 535
Ezra E.....713, 758
Frances K.....1074
Henry O.....1346, 1352
Isaac..... 946
Jonathan.....888, 895
John.....303, 304, 327, 518, 713
John G.....764, 1031
John Quincy.....363, 364
James O.....1128
James R.....1031
Miss.....1249
Nathaniel..... 309
Phineas.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Robert M..... 771
Samuel.....908, 1379
Sarah M. K.....1074
Sarah Sanborn.....1316, 1317
Adkinson, Irving D..... 753
Agge, Annie A.....1307
Ahern, Charles B. F..... 612
James..... 583, 1354, 1355
William J....432, 583, 1367, 1368, 1370, 1372
Aiken, Edmund..... 512, 514, 515
Edwin J.....774, 775
John..... 435
Thomas W..... 849, 850
Walter..... 63
Ainsworth, Calvin.....429, 440, 567, 664, 984
992, 993, 1013, 1106
1356, 1369, 1378
Akerman, Rosa.....1274
Alard, John..... 518
Albee, Edmund H.....930, 1381
Albin, H. A..... 899
John H...610, 898, 904, 1014, 1365, 1366, 1379
Alden, Frank W..... 512, 514
Aldrich, Hubbard W.....1359
John..... 506
John V.....1343, 1348, 1353
Alexander, Amos S..... 1259, 1378
Anson C..... 785, 786, 1380
Charles H.....1370
John.....479, 1223
Alexander, Miss.....1249, 1250
Samuel Judson.....498, 517, 1265
Allen, —..... 355
A. D.....1250
Albert G.....1362
Alzira.....1250
Caroline..... 780
Charles H.....514, 519
Charles P..... 514
Chloe..... 780
D. O..... 93
Daniel C.....1250, 1254, 1257, 1258
1270, 1271, 1316, 1356
Ebenezer..... 780, 781
Emmie C.....1261
Harlan P..... 514
Harry F.....1359
John W.....608, 1359
R. M., Miss.....1260
Ralph W.....1317
Samuel..... 199
William..... 713, 786
William H.....663, 780, 781, 783, 1174, 1365
William H. H.....1006, 1007
William W.....1345, 1346, 1366
D. C. & Co.....1138
Allison, A., Miss..... 428
David..... 366, 429, 658
Elizabeth H.....1251, 1252, 1259
Ellen M.....1259
Frederic.....1286, 1316
Helen M.....1260
James..... 519
John, Mrs..... 819
Mary Ann.....1251, 1286
Mary J.....1259
Miss.....1251
William H.....758, 760, 785, 1170, 1252, 1355
and Gault..... 429
Amberley, Lady..... 859
Lord..... 859
Ambrose, Benjamin..... 282
Jane..... 771
Martha..... 771
Mehitable..... 771
N. M.....1260
Nathaniel.....771, 864, 1340
Robert..... 364, 282, 1362
Stephen...38, 299, 305, 316, 336, 341, 344, 364
369, 653, 654, 664, 836, 839, 1228
1255, 1295, 1340, 1341, 1362
T. A..... 860
Ames, Albert..... 799
Andrew A.....1381
Anna M.....1261
Fisher..... 804
Francis W..... 1248
Hannah A.....1251
Horace..... 515, 1185
Miss.....1249
Moses..... 218
Amherst, Jeffery.....231, 232, 233, 234
Amidon, Otis..... 935
Amsden, Charles H..546, 608, 649, 650, 659, 783
784, 785, 1344, 1362
Henry H.....649, 663, 1174, 1177, 1342
H. H. & Sons.....1139
Whitaker Co..... 646
Anderson, —.....1118

Anderson, Charles..... 514
Daniel..... 512
George W. 764, 765
Henry..... 514
Hugh Johnston.....1112
J. M..... 827
James.....517, 518, 520
John 611
Larz, Mrs.....723, 1152
Ola.....637, 1146, 1368
Robert.....478, 1162
Andrew, John A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. V
Andrews, —..... 715
Charles E. 519
Charles H..... 93
Frank P.....663, 686
John H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Lucy A..... 1300
William..... 53
Angell, J. B..... 778
Angwin, George..... 726
John 725, 726
John H.. 612
Annable, Edwin G.....1380
Annis, Daniel..... 172
Appleton, —.....1112
Charles J.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
J. S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII, 863
Arey, Catherine W.....1250, 1251
Nancy W.....1250
Arlin, Daniel..... 344
Emri..... 515
George.....319, 1057
Sarah.....713, 714
Arnold, Michael.....405, 517
Arthur, Chester A.....502, 598
Ascham, Roger.....1278
Ashley, —..... 366
Aspinwall, Ada M.....576, 577
Atherton, Charles G..... 467
Charles H.....872, 948, 968
Joshua..... 291
Atkinson, Harvey.....1248
Theodore.....111, 113, 115, 198, 200, 216
William H..... 930
Atwood, —..... 988
Alvah..... 518
Alvin..... 517
John..... 423
Moses..... 632, 920, 922, 1380
Moses G.....395, 1026, 1027
Sarah C.....1251
Sarah E..... 1260
Sarah J..... 1259
Scott W..... 612
Augustine, Sister.....1291
Austin, Aaron.....331, 864, 1277
Charles..... 641
Charles E..... 518
Henry.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
John... 137, 142, 145, 146, 611
Julia..... 766
Sarah.....1277
Averill, Elizabeth.....1307, 1337
Louis C..... 515
Axman, John..... 518
Ayer, Franklin D.....571, 574, 575, 705, 710
711, 713, 775, 1018, 1292
Henry H.....492, 515
Ayer, James..... 345
John 113, 116, 137, 145
John J.....1317
Mary.....1278, 1279
Miss.....1249
Obadiah.....116, 138, 145
Phinehas..... 283
R. H..... 849
Richard 27, 37, 38, 285, 286, 301, 302, 305
307, 316, 322, 326, 345, 369, 435
617, 620, 655, 865, 1088, 1110
1222, 1228, 1246, 1247, 1255
1278, 1340, 1341, 1362
Richard H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Richard Hazen.....48, 866, 867, 869, 874
967, 1234, 1360, 1369
Samuel.....121, 137, 139, 144
Samuel H..... 984
Sarah C..... 428
Ayers, —.....1249
Helen McGregor.....1075
J. E.....1261
Obadiah. 142
Ayling, Augustus D.....577, 592, 1141, 1145
1146, 1194, 1198
1272, 1361, 1374
Augustus D., Mrs.....1075
Ayres, John..... 142
Samuel..... 142

Babb, Edward C..... 517
Babcock, —.....1005
Daniel C..... 786, 787
Frances L. K.....1259
John C.... 520
Bache, Alexander 480, 862
Bacheldor, Josiah.....113, 114
Bachelder, Nahum J.....583, 1072
Bacon, Bishop..... 805, 810, 811
Harriet M.....1259
Badger, Albert F..... 612
Benjamin E.....343, 539, 567, 977, 993, 1013
1014, 1258, 1356, 1365
1368, 1378
Benjamin E., Mrs. 1077
Ezra.....278, 279, 282
Franklin L.....1367
Jonathan.....1379
Joseph.....1091
Stephen C.....4, 389, 567, 971, 976, 1312
1316, 1369, 1378
William.....935, 970, 1110
Bailey, A. H..... 428
C., Miss.....1249
Charles R..... 724
Edward L.....1184, 1191
Edwin C..... 1036, 1043, 1044
George G..... 1036
H. C..... 822
James D..... 860
John D..... 715
Mary J.....1237, 1250
Miss 1249, 1250
Sewell B..... 517
Stephen E..... 518
Thomas.....437, 439, 1347
William F..... 434
William H. H.....437, 439, 1347
William W.....1143, 1252, 1259, 1260

Bainbridge, —— 836
Baker, A. A 773
Abel....24, 364, 426, 444, 646, 1222, 1226, 1363
Albert....870, 871, 1243, 1248
Albert A 518
Allen....1248
Charles E 519
Clarinda....1243
F. A....1185
James A....1274
Joseph....1249
Joseph C....1380
LaForest 797
Marshall....23, 332, 344
Mary C....1337
Nathaniel B...24, 381, 386, 389, 391, 409, 422 423, 426, 427, 429, 440, 442 443, 444, 452, 457, 467, 468 507, 856, 983, 987, 988 1025, 1035, 1069, 1106 1114, 1326, 1334, 1341 1355, 1360, 1361, 1363 1369, 1378. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Nathaniel E....515, 518
Nathaniel P....1255
Osmon C....786, 787, 789, 820, 1317, 1319
Rufus H....1014, 1379
T. D 849
Thomas 515
W. S....657, 822, 859
William H 518
Balch, Frank K 520
John 842
Timothy 842
Baldwin, E. T....1167
James F 278
Loammi....4, 834, 839, 840, 873, 1085 1086, 1087, 1088
Nahum....264, 279
Stephen L....1320
Ball, J. N....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Levi K 434
Thomas....1141
Ballantine, Adam S....1006
Ballard, C....1249
Caroline Virgin 772
Charles....1226
Clarissa....1249
E. B, Miss....1249
Edward....720, 1226, 1248, 1341 1343, 1348, 1365
J. Henry....1261
John....1348, 1349, 1366
John H....1260
Miss....1248, 1250
Nathan....24, 25, 435, 1221
Nathan, Jr..658, 1222, 1226, 1249, 1362, 1363
Nathaniel 344
Sarah F....1274
William....1364
William P....1272, 1354
Ballou, Hosea 764
Samuel H 519
and Curtis 641
Bancroft, Charles P....927, 942, 1381
Charles P., Mrs., see Susan C.
Jesse P..449, 528, 760, 927, 940, 941, 943, 950 951, 1256, 1257, 1297, 1304, 1381
Bancroft, Susan C....580, 1074, 1076, 1257
Banks, N. P 500
T. G....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Barber, William A 516
Barbour, John S....1115
Barnard, John 127
Barker, Benjamin 366
David....129, 132, 688, 1204
L. O....1146
Lemuel....857, 1231
Martha 688
Nathaniel....129, 137, 142
Stephen 104
Tileston A 498
William..116, 124, 125, 138, 142, 144, 146, 688
William, Jr 131
Zebediah....137, 142
Barnabee, Henry Clay....1078
Barnard, Daniel....610, 1134 Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Hazen A 515
Henry....1239
John 688
Barnes, Amos 279
George J....515, 519
George S....1287
Isaac O....863, 1112
Jefferson 518
Leander C 517
William....520, 612
Barnett, William 518
Barney, George S....1260
John W....1380
Barr, Elbridge 519
Frank S....1038
John....111, 853
Barrett, ——....1216
Charles F....877, 878
Edward S 755
Luther S 793
W. M....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
William....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
William E....1147
Barron, John H 663
John V....484, 660, 663, 1170, 1171, 1257 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Thompson....767, 1256
Dodge & Co 815
Barrows, George B....1250
Lorenzo D....1317
Barry, A. W....1378
John E..535, 686, 710, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810 811, 812, 814, 815, 824, 954, 1148
Thomas B 516
Barstow, George 863
Barter, Lewis....760
Bartlett, Bradbury....1100
Clarence....1381
Daniel B 641
Ichabod....322, 365, 408, 851, 948, 969 970, 1103, 1111, 1247
Ida J....1307
John....1228, 1230, 1246
Josiah....271, 287, 298, 1091
Richard....364, 365, 366, 658, 741, 965 966, 967, 1029, 1099, 1105 1247, 1275, 1360, 1363, 1378
Ruth 742
Samuel C....311, 312, 762, 1142

Bartlett, Stephen H.....512, 515, 520
William C..... 787
William F. V.....760, 762
William H...439, 446, 517, 570, 904, 981, 984
986, 987, 993, 1012, 1356, 1369, 1378
William H., Mrs.....537, 723, 1074
Bartley, —..... 334
Hugh 935
Joseph Dana..... 1268, 1306
Barton, Cyrus...409, 425, 437, 439, 665, 935, 970
1025, 1026, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1112
1346, 1347, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1368
D. L.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Florence T..... 1305
George S.....1259
Levi W..... 1128
and Carroll.....1036
Bass, Edward C..... 740, 741
Batchelder, —.....1295
Alfred P.....1359
Alvin B..... 518
Clara 1260
Daniel..... 434
Edward W..... 581
Elizabeth A.....1260
Ernest L.....1359
F. D.....1139
Frank J.....564, 565, 1346, 1351
Freeman D..... 519
George F..... 518
George L.....499, 517
George W..... 518
Hannah.....1250
Harry A.... 139
John.....302, 437, 799, 1177, 1220
1342, 1353, 1365
John Q. A.....1251
John T.....519, 1138, 1344, 1345, 1350
Josiah..... 518
Luther H..... 612
Nathaniel.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Richard N..... 513
Samuel F.....1260, 1261
Samuel L.....1352
Sewall D..... 514
William L.....1354
& Co..... 1138
Batchellor, Albert S.....1142
Bateman, John H..... 518
Bates, George..... 519
John..... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Sidney T..... 519
Welcome E..... 784
Batterson, James G..... 637
Battis, Ernest A..... 612
Battles, Ferdinand A.....1368
Frank.....59, 1361, 1368
Baum, —..... 266
Baxter, C. R., Miss..... 428
Bayley, John..... 137, 142
Joshua.....137, 142, 145
Oliver W..... 881
Bean, Abraham.....28, 381, 412, 660, 1364
Charles C..... 790
Darius K..... 519
George F..... 863
George W..... 519
Harrison.....772, 1365
Helen Mar.....574, 1074
Bean, Henry W 1359
J. W..... 790
Jacob C.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VIII
John.....175, 176, 177, 178
Joseph C.....849, 850
L. A. C., Miss.....1261
Lemuel W.....1357
Leonard W 520, 1146, 1351
Mary W 1260
Moses H..... 783
Moses U..... 663
S. T..... 1260
Samuel.....296, 842
Smith..... 653
Stephen S.....1173
Thomas P.....515, 521
W. G..... 903
William A.....786, 1350, 1354, 1358
Willis S..... 612, 1302
Augustus & Co.....1138
Beane, Samuel C..... 747, 748
Beck, Henry.....281, 1212
Beckworth, Nancy..... 787
Bedel, Thomas.....260, 263, 331
Timothy 279
Bedinger, Henry.....724, 950
Beecher, Henry Ward.....451, 575
Lyman..... 373
Beede, D. S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Beedle, Samuel..... 738
Belcher, Jonathan.....134, 152
Belisle, George E..... 1359
Belknap, George E.....1147, 1152
Horatio G..... 429
Bell, Andrew.....1229
Charles..... 920, 1380
Charles H.....1012
Grace L..... 1294
Hannah.....1251, 1260
Hannah E.....1259, 1261
James.....515, 920
John.....477, 1030, 1091
Leonard.....244, 854
Luther V..... 936
Samuel.....350, 944, 962, 1100, 1103
Samuel D..... 920, 985, 1002, 1378
Samuel N..... 894
William.....344, 764
William H.....1344, 1349, 1366
Bellingham, Richard..... 80
Bellows, Abel Herbert.....429, 984, 987
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, V, VII
1072, 1173, 1378
Benjamin..... 294
F. A.....1307
Henry A.....429, 446, 496, 986, 987, 989, 990
992, 993, 999, 1001, 1169, 1288
1364, 1369, 1378
Henry W..... 990
Belmont, John..... 520
Josiah.... 1378
Benedict, Gilbert J..... .. 831
Milo..... 577, 1079
Benner, Burnham R.. 1381
Bennett, A. L.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Arthur P..... 1348
Andrew P.....1350
Elizabeth F.....1337
Frank R.....1346, 1352

Bennett, Harry P.....612, 1302
Benney, John..... 515
Benson, Patrick H..... 583
Benton, Sanford.....1317
Berchmens, Sister..... 1291
Berle, ——.....1150
Berry, Joshua..... 1212
Joshua D.....1314
Berry, Nathaniel S.....478, 491, 492, 498, 499
948, 1103, 1170, 1174
1180, 1185, 1191, 1202
Samuel G..... 406, 1160
Bert, Robert.....787, 789
Bethel, Richard..... 519
Betton, Frank W.....1352
Beverly, ——.....234, 235
Beyet, Peter D.....1375
Bickford, Andrew..... 517
Charles W.....512, 520
John W..... 520
Joseph..... 514
Biddle, Baruch..... 875
Nicholas..... 657
Bigelow, Horatio..... 1324
Billings, Liberty.....515, 519, 747
Sophronia S.....1260
Bilsborough, Benjamin.....1351
Binet, Maude B..... 1075
Bingham, Harry.....1142, 1144, 1179
John A.....1142
Birch, Jeremiah..... 344
Biron, Chester J..... 519
Bisbee, Marvin D.....800, 801
Bishop, Anna..... 876
Edwin W..... 762
Jewett.....1312
Bissertt, John..... 518
Bixby, E., Miss..... 428
Phin P..... 494, 516
Black, Newton H..... 1307
Blackmer, ——..... .1249
John.....1381
Blackwood, Frederick I.....1347, 1352
George T..... 1352
John A.....1346, 1352
Blair, Henry W..... 311
Montgomery.....503, 1122
Sarah E.....1268, 1307
Blaisdell, Albert... Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Charles H..... 517
Henri G.....576, 1078
James A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Justus.....929, 1381
Mary N..... 1260
and Ingalls..... 540
Blake, C. E.....1307
Charles W.....1366
Enos.....401, 429, 464, 491, 653, 660
661, 1312, 1343, 1353, 1364
Jeremiah..... 843
John.....1248
John B..... 519
John L.....715, 1247, 1255, 1278
Mary J..... 772
Samuel..... 26
Silas L..... 761
William B.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Blanchard, Abiel..... 282
Amos..... ...1138, 1258
Blanchard, Arveen..... 715
Artemas..... 715
Asa..... 754
Charles C.....1355
Charles E..... 549
Charles P.....641, 756, 1349, 1366
Charles W..... 1351
David.....636, 1220
Fred H.....1352
George A.....641, 1250, 1315
George S.....1378
Grace.....573, 574, 1074
James..... 243
Jeremiah 715
John..... 279, 285, 344, 1211
Joseph.....91, 170, 225, 227, 283
Miss.....1277
Moses W..... 517
Peter.....279, 280
Porter.....48, 641, 917, 1139, 1312
Reuben..... 283
Samuel..... 344
Samuel K.....1353
Thomas.....137, 142, 143, 145
William..... 647
Blanding, A. O..... 799
Blinn, Orvis F..... 515
Bliss, Jonathan.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Blodgett, Abner, Mrs..... 712
Augustus C.....664, 1027, 1030, 1034
Isaac N.....1288
John H..... 520, 1173, 1265, 1380
Kate P..... 1270
Nathan.....138, 142, 144
Samuel..... .. 834
Boardman, Amos.....1277
Moses.....137, 142
Nancy 1277
W. W., Mrs.....1337
Bochsa, Robert..... 876
Bodwell, George. 518
John H..... 519
Bolger, Michael..... 813
Bolin, C. A.....825, 826
Bollan, ——..... 204
Bonaparte, Napoleon..... 303
Bond, Alonzo.....1286, 1295
Elizabeth 1286
Henry.....1379
Richard..... 876
Booth, Edwin..... 859
George F.....1381
Wilkes 1200
Bordman, Benjamin.....1278, 1279, 1378
Lucretia..... 1279
Moses, see Boardman.
Borgendahl, A. F..... 826
Borromen, Sister. 1291
Boscawen, Admiral..... 226
Bosquet, Le, see Le Bosquet.
Bothfield, James F.. 1380
Boucher, Joseph R..... 518
Bourne, Stephen N.....1335
Bourlet, John W.....609, 1361, 1367
John W., Jr.....1359
Bouton, Elizabeth R. 1251
Jennie L..... 1075
John Bell..... 574
N. Sherman.....1251, 1254

Bouton, Nathan'l, Rev..48, 93, 185, 244, 277, 284
339, 343, 356, 358, 359
373, 379, 380, 382, 384
389, 392, 396, 433, 438
443, 464, 484, 488, 509
511, 536, 541, 638, 656
688, 689, 690, 691, 695
697, 698, 700, 701, 702
703, 705, 707, 710, 713
735, 752, 791, 907, 968
1048, 1066, 1082, 1099
1102, 1103, 1135, 1166
1170, 1173, 1176, 1185
1194, 1209, 1214, 1221
1226, 1237, 1247, 1255
1256, 1278, 1294, 1311
1312, 1313, 1315, 1322
1361
Nathaniel, Mrs. 537
Boutwell, George S. 1131, 1144
Bowditch, James H. 561
Bowen, Charles A. 517
James C. 519, 520
Peter. 224
Bowers, Andrew. 346
George. 434, Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VIII
Hannah. 248
Jesse. 1100
Boyce, —. 1139
Boyd, Charles E. 1296
Thomas. 515
Boyden, George W. 514, 516, 517
Boyer, William. 514
Boyle, Henry. 518
Boylston, E. D. 838
Boynton, —. 1276
Rufus C. 1352
Brackett, Cephas. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Edward. 1312
George. 902
Henry J. 519
Bradbury, James T. 520
Braddock, Edward. 226
Bradeen, Frank C. 778, 779
Bradford, John. 520
Thatcher. 936
William. 697
Bradlee, Charles W. 821
Bradley, —. 865, 1150
A. F. 1249
Abial. 344
Abraham. 125, 131, 133, 172, 178, 218, 248
Benjamin. 233, 244, 283, 344
Charles O. 499, 510, 512, 514, 518, 519, 1198
Cyrus P. 1032
D. M. 800, 811, 816, 824
Enoch E. 344
Enoch N. 519
George. 1250
George S. 1251
Gordon M. 720
Hannah. 90
Isaac. 84, 85, 92
Jeremiah. 24, 173, 182, 220, 281
John. 177, 178, 218, 220, 260, 269, 272
281, 285, 294, 301, 304, 310, 312
319, 321, 322, 326, 344, 345, 368
369, 615, 655, 657, 1047
1091, 1226, 1340, 1362
Bradley, Jonathan. 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 278
279
Keyes. 283
Moses Hazen. 545, 1047, 1172, 1226, 1348
Moses Hazen, Mrs. 496, 1173
Murray. 1221
Nathaniel G. 335, 344
Philbrick. 267, 279, 282, 285, 342
345, 358, 436, 735
Richard. 26, 38, 94, 185, 218, 364, 371, 381
389, 391, 404, 410, 426, 431, 432
437, 438, 442, 444, 464, 658, 664
708, 836, 866, 867, 868, 869, 912
983, 1125, 1126, 1170, 1226, 1228
1255, 1311, 1312, 1340, 1341
1347, 1362, 1363
Richard, Mrs. 472, 1062
Samuel. 170, 172, 175, 176, 177, 178
Samuel A. 218
Sarah. 727
Sarah E. 1307
Timothy. 172, 220, 280, 281, 285, 342, 735
Timothy, Jr. 281
Warren. 315, 1220
Bradstreet, Dudley. 86
Simon. 83
Brainerd, H. Katherine. 1307
Branan, Patrick. 515
Branch, Oliver E. 1144
Brandelle, J. N. 828
Brannan, Thomas. 520
Brassau, John. 521
Breck, James. 936
Breckenridge, John C. 471, 475, 477
Bremer, John. 514
Brenton, William. 72
Bresnahan, John. 515, 517
Bresney, Dennis. 519
George. 649
Brett, Mary E. F. 1260, 1261
Brewer, Darius R. 718, 719, 720
Brewster, Charles W. 844
Lewis W. 1155
Brickett, James K. 516
Brickley, Thomas A. 517
Bridge, Anna F. 1288
Hannah N. 1288
Brierton, Abraham. 519
Briggs, James F. 1134
John C. 464, 465, 472, 897, 1254, 1346, 1348
John C., Mrs. 472
Brigham, L. H. 1281
Levi. 348
Bright, George A. 520, 1380
Briley, Thomas. 519
Britton, Arthur H. 1368
Broadhead, John. 1379
Brock, Benjamin. 516
Brockway, E. F. 403
George F. 1359
Brodhead, Daniel D. 868
Brodie, George. 651
Bronson, Louis. 515
Brooke, John R. 596
Brooks, Edward F. 608, 1359
Fred A. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
H. Matilda. 1259, 1260
Mary H. 1307
Noah. 1248

Brophy, John J 816
Brougham, Lord..... 411
Brown, ——.....48, 1277
Anson W.....1249
Benjamin F..... 519
C. A..... 1250
Charles..... 791
Charles T..... 612
Charles W.....1351
Clara A.....1259
Clara F..... 574
Clark S..... 1314
Cotton S.....735, 736, 1312
D. Arthur.....515, 649, 786, 804, 1174, 1236
Daniel..... 519
David 780, 781, 786
David A.....446, 491, 523, 1343, 1366
E. E.....1288
Edmund H..... 608, 785, 786, 1362, 1367
Elizabeth K.....1259, 1260
Emma E.....1078
Enoch.....1220
Eunice H.....780, 785
Francis.....353, 354, 355
Frank E.....898, 903, 1150, 1367
Frank E., Mrs.....1148
Frank G..... 612
Frank H.....1379
Frank W.....612, 1302
Fred A.....1359
Fred E.....1273
George.....518, 520
George A..... 519
George G.....1359
George W.....429, 437, 518, 753, 863
1265, 1347, 1363, 1364
Grace 1076
H. B..... 1272
H. F..... 649
Hannah..... 780
Harry H..... 429
Harry J.....1014, 1379
Henry C..... ...1257, 1352
Henry F.....515, 783, 786, 812, 1174, 1344
Henry H.....403, 496, 497, 649, 663, 779
780, 781, 782, 785, 786, 1173
1174, 1177, 1185, 1353
Henry S.....510, 514, 518, 519
Horace A...512, 524, 543, 610, 723, 724, 1270
1342, 1343, 1344, 1353, 1356, 1366
Horace, A., Mrs..... 723
John..127, 688, 849, 1342, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
John, 2d..... 514
John, 3d..... 514
John C.....1250, 1355
John F...439, 498, 758, 1032, 1123, 1185, 1342
John H..... 514
John L. T..... 514, 1350
John P..... 1381
John S... ...539, 649, 663, 779, 780, 781, 782
783, 785, 1140, 1344, 1365, 1368
Jonathan..... 772
Julia A.....1259
Lorenzo D..... 571, 795, 1353
Lurana C..... 571
Malvina.....1259
Martha A.....780, 785
Mary.....1249, 1250, 1259, 1260
Mary A. 772
Brown, Mary A. D..... 780
Mary Hackett.....1264
Miss.....1250, 1251
Nancy A.....1251
Nathan 1280
Orlando.....402, 751, 863
Paltiah.....449, 1253, 1256, 1257
1258, 1259, 1261, 1370
Philip..... 664
Philip, Jr.....1380
Robert A.....434, 514, 516
Sarah Elizabeth..... 1264
Samuel F.....515, 519, 663, 780
781, 785, 1174, 1358
Samuel G..... 762
Samuel N.....510, 518, 1370
Stephen.....48, 184, 395, 406, 429, 527
624, 658, 741, 743, 1106
Thomas.....404, 620, 1312, 1379
True.....1236, 1249, 1250
Waterman 874
William H.....1344
William I.....498, 510, 517, 518, 786, 1194
William J..... 612
Woodbury 741, 1312
D. Arthur & Co.....649, 1139
H. H. and J. S.....647, 812
H. H. and Sons..... ..1139
and Foote.....1138
and Wilkinson..... 863
and Young..... 429, 630
Brownrigg, Arthur E..... 1381
Bruce, Samuel C.....518, 519
T. W 1259
Brunel, Joseph..... 1368
Bryant, Gridley J. F.....1127
N. B.....1250, 1254
Napoleon B....474, 476, 570, 993, 1012, 1150
1356, 1361, 1364, 1378
Orland C..... 517
Walter.... 191
Brylieu, James..... 517
Buchanan, James.....471, 473, 478, 863, 997
1080, 1112, 1114
Buck, William D.....185, 433, 756, 757
913, 919, 1380
Buckley, Charles..... 517
Buckminster, Joseph..... 102
Bucknam, George H..... 515
Buckshorn, Louis H..... 748
Bull, Ole..... 876
Bullard, Enoch.....1282
George 1282
Sampson.....48, 49, 619, 622, 629
715, 741, 915, 1279
Sampson, Mrs.....1077
Bullen, Caroline W.....1281
Moses.....1255
Bullock, Alfred J.....512, 514
Gilbert..430, 1364, Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Isaac N..... 612
and Sargent..... 630
Bumford, Moses..... 344
Bunker, George W.....1346, 1347, 1352, 1372
Grace 1089
Burnell, Lucius D.....515, 519
Bunten, John.. 1360
Mary L.....1360
Buntin, W. E.....1168

Buntin, William H....531, 568, 1258, 1344, 1346 1348, 1355, 1356
Bunton, Andrew....1144
Burbank, George W....1249
Samuel....688
Timothy....173
Burbeen, Paul....633
Sarah....128
Burgin, Hall....966, 1280, 1288, 1312, 1313, 1336
Mary L....1249, 1288
Burgoyne, John....265, 266
Burgum, John....277
Burke, Edmund....414, 1040, 1112, 1181, 1183
John....517
John J....516
Thomas....514
Burleigh, Alvin....610
George W....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
M. C....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
M. G., Miss....1260
Micajah C....457
Napoleon B....1359
Burlingame, Anson....476, 859
Burnett, George....519
William....514
Burnham, Abraham or Abram..751, 773, 1226 1275
Cyrus E....1174
Emily J....1250, 1251
Epps....758
Henry E....1147
Jabez W....848, 849
James M....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Jane....1250
Matthew F....515
William F....612
Burnes, James....520
Burns, Francis....520
George....518
James....517
William....434
William H....1128
Burnside, William E....612
Burpee, Jeremiah, Jr....781
Miss....1248
Sarah A....780
Burr, Aaron....697
Charles C....737
John E....783, 784
Richard M....774
Burroughs, Charles..715, 721, 932, 946, 948, 1131
Burrows, Edward D....802, 803
Burt, Clarence A....612, 1302
Robert....516
William....517
Bush, James....515
Thomas....516
Busiel, Charles A....1012, 1072, 1147
Charles A., Mrs....1147
Buswell, Andrew....479
Caleb....281, 286
Edwin W....386
Hannah....1249, 1250
Hannah R....1260
James....1312
Jane W....1249, 1250
Reuben D....518
Butler, Benjamin F....495, 503, 885, 1122, 1199
James H....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Butler, Job....514
Josiah....967
Mary M....799
Nehemiah....663, 1006
Butterfield, Jonathan Ware....583, 1378
Samuel....660, 920, 1378
William....410, 468, 541, 721, 920, 1035 1036, 1039, 1040, 1043 1181, 1288, 1360, 1361
and Hill....1036
Butters, Charles H....992, 1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
George F....518, 519
Samuel....34, 36, 281, 305, 611, 836 854, 1213, 1222, 1340
Thomas....734, 1312
Timothy....345, 854
William....859
Buxton, John R....515
Martha J....1076
Buzzell, Henry G....520
Herman H....612
Mrs....743
Byfield, Nathaniel....106

Cable, David F....516
Cady, Albe....49, 348, 350, 376, 379, 395, 411 632, 664, 714, 715, 716, 717, 721 837, 1032, 1255, 1340, 1360
Albermarle....1243
Elizabeth....1283
Misses....743
Cahill, John F....608, 1358
Cain, Juston H....612
Caldwell, Benjamin F....643, 647, 649, 951 1177, 1351
H. M....1261
Henry M....1177
Hiram P....517
M. Grace....1307
William....1261
William H....520
Call, Henry C....1380
Nathan....25, 393, 527, 766, 1066, 1231, 1353, 1381
Nathan, Mrs....766
Peter....225
Sarah E....780
Susan W....1249
Callahan, Jerry....517
John....517
Michael....517, 518
William....516
Campbell, Alexander H....1333
Edward....1367
George....514
Harvey....1368, 1370
Henry F....1366
John....517
Mrs....1144
Thomas....514
William....519
Canfield, A. J....509, 769
Capen, A., Jr....1312
Andrew....447, 448
Andrew, Mrs....450
H. E....1313
Carey, Peter....279
Carlsson, A....828

Carlton, or Carleton, Benjamin.....137, 142 144, 145
Charles A.....515, 510
Christopher.....137, 142, 145
Edmund.....1320
George C.....519
James C.....1352
Laura.....1307
Nehemiah.....33, 119, 125, 138, 142, 145
Stephen.....755, 1348, 1365
Carpenter, Alfred W.....612
Alonzo P.....1011, 1012, 1288, 1369
Charles H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Edith.....1078
Hamilton.....517
Harrison.....519
Josiah.....1335
Julia R.....580
Thurston, Jr.....1358
Carr, Daniel.....1312
John.....854
John H.....1367
Laura Garland.....574
Norman G.....779, 1138
Samuel L.....514
Thomas.....283
William.....514, 1167, 1174
Carrigan, see Carrigain.
Carrigain, Obed.....371
Oliver.....306
Philip..26, 48, 247, 269, 282, 283, 293, 306, 308 312, 328, 329, 337, 343, 350 365, 436, 632, 851, 865, 907 908, 910, 977, 1105 1214 1275, 1360, 1362, 1378, 1379
Philip, Jr.....37
Carroll, Arlond.....659, 866, 867
Henry H.....389, 436, 1025, 1035, 1361
Lysander H...600, 609, 763, 1358, 1361, 1367
William J.....612
and Baker.....1035
Carson, Hampton L.....311, 312
Carswell, Henry F.....418, 434
Robert B.....1185
Carter, ——.....430
Aaron.....765, 1312
Abiel.....428
Abiel C.....1363
Abigail.....175
Ann.....1243
Augustine C.....1366
Caroline E.....1250
Charles.....514, 515
Daniel.....26, 212, 279, 282, 632
David.....286, 316
Eben.....654
Elbridge G.....848, 849
Elvira.....1238
Ephraim.....172, 220, 1224
Ezekiel.....282
Ezra.....34, 48, 158, 172, 174, 175, 179, 182 187, 195, 209, 210, 211, 245, 246 281, 285, 403, 404, 410, 431, 437 440, 709, 905, 906, 907, 909, 924 926, 927, 1226, 1312, 1313, 1339 1341, 1342, 1347, 1363, 1379
Ezra, Mrs.....1077
Frank A.....518
Frederick J.....515
Carter, George T.....514
H. W.....1283
Harriette.....1261
Hattie Pecker.....1287
Henrietta.....1306
Hiram J.....521
Horace D.....518
Hubbard.....279
Israel E.....1248
Jacob.....25, 279, 281, 282, 302, 324, 337 344, 429, 466, 716, 1114, 1215 1220, 1322, 1334, 1357, 1363
Jacob C.....1342
James N.....520
John.....35, 279, 332, 436, 612, 728 835, 1344, 1350, 1351
John F.....516
Joseph.....172, 356
Mary C.....1261
Miss.....1251
Moses.....1380
Mrs.....1228
Nathan F.....139, 574, 774, 775, 1252, 1260
Nathan F., Mrs.....1075
Nathaniel Haseltine.....10, 355, 356, 365 1226, 1243, 1275
Orin T.....521
Samuel.....864
Sarah J.....1261
Sarah P.....1251, 1259, 1260
Solon A.....608, 662, 666, 1146, 1188, 1360
T. J.....888, 892
Thomas.....1226
Timothy.....1224, 1226, 1255, 1340, 1354
Weston M.....518
William G.....13, 707, 708, 728, 951 1066, 1096, 1380
William M.....429, 854, 863, 871 1238, 1254, 1353
Jacob & Son.....429, 630
Brothers.....1138
and Duren.....49
Priest.....854
Cartland, Moses A.....1033, 1042
Casavaint, Gideon.....518
Michael.....518
Casey, Michael.....1369
Richard.....516
Casley, James.....512, 514
Caswell, Eliphalet.....283
John.....819
John H.....510, 515, 519
John W.....1174
Cass, Benjamin Q.....519
Jeremiah.....516
Lewis.....407, 1102, 1103, 1114
Rufus.....1350, 1366
W. D.....786, 787, 789
Asa P.....1000, 1128
Cate, Augustus J.....517
Benjamin.....611
Carrie.....1337
H. J. M.....920, 921, 922
John K.....1250
Ross W.....1346, 1367, 1368
Catlin, Samuel T.....776, 1256
Caverly, Robert B.....93
Caverno, Arthur.....776
Cavis, Harry M.....1378

Celley, Henry D.....1345
Chadbourne, Ann.....1285, 1286
Martha M.....1285, 1286
Thomas.....48, 219, 403, 404, 431, 625, 756
909, 911, 912, 913, 919, 926, 1228
1255, 1285, 1312, 1313, 1379
William J.....579
Chadwick, —.....1030
Alonzo C.....1249
Cyrus.....1248
E. G.....1312
Edmund S.....1019
James.....516
Chamberlain, James L..Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
J. S.....1259
Levi.....480, 1009
M., Jr.....1249
Mellen.....311, 312, 1254
Miss.....1249
William.....611
Chamberlin, Henry E.....1342, 1345, 1368
George C.....514
Horace E.....903
Chandler, —.....1220
Chandler, Abial or Abiel....172, 177, 215, 220
252, 254, 255, 257, 264, 278, 279, 389
945, 1211, 1246, 1247, 1270
Abiel R.....804
Daniel.....279, 282
Dorcas.....122
Eliza J.....799
Ensign.....130, 1210
Frank A.....1360
Frank G.....1350
Frederick G.....1350
George.....940, 1381
George B.....452, 457, 661, 1342, 1360
George H.....498, 517, 1261, 1264
Harriet.....1230, 1251
Henry.....25, 371, 1234
Harvey.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Horace W.....519
Isaac.....280, 646
Jacob F.....517
Jane.....799
Jeremiah.....283, 646
John.....34, 113, 116, 119, 124, 128, 135, 137
142, 144, 150, 151, 163, 168, 172
187, 195, 209, 210, 212, 220, 226
243, 244, 246, 277, 280, 307, 320
633, 653, 655, 1338, 1339, 1341
John, Jr.....183, 1339
John B.....756, 1312
John P. H.....1144
Josiah.....283
Judith.....1248, 1249
Louisa.....1260
Lovica.....799
Lucia.....1260, 1261
Lucius H.....516
Maria.....1249, 1250, 1259
Miss.....1248, 1249
Moses.....1379
N. S.....847, 848, 849, 858
Nathan.....25, 281, 799, 1353, 1363, 1366
Peter.....278, 279
Susan.....1283
Susan D.....1248
Tabitha.....799
Chandler, Thomas.....278, 870
Timothy.....49, 301, 307, 337, 345, 366, 369
376, 393, 428, 619, 623, 658
664, 741, 742, 1099, 1215
1229, 1270, 1294,
William.....1249
William D.....1043, 1359
William E...483, 496, 498, 502, 503, 539, 541
570, 574, 598, 608, 610, 904, 953
978, 993, 1012, 1042, 1043, 1069
1124, 1125, 1128, 1144, 1147
1150, 1170, 1179, 1185, 1258
1265, 1356, 1357, 1361, 1364
1365, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1378
William P.....1236, 1250
Zachariah.....143, 243
Chanler, Joseph.....279
Chapman, G. W.....1251
Jonathan.....434
Joshua.....520
Pamelia A.....1251, 1259, 1260
Solomon.....611
Charles I.....95, 155
II.....99
Sarah E. P.....1260
Theodore, Elector of Bavaria.....1084
Chartier, Louis N.....1360
Chase, Mrs., see Mary Hamilton.
A. M.....1261
Arthur H.....609, 1361, 1379
Aurin M.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Baruch.....655, 656
Caleb.....1226, 1342
Carlton.....718, 721, 1276, 1334
Daniel.....241, 281
Daniel, Jr.....286
Dexter.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Francis.....720
Frank K.....778, 779
Harriet E.....1259
Harry H.....608, 1359
Harvey.....1348
Heber.....1260
Henry B.....322, 834, 967
Horace.....966
Horace P.....1005
Ira A.....1261
Ira F.....398, 902
J.....371
Jacob E.....1248
James H.....545, 564, 1346, 1349
James M.....515
John.....220, 280, 282
John D.....612
Jonathan.....241, 243
Joseph, Jr.....1380
Laura.....1261
Mark.....519
Mary A.....799
Moses.....283
Moses B.....715, 716
Perley S.....1378
Pratt.....611
Rebecca P.....1261
Salmon P.....972, 1081
Samuel.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Samuel B.....1378
Samuel H.....514
Stephen.....1250, 1251

Chase, Walter A.....1359
William F..... 799
William M..543, 590, 662, 663, 904, 996, 1001 1003, 1014, 1015, 1134, 1257 1258, 1290, 1362, 1369, 1378
William M., Mrs.....537, 1074
Cheeney, Lyman K..... 516
Cheever, Anna.....1248
Annie.....1243, 1277
George B..... 378
George N..... 514
Chellis, John L. A.....1303
Cheney, Benjamin Pierce.....1141, 1142
Fred W..... 831
Nathan G.....1314
Person C..... 1010, 1072, 1147
William T..... 520
and Co.. 1138
Chesley, Albion P..... 951
Andros P.....1380
Andros P., Mrs.....1077
Charles C..... 516, 1137
George H..... 520
George W.....1349, 1350, 1351, 1367
Irving T.....1352, 1372
Chesborough, E. S..... 873
Chick, Stephen S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Chickering, Elliott..... 758
Henry T.....760, 1343, 1344, 1346, 1349, 1364
Mary W.....1251, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1289
Childs, Enoch L.....1344
Choate, Rufus..... 192
Christie, Daniel M..... 870
Church, Benjamin..... 83
Churchill, Frank C.....1143
Henry.....524, 1344, 1346, 1350
N. W.. Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Cilley, B. P.....Ap., Vol. I, p. V
James A..... 518
Jonathan L.....568, 1355, 1356
Joseph 264, Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Martha Bouton.....1074
Richard.....848, 850
Citizen, Isaac..... 173
Claffey, Andrew J..... 517
Claflin, Lee..... 1319
Clancy, James & Co..... 637
Clapp, Henry W.....543, 545, 560, 561, 607 953, 1139, 1146, 1147 1290, 1342, 1344, 1367
Lewis A.....512
Lewis H..... 514
Clark, Alfred.....553, 554, 1356
Annie E.....1075
Asa..... 515
Benjamin.....1221
Benmore..... 773
C. W.....1193
Charles..... 517
Charles B.....1346
Charles P.....1183
Daniel.....345, 470, 507, 1035, 1119 1173, 1220, 1255
Daniel W..... 754
David E.....1193
Ebenezer..... 843
Edgar A.....1368, 1380
Edgar D..... 612
Edward.....137, 142, 144, 514
Clark, Edward J..... 518
Frank R..... 637
George.....512, 520
George F..... 637
Harrison G..... 852
Harry..... 514
Horace.....512, 517, 520
John.....518, 840
John H..... 518
Joseph..... 514
Joseph B..... 1253
Justus O.....1352
Lewis W....1004, 1128, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Mary.....10, 185, 365, 436
Nathaniel T..... 1380
Peter.....872, 873, 892, 899
S. C.....1259
Samuel..... 48
Selina, see Mrs. George Minot.
Stephen.....1365
Stephen G 1128
T. H.....1260
Theodore S..... 514
Warren....600, 999, 1000, 1166, 1257, 1258 1271, 1272, 1291, 1297, 1356, 1358 1369, 1379, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William.....520, 713
Clarke, John B..... 63
Clay, Charles H..... 517
George H.....514, 520
Henry.....363, 425
Cleasby, ——..... 653
Cleaves, Caroline Robinson..... 723
George P.....1336
Perley.....895, 1363
Clemens, Timothy..... 172
Clemenson, Joseph C..... 514
Clement, Arabella Maria.....1264
Charles C..... 455
Charlotte A.....1251
Isaac.....838, 850, 1312, 1343, 1347, 1348 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
L. H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Nathaniel.....137, 142, 145
Nathaniel H..... 520
Orin B..... 514
Rufus.....440, 444, 445, 456, 457, 460, 461 983, 1342
Timothy 132, 1204, 1342
Zenas.....381, 935, 1360
Clemons, James..... 218
Cleveland, Grover.....600, 1000
Clifford, B. D.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Cornelius E.....1014, 1144, 1274, 1279
Isaac P.....603, 1369
Joseph W..... ... 519
Mary J..... ..1259, 1260
Nathan.....1112
Samuel.....28, 1342
Samuel E.....1354
Thomas F.....594, 612, 1302, 1379
Cline, Arthur..... 487, 1175
Clinton, DeWitt..... 356
Henry..... 265
Clode, Molliver..... 518
Cloudman, Fred E.....1146, 1351
Nellie L..... 1076
Clough, Charles H.....1174, 1345, 1358
Charles P., Mrs.....1075

Clough, D. W. 1249
Daniel 852
E. 1248
George 759, 848, 874, 1363, 1364, 1367
Henry L. Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Horace R. 519
J. T. 1236, 1251
Jacob. 771
Jed L. Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jeremiah. 167
Jeremiah, Jr 1250
Jeremiah T. 1250
John 736
Joseph 282, 655, 657
Joseph, Jr. 1251, 1259
Joseph M. 1375
Joseph T. 653, 655, 1344, 1349
L. H. 643
Leonidas H. 1367
Lucy 780
M. C. 1251
M. T. 1249
Mary H. 1259
Miss. 1248
Mrs. 1226
Moses H. 1237, 1249, 1255 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Philip C. 780, 781
Susan. 771
Thomas 211
William A. 1260, 1370
E. D. & Co. 1138
and Eastman. 651
Cloutman, Thomas J. 519
Coakley, Cornelius J. 817
Coale, William E. 1334
Coates, Fred C. 1352
Sylvanus. 768
William A. 1345
Coburn, John A. 785, 1174
Cockburn, J. C. 1381
Cochran, Joseph A. 534, 567, 760, 1342 1344, 1350
Michael. 434
Sally. 968
Cochrane, Joseph. 517
Robert W. 612
W. H. D. 1144
Codner, James. 612
Cody, Patrick. 405, 812
Coffee, James. 516
Coffin, Charles Carleton. 93, 311, 1320
Elvira Sargent. 1264
Enoch. 50, 113, 124, 138, 140, 142, 145, 282 312, 686, 712, 864, 1222, 1230, 1234, 1340
John. 50, 208, 1225, 1275
John L. 863, 875
John P. 521
John S. 520
Mary K. 1314, 1315
Miss. 1231
N. C. 1248, 1249
Oliver E. 863
Peter. 79, 80, 81, 106, 245, 1342
Rowena. 1314, 1315
Samuel. 381, 426, 429, 442, 483, 491, 658 664, 866, 1170, 1226, 1258, 1312 1340, 1341, 1342, 1364, 1370
Sarah Eastman. 1264
Coffin, William. 215, 220, 281, 285
William, Mrs. 766
William H. 520
Cofran, Elizabeth 1248
Miss. 1248
Coggin, John. 137, 142, 144
Cogswell, E. C., Miss. 1249
James. 515
Leander W. 663
Mariana 1307
Mary 1250
Nathaniel. 137, 142, 145
Parsons Brainard. 342, 543, 573, 574, 950 1041, 1042, 1043, 1144 1146, 1147, 1173, 1184 1256, 1257, 1258, 1271 1291, 1301, 1342, 1361 1365, 1366
Susan F. 1260
Thomas. 343, 1143
and Sturtevant. 1041
Cohen, William. 514
Coit, Caroline E 1337
Henry Augustus. 720, 1133, 1324, 1330 1335, 1329
Henry Augustus, Mrs. 1331, 1332
J. Milnor. 1330, 1333
Joseph Howland. 1133, 1330
Colbath, George W. 1160
Colbert, Daniel E. 612, 1302
Colburn, Amos L. 512, 514, 515
Bertha L. 1305
Zerah 1228
Colby, Abiel W. 489, 514, 1177
Abraham 212
Albert P. 520
Anthony. 498, 1185, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Elijah. 376, 404, 654, 909, 928, 929 1233, 1255, 1379, 1381
Enoch L. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Ephraim. 276, 278, 279, 285, 612
Henry B. 581, 1346, 1352, 1371
Hezekiah. 279
Isaac. 927, 1379
J. B. 531
John. 19, 326
John A. 510, 518
Joseph. 282
Lot. 172, 246, 248, 250, 277, 281 1210, 1211, 1213, 1339
Marshall. 1250
Marshall B. 1358
Miss. 1250
Nathan. 246, 1210
Salem 283
Sampson. 172
Samuel. 183, 280, 1312
Sherwin P. 1351
Simeon. 279
Sterling. 1137
Timothy. 1350
Timothy, Jr. 1249
W. M. 831
William D. 1343, 1348
Willis T. 519
Cole, Daniel Q. 515
Ebenezer. 1248
Frank O. 612
James. 515

Cole, S. B..... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Solomon..... 779
Coleman, John..... 857
Patrick H.....1351
Thomas.....129, 138, 142, 144, 145
Collar, Charles B.....1036
Colley, Ephraim S..... 1347
Collins, Bartholomew.....1346, 1352, 1372
George..... 519
George A..... 519
S. A..... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Thomas..... 513
William H..... 519
Colwell, John W..... 753, 754
Colton, Arthur.....1352
Comins, Amy L.....1297
Arabel..... 1089
Edward P.....1345
George T.....1139
Comstock, Walter..... 517
Conant, Charles S.. 576, 577, 1296
Henry E 1345, 1346, 1368
John..... 932, 946
Concklin, Charles..... 514
Cone, Ada L..... 1293
Conger, Everett L.. 764, 769, 1004, 1257
Conkey, Joel..... 847, 848
Conklin, George..... 518
Conn, Granville P...530, 541, 548, 574, 924, 925
926, 927, 950, 951, 952, 953
958, 1361, 1368, 1380
Connell, John.....547, 568, 1004, 1356
Conner, John..... 514
Isaac K..... 788
Lorenzo F..... 516
Susannah..... 799
Connolly, Edward..... 517
Connor, Daniel.....1160
Mary P..... 723
Rowland..... 769
Conrads, Carl.....1143
Conroy, Bishop..... 809
Converse, Nathan P..... 514
Nelson..... 491
Cook, Benjamin..... 515
Charles H.....1380
Edmund S.....1013, 1014, 1356, 1379
Frank E..... 515
George 547, 927, 950, 951, 1367, 1380
Howard M..... 548, 574, 1356
Jacob H..... 515
Jane 1259
Mehitable 1277
Nathaniel M.....1251, 1259
Timothy 225
Cooke, Elisha..... 107
Cookman, John.....1320
Coolidge, Charles W..... ...930, 1381
Daniel.....713, 1276
Lawson.....1160
Richard.....137, 142
Ruth 713
William P..... 753
Coombs, Henry T.....1367
Cooney, Ellen..... 813
Stephen.....512, 515, 520
Cooper, Augusta M.....1260
Charles S.....514, 518, 519
John D., Jr..... 514
Cooper, John D., & Co..... 642
Josiah.....1343, 1347, 1348
Cop, Josiah..... 113
Copley, Carrie B.....1297
Copp, Luther..... 515
Copps, David..... 243
Ebenezer..... 243
Coranney, Cornelius..... 518
Corbett, William J..... 612
Corbin, Austin.....884, 935
Corey, George W..... 605
Corliss, Miss.....1248
Sarah E.....1249
Corning, Charles R.....310, 571, 574, 608, 1014
1075, 1150, 1257, 1258
1342, 1362, 1366, 1367
1369, 1372, 1374, 1379
Cyrus..... 850
Cyrus N.....1350
Erastus.....1115
Mary J.....1259, 1260
Robert N...434, 454, 466, 660, 848, 1343, 1357
1363, 1364, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Warren H.....520, 1351
and Clark..... 859
Dumas..... 859
Corser, David S.....1379
Francis H.....1352
C. Herman..... 612
Norman D..... 783
Cote, Louis..... 612
Cotter, William M..... 612
Couch, B.....1249
Benjamin W..... 1014, 1379
Calvin P..... 515
Harriman..... 428
John..... 797
John H.....1146, 1351
Walter S. 1261
Coues, Samuel.....932, 934, 937, 948
Coughlin, John..... 498
Coult, Anson C..... 787
Cowdery, Don W.....1375
Cowell, Martha A..... 780
Cowen, Frank B.....1359
Cowles, William L.....1152
Cowley, William A.....725, 1345, 1354, 1355
Cox, Charles E.....1160
Samuel S.....1122
Coyle, James..... 520
Crafts, Samuel.....1262
Crague, Henry..... 515
Cragin, Aaron H...1119, Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Cram, H. O..... 860
Crane, Cephas B.....590, 734, 775, 1257
Daniel.....1081
Lydia, see Mrs. Jonathan Tenney.
Cranfield Edward..... 82
Crawford, Frederick S.....448, 570, 573
Crawford, William H..... 363
Createu, Joseph A..... 612
Crehore, Bowen..... 345
Cressey, Willis E..... 521
Cressy, Ebenezer H.....1248
Frank.....536, 1346, 1371
Will..... 574
Crippen, Henry J.....661, 950, 954, 1257, 1258
1271, 1290, 1300, 1307
1345, 1367

Critchett, Charles H.....1350
Moses.....1366
Moses B.....578, 1350
William W.....517, 539, 1352, 1368
and Sons.....1138
Crocker, J. R.....959
Crockett, George W..600, 641, 663, 1257, 1358
James S.....791
Micah D.....612, 1302
S. R.....1289
S. R., Mrs.....1260, 1261
Waldo.....520
and Worth.....1312
Crombia, S. C.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Crombie, John.....902
Cross, Alvin B.....1355
Alvin B., Mrs.....804
Allen Eastman.....310, 1144
Daniel.....712
David.....1249, 1254
Edward E.....493, 501, 506, 507
Eliza J.....787
Ezra.....521
George O.....1273
James M.....519
John.....280
Oliver L.....1379
Thomas C.....517
Crosby, Albert H.....906, 910, 914, 924, 927
951, 958, 1257, 1380
Jackson.....519
Josiah.....909, 911, 1099, 1379
and Gage.....779
Crossman, Leonard.....874
Crowell, Gilman K.....590, 1346, 1351
Oliver W.....712
Crowley, Patrick.....1137
Timothy.....514
Crowther, Robert.....521
Crummett, George E.....510, 518, 519
Joseph.....516
Crumpton, Francis.....116
Cullen, Richard.....517
Culver, David.....736
Newell.....787, 1317
Cummings, Ebenezer Edson....185, 464, 509
574, 730, 731
732, 733, 790
791, 792, 919
1103, 1170, 1255
1312, 1313
Eben G.....929, 930, 931, 1381
Edward S.....930, 1381
G. E.....903
George A..543, 570, 608, 610, 663, 1138, 1342
1344, 1356, 1362, 1365
Herbert C.....547, 548, 951, 1380
Milon D.....831
and Larkin.....1138
Cunningham, Allan.....939
Curey, William.....172
Curl, George M.....821, 822
Curran, Dennis J.....517
John.....518
Currier, ——.....Ap., Vol. I, p. III
Adna S.....515
Amos B.....765
Arthur A.....612
B. A.....1261
Currier, Charles H.....516
Cyrus C.....519
Edgar L.....612
Frank D.....610
Ira H.....756, 1312
James.....1221
Jonathan.....278, 279
Joseph.....512
Joseph H.....515, 520
Lorenzo M.....519, 804
Mary A.....1261, 1307
Moody..1032, 1072, 1141, 1144, 1231, 1249, 1254
William.....281
and Hall.....48
and Knox.....1286
Curry, Jeremiah E.....434
William C.....1250
Curtis, Benjamin R.....885
Frank P.....775, 1345
George H.....603, 1260, 1272, 1344, 1369
George William.....451
John B.....775, 1344, 1348
Jonathan.....1250
Nathaniel.....659
Silas.....663, 777, 778, 779
Walter G.....1250
Curtice, William S.....1346, 1349, 1353, 1354
Curtin, Andrew G.....476
Cushing, Caleb.....419, 435, 1114
Emma S.....1261
James.....516
Jonathan.....713
Cushon, George H.....518, 521
Joel A.....515, 518
Cushman, Lewis P.....787, 1320
Cutchins, Luther C.....1249
M. C.....630, 1249
Moses.....1249
Cutt, Samuel.....1154
Cutter, ——.....969
John H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Cutting, Asa D.....515
Daniel.....519

Dadmun, Joseph A.....1174
Josiah A.....515
Leander.....520
Dale, Henry.....515
John.....520
Daley, John B.....813
Dalson, Richard H.....726
Daly, John.....805
Dame, ——.....625
George.....860, 865
Harriet P.....489, 490, 1168, 1169
James C.....516
John.....455
Robert.....512
Robert S.....514, 515
Damon, Benjamin.....48, 329, 459, 617
620, 728, 1312
F.....791, 1177
George N.....756
Dana, ——.....1249
Isabel S.....1075
Sylvester.....413, 414, 429, 434, 444, 567
574, 713, 981, 984, 1013
1014, 1122, 1134, 1148
1170, 1290, 1356, 1378

Dandon, Anthony....514
Dane, John B....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Daney, Thomas....521
Danford, Samuel....279
Danforth, Charles C....569, 583, 603, 608, 662 1144, 1258, 1362, 1366, 1369
Hannah....1250
Hannah S....1251
Isaac....1170
Joel C....383, 430, 765, 1346, 1349, 1350, 1363
Joshua....279
Mary....945
Miss....1250
Nathan C....515
Simeon....278, 280, 281, 282
Thomas....83
William P....1352
Daniell, Warren F....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Danner, Michael P....815
Darby, John Nelson....818
Darling, Benjamin B....657
Joshua....655
Miss....1249
William B....1156
Darrah, Calista J....1260
Miss....1248
Walter E....1368
Darrington, —— 333, 865
Dart, Esther....958
Dartmouth, Earl of....253
Davidson, Lilla O....1307
William....713
Davis, A. R....428
Addie M....1261
Albert H....517
Albert P....517, 1346, 1352, 1368
Aquilla....332, 655
Benjamin B....286, 444, 512, 533, 575 983, 1078, 1131, 1148 1266, 1295, 1296
C. A....1187
Calvin....516
Charles....1359
Charles A....550, 822, 1355, 1380
Charles W....1365
Daniel....137, 515
Daniel, Jr....429
David....283, 299, 1057, 1170, 1294
E. C., Miss....1260
Edmund....642
Edward B....930, 1381
Eliza C....721
Ephraim....137, 142, 145
H. B....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Harry A....1359
Harriet E....821
Isaac....519
James....216, 434, 515
James S....519
Jared M....515
Jefferson....478, 480, 862
Job S....1349
John....515
John R....804
Joseph....137, 142, 145
Lewis R....428
M. C., Miss....1261
Maria E....821
Mrs....1067
Davis, Moses....1019
Moses M....1347
Nathaniel W....518, 520
Owen W....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Robert....37, 48, 220, 251, 270, 281, 285, 293 312, 360, 362, 364, 397, 400, 402 412, 437, 439, 465, 621, 664, 866 1057, 1099, 1102, 1105, 1226 1233, 1234, 1312, 1340, 1341 1358
Robert S....500, 501, 510, 518, 519
S., Miss....1249
S. S....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Samuel....137, 142, 144, 278, 344, 434 436, 514, 1220, 1222, 1224
Sarah J....1259, 1260, 1261
Sarah S....1260
Stillman S....531, Ap., Vol. I, p. V
Thomas F....434
Timothy....518
W. S....820, 821
William S....518
William Y....515
Day, Aaron, Jr....1314
Alonzo L....514, 519
Arthur K....594, 612, 1302, 1380
Charles H....1282
Freeman F....514
George M....515
Moses....103, 137, 142, 145
and Emerson....430, 630
Dayton, William L....471
Dean, Mary W....1308
Dearborn, Alfred R....1380
David M....641, 791
David N....1363
John M....1358
Jonathan....870
Lyman, Mrs....766
Nathaniel....971
Sarah....48, 1249
Trueworthy G....1160
DeCamp, Arthur P....1045
DeIrish, Cortez....519
Delaney, John....515
John F....518
William....515
Demond, Fred C....1014, 1352, 1379
Dempster, John....1317, 1319
Denio, Herbert W....712
Dennen, S. R....762
Dennet, Ephraim....216
Dennett, George S....1134, 1353, 1354, 1355
Desaulets, —— 809
Desaulniers, Philemon....612
Desmond, Daniel....514
Dessaint, Frederick U....1380
Devens, Charles....1081, 1134
Devin, Ethel W....1337
Dewey, ——....618
Harry P....139, 762, 1257, 1303
DeWolf, Henry H....519
Dexter, Edwin F....517
Dickerman, George O....564, 565, 1345, 1368
Hiram T....1346
John C....515
Joseph W....518
Mary....780
Moses....344

Dickerman, Moses W.....1366
Dickey, ——.....1038
George A.....786
Dickinson, Thomas.....79, 80, 81
Dicy, Richard.....843
Dieskau, Baron.....226
Dillon, James.....521
Dimick, Asa.....515
Edwin M.....516
Dimond, Abner.....1220
C.....637
Elbridge.....1222, 1224, 1343, 1364
Eliza.....1251, 1259
Ezekiel.....25, 241, 242, 278, 280, 282 315, 843, 1221, 1339
Ezekiel, Jr.....282
Frank E.....755, 1346, 1352
George B.....1351
Gilman H.....518, 519, 1351, 1359
Isaac.....283, 286, 1220, 1221
Israel.....1220
John.....1220
John, Jr.....1227
Jacob.....1221
Miriam.....242
Reuben.....282
Samuel.....750
Dix, John A.....863
Timothy.....285
Dixon, Edward H.....1356
J. F.....1298
Maude.....531
Dinsmoor, Samuel.....363, 420, 422, 423 932, 933, 934, 987 1009, 1101, 1275
Samuel, Jr.....1071, Ap., Vol. I. p. IX
Dinsmore, Albert.....517, 519
Charles S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Dodds, John B.....764
Dodge, Amos.....1285
David.....137, 142, 145
Frank S.....1006, 1007, 1160, 1361, 1369, 1370
Howard A..663, 1136, 1345, 1346, 1352, 1367
John B.....1345, 1368
John S.....518
Jonathan.....1250
Joseph A.....893
Louise V.....1307
Malachi F.....1128
Rodney.....516, 517
Doe, Charles.....1003, 1012
Ellen M.....1287
Doherty, Daniel J.....1359
Dolan, John Francis.....817
W. J.....812
Dole, Arthur E.....1345, 1352
Seth R.....1346
William.....859
Dolloff, ——.....219
Donegan, James J.....1368
and Davis.....599, 636
Donohoe, Michael T.....498, 583
Donovan, Charles W.....612
Daniel B.....1006, 1257, 1258 1302, 1369, 1379
Henry.....612
James E.....1360
John.....515
Donovan, M. T.....903
Michael H.....583
Dooning, Patrick.....405
Dorety, Marcus.....515
Dorr, George N.....822
Simon L.....512, 515, 519, 520
Douglas, Charles A.....520
O. B.....1381
Stephen A.....475, 476, 477, 1114 1120, 1121, 1164
Stephen A., Mrs.....477, 1121, 1164
Douglass, Frederick.....1144
Dow, ——.....652, 1255
A. B., Miss.....1251
Benjamin F.....427, 429, 1363
Edward.....455, 495, 519, 1266, 1292 1344, 1345, 1349, 1366
Elizabeth W.....1250
Enoch H.....1341
Ezekiel.....713, 766, 767
George W.....521
Hiram.....1353
Isaac.....345, 750, 751
James C.....1259
John.....283
John G.....737
Joseph F.....344, 381, 1358
Joseph L.....531
Levi S.....612
Lewis.....517
Moody.....1224
Nathan M.....518
Rufus.....1160, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Susan.....1235, 1250
Samuel P.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Samuel S.....756
Timothy.....494, 516, 1220, 1374
William.....1363
William A.....521
William E.....516
Dowd, James.....520
Dowe, Ray S.....1360
Dowlin, Irene.....1249
Downing, Alonzo.....523, 639, 1350
George H.....612
James L.....521
John.....216
Lewis.....48, 49, 52, 339, 366, 381, 391, 429 434, 483, 619, 637, 638, 639, 654 743, 749, 970, 1106, 1170, 1365
Lewis, Jr.....47, 48, 49, 539, 560, 639, 660 663, 743, 744, 897, 1280, 1368 Ap., Vol. I, p. III, VII
Mary Ann.....956, 1077
Smith.....843
Lewis and Sons.....639, 1192, 1193, 1199
and Abbot.....340, 487, 639
Doyen, E. N.....531
Doyle, Patrick.....405, 812, 813
Patrick W.....516
Drake, Holt.....850
Mary L. B.....1260
Dresser, Jeremiah.....172, 187, 220
Drew, Alfred E.....739
Asa L.....1295
Charles A.....517
Charles H.....515
Curtis D.....519
Daniel.....1319

Drew, Enos G.....517, 519
Frank P.....515, 519, 520
Frank R.....512
Fred D.....1359
George W.....521
Jedekiah K.....51
John.....776, 1157
John W.....579
W. J.....1305
Walter S.....512, 514, 515
Driscoll, Cornelius.....517
Daniel.....517
James H.....612
John.....405, 812
William.....521
Drown, Albert H.....500, 518, 1342, 1364
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
I. W.....1174
Leonard.....482, 483, 486, 489, 501, 512
514, 649, 1165, 1176, 1194
Matilda A.....1259, 1260
L. and A. H.....649
Dubois, Charles.....517
Duckworth, Paul R.....930, 1381
Ducy, Cornelius.....515
John.....515
Dudley, Joseph.....85
David F.....1014, 1345, 1351, 1369, 1379
Gale.....612
Harry H.....660, 1346, 1368, 1372
Hubbard T.....494, 516, 1265
John.....1091
John L.....1248
Josephine.....1288
Peter....848, 849, 1347, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William.....107
Dufur, Porter.....515
Dumas, S. H.....860, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
S. H. and Co.....853
and Thompson.....859
Dummer, William.....106, 110
Dunbar, David P.....519
Duncan, James.....844
William.....35, 285, 299, 306, 1362
Duncklee, Abraham.....716
Dunklee, Benjamin F.....429, 1170, 1187
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Susan E.....1260
W. A.....1283
Dunlap, Daniel.....1312
David.....434
George H.....139, 342, 713, 774
James.....330
Lydia.....713
Dunn, E. A.....1253, 1254, 1261
Miss.....1260
Samuel.....515
Dunnells, A. E.....774, 775
Dunning, Charles U.....1320
Dunston, Thomas H.....637
Dupee, Annie E.....1293
Emma J.....1089
Durand, Adolphe.....514
Durrell, ——.....1202
Durgin, Abner F.....514
Daniel.....1248
Eddie C.....1345, 1352, 1368
Fred W.....519
George I.....644, 1367
Durgin, Hiram F.....512, 514
J. Scott.....518
James.....518
Jeremiah S.....437, 494, 516, 865, 1174, 1194
1343, 1347, 1349, 1363
John H.....843
Luther P.....543, 577, 578, 603, 819, 820
822, 1344, 1349, 1366, 1369
William B.....644, 1140, 1367
and Son.....644, 1150
Durivage, J. E.....862
Durkee, Paine.....519
Duso, Joseph.....434
Dustin, Betsey.....1215
Clara A.....1261
Ebenezer.....285, 307, 318, 321, 326
1215, 1222, 1340
George W.....1249
Hannah.....24, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93
Jane.....429
Luela H.....93
Thomas.....93
Dutton, A. C.....1259
Charles.....1381
James S.....555, 863
Lewis.....848, 849
Silas.....848
and Moore.....863
Dwight, Clarissa.....699
Josiah E.....564, 569, 640, 1345, 1351
Nancy.....699
Timothy.....1157
Dwinnells, James M.....516
Warren P.....516

Eakins, William.....820
Eames, Jacob.....137, 142, 145
James H.....720, 722, 1080, 1133, 1177
Jane Anthony.....574, 723, 951, 1337
Eastman, ——.....795, 1212
Aaron.....283
Alfred A.....1348
Amos.....173, 187, 222, 223, 244
Annette.....1287
B. D.....1381
Benjamin.....281, 1217
Chandler.....344, 523, 1345
Charles.....345, 1249
Charles K.....1250
Charles S.....1170
Cyrus.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Cyrus A.....1250
David.....283, 342
E. G.....411, 1032
Ebenezer....28, 33, 86, 87, 103, 109, 111, 120
121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131
132, 133, 134, 138, 140, 142, 144
148, 151, 160, 169, 170, 172, 178
179, 180, 181, 184, 193, 220, 227
229, 247, 257, 278, 299, 305, 332
345, 395, 435, 512, 652, 653, 654
864, 1204, 1209, 1217, 1338, 1339
1341, 1342, 1343, 1362, 1363
Ebenezer, Jr.....121, 170, 172, 244
Edmund.....1216, 1217, 1275
Edson A.....516, 518
Edson C.....903, 921
Eleanor.....244
Ezekiel.....279

Eastman, Frank.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Frank A..... 519
Frank J.....1128
Fred A.....139, 686
H. E.....1250
Harmon..... 344
Harriet..... 772
Harrison G..... 428
Henry..... 283
Ira..... 1134
Ira A.....502, 662, 978, 990, 991, 993
1123, 1191, 1369, 1378
Isaac.....366, 385, 429, 654, 715, 771, 1340
Isaac, Mrs..... 77
Jacob.....38, 280, 345, 653, 1226
James.....772, 864, 1246, 1247
Jeremiah.....121, 172, 315
Joel..... 936
John.....280, 345, 435, 772, 1253, 1340
John, Jr..... 37
John I.....1178
John L.....218, 330
Jonathan..36, 92, 172, 173, 180, 181, 255, 266
281, 282, 286, 299, 301, 302, 342
345, 364, 421, 425, 435, 452, 771
839, 1209, 1226, 1294, 1341, 1368
Jonathan, Jr..332, 658, 839, 1099, 1255, 1370
Joseph.....121, 150, 170, 172, 179, 183, 220
223, 227, 229, 234, 235, 243
280, 281, 282, 342, 435, 437
1338, 1342, 1358, 1363
Joseph, Jr.....172, 282, 1341
Joseph, 3d..... 172
Joseph B.....1282, 1283
Josiah..... 611
Josiah C.....Ap., Vol. I, p. II, V, VIII
Kate B.....1307
Lowell.....429, 1178, 1316
Lucinda B..... 772
Luke..... 780
M. Isabel.....1075
Miss.....1248, 1249, 1250
Moses.....220, 223, 227, 243, 260, 281
282, 342, 344, 741, 1280
1282, 1362, 1369, 1378
Moses, Jr..... 281
Maria L.....1286
Mary Frank.....1261
Nathaniel....121, 220, 227, 244, 260, 280, 342
Nathaniel, Jr..... 279
Nelson G..... 515
Obadiah..... 121
Peaslee..... 283
Philip.....121, 172, 218, 220, 262, 281
345, 435, 436, 1339
Philip C.....512, 514
Polly..... 864
Rendall..... 518
Reuben J..... 515
Richard.....208, 219, 280, 282, 286
429, 436, 512, 839
Roger.....1307
Ruth..... 247
Samuel.....172, 653, 1343
Samuel C.....310, 311, 574, 575, 608, 658
665, 897, 904, 950, 953, 993
1014, 1041, 1074, 1257, 1258
1290, 1355, 1361, 1367, 1378
Samuel C., Mrs.....1074
Eastman, Sarah.....780, 1249
Sarah C..... 780
Seth.....46, 429, 486, 488, 512, 621
734, 1166, 1226, 1312
Stetson.....229, 244, 280, 282
William..... 280, 283, 1222
William W.....515, 1160
Chandler and Sons..... 640
Easton, Daniel C..... 785
Eaton, Ephraim.....429, 971, 976, 1378
Isaac..... Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
J. W.....1260
Martha.....1242, 1251, 1289
Martha A..... 1260, 1261
Mary A.....1261
Moses, Jr.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
O. P.....1262
Susan.....1249
Thomas..... 282
William H..... 512, 514, 520
Eddy, Mary Baker.....560, 829, 830, 1224
Edgerly, Frank G.....1367, 1369
James A..... 1143
Orin A..... 520
Edmunds, Andrew J..... 516
Hattie S.....1260, 1261, 1289
Robinson and Co..... 630
Edson, Theodore.....1133
Edwards, Charles..... 514
James W..... 515
John..... 514
Justin.....373, 378
Egan, Martin H..... 816
Egin, John..... 514
Eile, Charles..... 515
Eizzer, John..... 517
Ela, ——.....1260
Charles N.....512, 514
Emma Jane.....1260, 1261
George W.....1026, 1027, 1284, 1312
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jacob H..... 856, 1027
Richard.....492, 515
Robert L.....494, 516
Susan S.....1284, 1285
Eldredge, Heman.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Josiah E..... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Marcellus.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Elizabeth, Queen of England.....1278
Elkin, William W.....608, 1358
Elkins, Curtis W..... 520
James N.....892, 893
Peter.....48, 1312
Tilton.....1379
Elliot or Elliott, ——..... 24
Alfred..... ... 518
Ann M.....1250
Barnard..... 864
Barnard C..... 344
Benjamin.....279, 282, 286
Charles..... 560
Charles H..... 516
David..... 799
Deborah..... 727
Eben F..... 437, 1347
Fred W..... 612
George H..... 1346, 1352
Hall F..... 518
Hazen B..... 344

Eliot or Elliott, James..... 344
James C..... 518
Jeremiah..... 344
John.....70, 75, 76, 78, 320
John G..... 444
John H.....518, 852, 875, 879
Jonathan..... 344
Jonathan, 3d..... 344
Jonathan F..... 344
Lewis B.....518, 1174
Lydia.....24, 1082
Martha A. S..... 799
Moses..... 804
Myra T.....1260, 1261, 1289
Nathaniel C.....1347
Richard.....241, 244, 645, 646
Sarah B.....1260
Theodore F..... 403
Ellis, George E 1085
Julia 1307
Ellsworth, C. J..... 790
John 1358
Lizzie..... 1260
Elwell, E. H..... 311
Isaac.....643, 1364, 1365
Isaac N.....452, 453, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Emerson, Arthur.....1381
Edward I..... 517
Franklin J.....1349, 1353
Henry A..... 662
Isaac.....1227
Israel..... 520
James..... 344
John H..... 822
Joseph C.....494, 516, 786, 787, 1174, 1312
L. O..... 576
Leon H..... 612
Lysias 852
Philip H.....1249
Ralph Waldo.....742, 743, 759, 876, 1079
Robert F..... 797
Samuel 245, 344
Stephen. 137, 142, 144, 145
Warren E.....1368
Emerton, George W.....1349, 1365, 1366
Emery, Alfred E.....139, 520, 547, 927
1265, 1345, 1380
Asa 518, 520
Benjamin 36, 51, 246, 251, 260, 264
272, 279, 280, 281, 285, 291
292, 293, 299, 304, 312, 316
372, 615, 857, 905, 1339
Benjamin, Jr..... 317
Charles.....656, 657, 1231
Elbridge.....1350, 1367
Eliphalet 5
Esther J..... 772
George H.....455, 603, 640, 1346, 1351, 1369
Hannah.....1260
Isaac.....331, 401, 864, 1363
Isaac, Jr.....1312
Jeremiah..... 843
Joseph.....252, 1211
Mary..... 1252
Mary E..... 1259
Mary W.....1260
Miss.....1250
Richard S..... 755
S. M.....1174, 1260, 1261
Emery, Stephen..... 372
Stephen M.....1380
Timothy W.....1343, 1347, 1348
William Stanley.....1329
Emmins, Charlotte J.....1293
Emmons, Gardner B.....564, 566, 608, 1345
1362, 1367
Jacob..... 620
John..... 48
John L..... 445
Mrs.....1295
Endicott, John..... 97, 99, 114, 124
Engel, Louis A.....1345, 1352
Erickson, John. 514
Estabrook, Aaron G.....494, 517, 521
F. W..... 1335
George W.....509, 514, 520
John 624, 1080, 1281
William W.....756, 1080, 1312
Etheridge, ——.....1017
Evans, Artemas..... 857
Asaph 48, 49, 379, 431, 619
756, 839, 1262, 1312
David.....172, 218, 243, 244
Edward..... 278
Franklin..... 756, 761, 1193
George F..... 903
Henry E.....1351
Hulda Kent.....49, 1049
Ira C... 499, 517, 1361, 1367
Israel.....36, 289, 299, 301, 306, 696, 697
698, 709, 711, 713, 1017, 1048
1049, 1055, 1079, 1214
John.....212, 218
Margaret.....1136
Nathaniel.....49, 631, 758
Nathaniel, Jr..... 429
Pauline L..... 761
Samuel.....49, 395, 756, 1312
Samuel, Jr..... 756
Sarah E..... 761
Warren F..... 738
Evarts, William M.....1081, 1134, 1135, 1332
Everett, Edward..... .. 477
George W.....Ap., Vol. 1, p. V, VIII
John 517
Ewer, James K.....575, 591, 783, 793, 1146
Nathaniel..... 772
Sarah 772

Fagan, Catherine C.....1360
Owen..... 519
William..... 516
Fairbanks, Erastus 890
Horace S.....1346, 1351
W. A..... 579
Fairfield, John..... 1112
Farley, Edwin R..... 518
Henry. 49
Luther 1380
Nathan.....49, 445, 1347
Farmer, John.....10, 140, 365, 366, 435, 692
1029, 1229, 1279, 1312
George W..... 787
and Morrill..... 618
Farnham, Peter C.....1226
Timothy 282
Farnsworth, Simeon D.....1253, 1260
Farnum, A. J., Miss.....1261

Farnum, Abner.....279, 282, 371
Alma J.....1261
Andrew S.....518, 1350
Barrachias.....34, 135, 150, 151, 158 1338, 1339, 1341
Benjamin.....5, 27, 220, 221, 281, 285, 1066 1138, 1210, 1265, 1349
Charles.....1066
Charles A.....456
Charles H.....1349, 1350
Cyrus R.....519
Daniel.....280, 282, 286, 1349
David.....221
Ebenezer.....280, 281
Ephraim.....138, 143, 144, 145, 172, 179, 281 285, 632, 689, 1056, 1283, 1338
Ephraim, Jr.....220, 281
Harvey H.....1146
Henry.....1347, 1348, 1349, 1365
Henry H.....519, 1367
Hiram.....1347, 1353, 1364
Isaac.....24, 1226, 1340
Isaac H.....519, 1354
Jacob.....1226
James.....243
John.....282, 344
Joseph..172, 220, 281, 282, 285, 304, 615, 1339
Josiah.....281
Josiah, Jr.....281, 286
Lucretia.....1224, 1248
Luther.....713
Lydia C.....1283
Martha.....1259, 1260
Moses H.....1341, 1348, 1354, 1367
P. M.....1250, 1251
Phebe M.....1250
Samuel.....864
Sarah.....286
Sarah I.....1249
Stephen.....221, 282, 285, 1222
Susan.....1287
Theodore.....281, 282
Zebediah.....172, 243, 282
and Blanchard.....1138
Houston.....652
Farrand, Edmund.....515
Joseph.....516
Robert O.....516
Farrar, Cyrus.....653
John.....834
Timothy.....327
Timothy, Jr.....967
W. H.....1249
Farrington, ——.....233
Cyrus.....747
Daniel.....218
Joseph J.....1380
Samuel.....758
Stephen.....172, 218, 284, 1048, 1049
Farwell, John.....1335
Faucher, George J.....612
Faulks, James B.....1320
Faunce, Daniel W.....733, 735
Fay, H. A.....630
Fearing, Hawkes.....494
Feen, Gerrett.....515
Feeney, George H.....817
Felch, Alpheus.....1115
Fellows, Charles L.....1346, 1352
Fellows, Enoch Q.....492, 498, 1167
J.....924
J. W.....1261
James.....1370
James B.....1350
John.....981, 1380
Lyman R.....526, 759, 760, 763
Sewell W.....434
William.....216
Feney, Lucius.....515
Ferguson.....1333
John.....517
Fernald, Charles C.....520
George A.....663
Josiah.....344, 653, 1234
Josiah E.....660, 661
William J.....1146, 1345, 1346, 1351
Ferrin, Alvah C.....520, 1292
Freeman.....516
John E.....621
Jonathan B.....478, 479
Stephen H.....519
Ferry, Peyre.....1278
Fessenden, Hosea.....48, 381, 385, 715
Fidelis, Sister.....1291
Field, Leon C.....739, 740
M. Louise.....1293
Fielden, Joseph F.....786
Fields, James T.....574
Fife, George S.....929, 1381
John D.....1353
Fifield, Benjamin.....279, 281
Charles W.....518
Jonathan.....243
Oliver J.....1354, 1355
William.....278, 281
Winthrop.....772, 1256
Fillmore, Millard.....473
Finneran, Patrick.....517
Fisher, Francis.....31, 395, 647
Freeman.....31, 395, 647
Michael.....Ap., Vol I, p. IX
Fisk or Fiske, Abba G.....1076
Albert William.....800, 804
Allen.....1227, 1276
Catherine.....932, 944, 947
Charles.....1261
David D.....411, 1032, 1033
Eben.....25, 1220
Ellen M.....1261
Ephraim.....267, 279, 282, 283
Ephraim, Jr.....267, 280, 282
Francis A.....458, 498, 1057, 1185 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Francis N.....48, 329, 364, 381, 464, 483, 658 664, 866, 1057, 1170, 1230 1231, 1268, 1312, 1341 1342, 1360, 1362
Frank S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. II, V, VIII
Harriet W.....1260
Henry.....376, 1248
M. Annie.....1076
Minnie W.....1074
Miss.....1248
Nathan.....138, 143, 145, 243
Solomon.....279
William.....329, 863
William P.....50, 545, 560, 577, 578, 658 662, 712, 1057, 1075

Fitch, ——.....1249
Charles..... 794
Luther J.....1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1259
Fitz, Mary B..... 1259
Fitzgerald, David..... 817
Grover B.....1360
Patrick..... 515
Flagg, Ebenezer..... 712
Wilson..... 551
Flanders, Abner.....267, 281, 282, 283, 1220
Albert W.. 1360
Alice..... 48
Charles F.....1379
Charles W.....438, 453, 732, 790
791, 1170, 1256
Curtis..... 501, 512, 514
Daniel S..... 568
Eben..... 344
George C..... 520
George E. 515, 1174
George W.....1343, 1346, 1348, 1349
Jacob..... 283
Jacob N..... 1349, 1353
John 1226
John A..... 516
John B 1348, 1366
John K.....512, 515, 520
John W.....1027
Josiah 283, 344
Joseph.....332
Michael..... 278, 283
Miss.....1249
Oliver.....1220
Philip.....1349
Philip, Jr.....1346, 1349
Richard.....282, 736
Robert K..... 518
Rosetta 799
Rothois 518
William W.....515, 1004
and Eastman..... ... 630
Houston and White. 610
Fletcher, A.....1249
Ann.....1260
Arthur.....429, 434, 567, 664, 756, 759
760, 971, 977, 1134, 1248
1253, 1256, 1378
Cyrus F..... 519
Daniel 759, 1255
George M 567, 1013, 1014, 1356
1367, 1369, 1379
John M.....930, 1381
Moore R.....1380
Samuel.....49, 322, 430, 664, 756, 962, 963
966, 970, 971, 976, 977, 993
1105, 1228, 1255, 1277, 1295
1312, 1313, 1362, 1378
William W.....929, 1331
Flint, Henry A..... 521
J. Milton..... ...1260
Lyman T.....570, 993, 1012, 1356
1365, 1369, 1378
Sally 1250
William W..... 667, 1272, 1367, 1379
and Bryant.....1168
Griffin.....1168
Flood, Amos..... 279
Richard..... 278, 279, 282
Theodore I..... 819
Floyd, Jonathan E..... 519
Mark..... 521
Flynn, Dennis..... 520
Thomas..... 517
Fogg, Alonzo J.....1361
George C..... 416, 417, 470, 474
George G.....541, 984, 987, 993, 1034, 1040
1041, 1042, 1069, 1120, 1171
1172, 1202, 1251, 1357, 1361
1369, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
George H.....1360
Jeremy..... 713
John Smythe, Mrs. (Jennie L. Bouton) 1075
Josiah..... 843
and Hadley.....1034, 1040
Wiggin..... 429
Foisie, John B..... 517
Foley, Margaret..... 431
William and Son..... 637
Folger, Charles J..... 599
Folsom, A. A..... 311
Asa..... 514
Benjamin F..... 936
James D.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
M., Miss..... 1260
Nathaniel.....255, 256, 1091
Samuel.....1250
Samuel H.....1250
Stephen S.....1260
Fontaine, Henri.....1381
Foote, Charles E.....1345, 1346, 1369
Henry T.....1351
Ford, Elisha H.. 515
James E..... 519
Jerome 643
John W..... 643
Theodore H.....642, 643, 796, 820
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William P... 620, 642, 643, 795, 796
and Kimball.....643, 1138
Pillsbury..... 642
Forrest, Edward W..... 514
George S..... 763, 1352
John 520
Lafayette 1250, 1251
Forsberg, C. E..... 827
Foss, Carl A.....1360
Ebenezer..... 283
George..... .1260
James M..... 903
John 515, 1160, 1361
Foster, ——.....1287
Abiel 1277
Abraham.....33, 122, 123, 137, 143, 144
Adams 1248
Albert..... 852, 863, 1353
Albert I.....1355, 1359
Arthur M.....1248
Caroline E.....1307
Celia F. P.....591
D.....1251
D. K.....1173
David 172
Dainel.....1249
E. A., Miss..... 1307
Eden B..... 1314
Edward H..... 1380
George A..... 1350, 1355, 1367, 1370

Foster, George W.....1381
Henry B.....661
Ira.....758, 847, 848
James.....344
John.....137, 142, 144, 520
John S.....1263
Joshua.....983
Louisa C.....1242, 1251
Miss.....1249
Moses.....208, 209
Obadiah.....172
Oren or Orin.....429, 858
R. S.....822
Reginald S.....612
Reuben L.....32
Roger Elliot.....723
Sarah.....1249, 1313, 1314, 1315
Sidney A.....519
Simeon B.....1248
Stephen S.....433
William A.....1014, 1369, 1379
William C.....1249, 1314
William H.....1248, 1249, 1251
William L...454, 464, 496, 498, 507, 571, 574 591, 667, 903, 993, 999, 1002 1004, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012 1114, 1134, 1170, 1177, 1185 1191, 1362, 1364, 1369, 1378
William L., Mrs.....723
William P.....664, 1123, 1170, 1369
and Rand.....841
Fowle, John.....281
Fowler, —.....1248
Asa..322, 389, 400, 422, 426, 434, 437, 444, 449 480, 541, 571, 656, 660, 661, 662, 665 895, 971, 974, 977, 978, 979, 981, 986 987, 988, 989, 993, 998, 1032, 1067 1074, 1126, 1129, 1134, 1170, 1173 1242, 1253, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258 1303, 1321, 1336, 1341, 1361, 1362 1363, 1365, 1369, 1378
Asa, Mrs.....1073
Cephas H.....1349
Clara M.....571, 1074, 1078
Frank A.....1378
George R.....1362, 1378
Jeremiah.....382, 1341
M. J.....1251
Mary C. K.....571
Mary S.....1250
Miss.....1249
Paul.....243
Simeon.....1248
Trueworthy L.....41, 1249
William P.....571
Fox, Abigail E.....785
Charles J.....932
Daniel W.....539, 1359, 1368
John.....765
Thomas.....637
William.....514
Francis, James.....1351
William.....741
Frank, Augustus.....920, 922, 1380
Fraser, W. C. and Son.....637
Freeman, Asa.....664
Hiram.....772, 1256
Freley, Michael.....434
Fremont, John C.....471, 472, 473
French, —.....1249
Adaline M.....1259, 1260
Benjamin.....898
Burleigh F.....516
Charles J.....1346, 1372
Daniel C.....1152
Edward.....581, 1381
Ellen S.....1260, 1261
Frances R.....1250, 1251
Henry M.....951, 1380
Henry S. G.....713, 1286
Isaac S.....1260
J. Scott.....1259
James H.....930, 1381
James L.....514
James S.....516
John C.....512, 514, 517
John L.....519
John O.....1250
John R.....1033, 1037
Joseph.....459, 517, 758, 1170
Joseph, 2d.....1347
Loveland W.....515, 1198
Miss.....1250
Moses.....1262
Oscar F.....516
Park.....1359
R. L.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Samuel L.....1351, 1358
Samuel T.....860
Sarah Allison.....1286
Sarah C.....1251
Sarah J.....1261
Theodore.....341, 837, 875, 1237, 1255, 1363
Theodore, Jr.....1251
Thomas S.....1251
William B.....849
William H.....519
Frie, James.....104
Froebel, Friedrich.....1282
Frost, Carlton P.....948
Cooper.....344
Cyrus.....936
George S.....1335
George W.....1353
Hiram B.....516
John.....216
Otis A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Fothingham, Mabel A.....1337
Frye, Ebenezer.....344
George.....1353
H. E., Miss.....1260
Harriet E.....1260
James.....427, 523, 1353, 1363
John.....1345
John E.....1350, 1351, 1367
Fuller, —.....1249
Ada L.....1075
Amos.....514
David G.....1049
Edward.....335, 344
Elizabeth.....1314, 1315
Frank.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, V, IX
George C.....858
George F. LeR.....1381
Henry M.....636
Henry W.....486, 493, 500, 514, 515 518, 519, 1378
James M.....737

Fuller, Norman.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Peggy..... 945
Sarah J.....1261
W. B..... 545
Fyfe, James E..... 612

Gage, Thomas..... 253
Annis E.....1259
Benjamin.....138, 143, 145, 430
C.....1174
Calvin.....93, 647, 799
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Charles P....389, 403, 459, 913, 924, 926, 927
951, 1169, 1170, 1251, 1256, 1379
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII, VIII
Clarence J..... 612
Edward L.....1359
H. W..... 647
Harlan P.....1260
Isaac K.....663, 1177, 1358
James E.....1178
John..... 281
John C.....93, 663
John H.....1198
Julius F.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Lewis..... 654
Louise, see Mrs. Geo. Morrill Kimball.
Luther.....799, 1358
Mary A.....1075
Richard.....799, 804
Solomon.....279, 282
Susan..... 799
William L..... 762
William T..... 520
Gahagan, Anthony..... 515
Catherine..... 812
James..... 520
John.....405, 812, 813
Lawrence.....405, 814
Patrick..... 516
Thomas.....515, 812
Gainforth, Elizabeth M. Montague.....1337
Gale, Benjamin..25, 303, 305, 308, 309, 326, 431
619, 837, 855, 856, 1061, 1298
Benjamin F..434, 441, 503, 505, 507, 508, 509
511, 568, 1130, 1170, 1195, 1342
1343, 1355, 1356, 1363, 1366
Daniel.....26, 281, 307, 632
Joseph W..... 1248
Nathaniel S.....1344, 1367
Perkins.....456, 1369
Samuel.....848
Gallagher, Henry..... 514
James..... 518
John M.....1307
Thomas.....583
Gallatin, Albert..... 836
Gallinger, Jacob H..539, 541, 574, 579, 608, 735
924, 1069, 1147, 1165
1357, 1361, 1362, 1365
1366, 1367, 1368, 1380
Jacob H., Mrs..... 535
Margaret F.....1076
Ralph E.....1381
Gannell, Emma..... 277
Gannon, Mary A.....1300
Michael..... 517
M. G. and Son..... 637
Gardner, Albert G..... 519
Gardner, C. W.....429, 630
Freeman R..... 521
Garfield, James A.....502, 538, 1113
Garland, D. D..... 630
John B.....1251
True.....850, Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, IX
Garmon, Ann.....1248
Garner, William Vaughn.....733, 734, 1136
Garretson, Ferdinand D. V.....774, 801
Garrison, William Lloyd.....410, 433, 1032
Garvey, Luke..... 515
Garvin, John.....345, 1222
Martha.....1261
Patrick.....31, 172, 1267
Gass, John P..349, 363, 393, 394, 436, 456, 624, 626
847, 848, 857, 858, 860, 863, 1100
and Johnson.....21, 634, 635
Gately, Richard K..... 520
Gates, Horatio..... 697
Abraham, Jr.....1243
Edward..... 515
Isaac.....1378
Jeremiah.....1380
Gault, Arthur L..... 612
Harriet F.....1286
John A.....49, 630
William.....618, 624, 658, 839, 866, 868
869, 1295, 1312, 1313
Gauthier, Alfred..... 612
Gay, Anna S.....1261
John E.....1367
Roxanna.....1261
Gaylard, M. S., Mrs.....1259
Gear, Alonzo S..... 520
Gee, Allen M..... 612
George II.....148, 155
George, Annie B.....1142
Carrie A.....1260, 1261, 1289
David.....281, 282, 307, 318, 351, 435, 655
658, 856, 909, 1023, 1231, 1363
David, Jr.....319, 337, 1357
E. K., Mrs.....1249
E. M., Mrs.....1249
Elizabeth C. 1249
Frank H.....1367
Frank H., Mrs.....1075
Henry.....848, 849, 851
James..... 848
John.....48, 62, 345, 664, 736, 858, 859
967, 1109, 1357, 1378
John H...93, 389, 427, 463, 475, 488, 556, 574
897, 903, 984, 994, 995, 996, 999
1002, 1003, 1010, 1071, 1109
1114, 1115, 1118, 1126, 1123
1134, 1137, 1141, 1167, 1170
1172, 1177, 1257, 1266, 1269
1357, 1362, 1363, 1369, 1378
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
John P.....1379
Joseph K.....1249
Orra A.....1260, 1261, 1289
Paul R.....858, 1231, Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Sarah A.....1260, 1261
Washington A..... 516
and Foster.....1252
Foster, and Sanborn..... 999
Gerald, Edward..... 518
Frank E..... 515
Gerould, Moses..... 713

Gerould, Sarah A.....1288
Gerrish, Enoch.....298, 608, 1258, 1269
1353, 1362, 1367
Henry.....265, 267, 280
Hiram F.....514, 519, 520, 595, 1265
Joseph.....129, 132, 799
Mehitable.....799
Paul.....216
S. A.....1261
and Ames.....649
Getchell, Charles.....517
Gibb, Joseph L.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Gibney, Frank E.....612
Gibson, Daniel.....515
Francis M.....1381
John.....429, 860
John B.....728
Mary F.....1261
Gienty, Daniel H.....594, 612
John.....405, 903
Gilbert, Aschel S.....785
Bradford L.....901
Daniel W.....515
Helen E.....1307
John.....366, 861
and Trowbridge.....366, 861
Gilchrist, John J.....981, 985
Gile, Jedd F.....1359
Richard C.....843
Giles, Andrew J., Mrs.....819
John S.....612
Joseph.....279
William A J.....1014, 1379
Gill, Bradbury.....1312, 1343, 1348
Moses.....439
Gillette, Louis F., Mrs.....591
Gillis, David.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
George H.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VIII
Gillman, John.....216
Gilman, Bradley.....748, 1078
Bradley, Mrs.....1078
Daniel.....175, 176, 178
David.....264, 279
George W.....516
John.....216
John H.....512, 519, 520
John Taylor.....304, 327, 335, 616, 1109
Virgil C.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
William.....430
Gilmore, Addison.....872
Asa D.....510, 519
Charles L.....568
Edwin C.....515
Frank W.....1359
George C.....1143
Harriet C.....1300
Joseph A.....406, 433, 498, 502, 506, 509, 511
782, 895, 1041, 1069, 1125, 1131
1170, 1180, 1185, 1191, 1198
1288, 1336, 1360, 1361, 1362
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Joseph Henry.....782, 783, 1041, 1173
Mary M.....1261
Mitchell.....766, 1361, 1370
Mitchell, Mrs.....766
Mitchell, Jr.....406, 664, 665
William H.....1004
and Clapp.....406
Gilson, John.....456
Gilson, William.....515
Gitchell, Ruth A.....1250
Gleason, William T.....516
Zebediah W.....343
Glennon, Edward J.....612
John A.....610
Glines, Abigail.....772
Irad.....279
Israel.....279, 280, 282
Jeremiah.....344, 713
Joseph.....344
Glover, Charles F.....518
Frederick.....520
George A.....518
John.....30
Goddard, Henry M.....139, 755
John.....1156
Godding, William.....1381
Godfrey, Orlando I.....516
Goff, Charles A.....612
Goffe, John.....170, 173, 183, 225, 226
227, 230, 231, 234, 243
Golay, Cornelia.....1307
Golden, S. L.....1320
Goldsmith, Alfred.....762
Goodall, Ira.....1012
and Woods.....1008
Goodchild, Joseph.....612
Goodell, David H.....1144, 1145
William F.....1312
Goodhue, Clarence A.....612, 1302
Gooding, ——.....632
Goodrich, Almon P.....517
Lewis.....774
Goodspeed, C. E., Miss.....1260
Goodwin, Andrew.....516
B. S.....924
Charlotte.....787
Elizabeth.....1289
Elizabeth J.....1261
Elizabeth S.....1260
Hiram S.....514
Ichabod.....473, 476, 480, 482, 485
489, 491, 948, 1118, 1164
Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Ichabod, Mrs.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IV
Jacob.....282
James.....736
Lizzie J.....1260, 1261
Luxford.....234, 235
Reuben.....1353
Reuben, Jr.....1341
Samuel.....282
William F.....520, 574, 1251, 1259, 1378
Gookin, Daniel.....76
Goold, Abba Louisa.....1267
William.....1267
Gordon, Edward F.....1273
George.....517
James T.....903, 1367
Lyman E.....787
William.....935
Goss, Ebenezer H.....51, 220, 247
285, 908, 1379
Enoch W.....486, 512, 514
Gustavus Adolphus.....220
Jacob C.....713, 1228, 1278
John.....1312
Gough, John.....516

Gough, John B.....451, 575
Gould, Edward.....1251
Florence B.....1076
Fred E.....1014
Fred H.....1347, 1352, 1379
Hiram M.....517
John.....344
Miss.....1249
Moses E.....852
Nathaniel D.....1262, 1295
Solon.....516
W. G.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William C.....1250
Gove, Charles F.....874, 970, 980, 981 982, 1227, 1276
Charles H.....515
James B.....455, 519
Jesse A.....434, 520, 1115, 1165 1185, 1195, 1378
Maria L.....723, 1075
Nathan M.....515, 519
Nathan W.....510, 518, 541, 1174 1175, 1344, 1349, 1370
Gow, William G.....517
Grace, Joseph.....278
Gracy, S. L.....1320
Grafton, Frank W.....1380
Graham, Asa.....345
Benjamin.....519
Charles.....771
George.....282, 1243
Joshua.....283
Grainger, George C.....517
John.....137, 143, 144
Samuel.....138, 143, 145
Grant, Albert.....1352
Jesse.....1131
Maria S.....1260
Philip.....860
Philip B.....429, 765
Philip B., Mrs.....766
Roland D.....734, 831
Ulysses S.....418, 419, 510, 536, 538, 541, 590 610, 988, 1080, 1081, 1131, 1132
Ulysses S., Mrs.....1081, 1131
Graves, Edward E.....951
Eli E.....1380
Frank W.....520
Josiah M.....1380
Mrs.....1144
Willard.....849
Gray, Ebenezer.....283
George W.....1360
Harry.....1360
Samuel.....172, 187
Thomas.....863
William H.....518
Greeley, George P..Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VIII
Horace.....408, 451, 859, 1111, 1134
James B.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VIII
Jane L.....1380
Joseph.....895
M. Rose.....1076
Mary.....1262
Mary Isabella.....1264
Mary Thornton.....1287
Stephen, S. N.....1249
William F.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Green or Greene, Abigail.....1286
Green or Greene, Benjamin.....491, 1364
C. H. N, Mrs.....819
Chauncey.....1144
Daniel.....852
Ebenezer.....260, 279
Edward.....520
Edwin.....517
Florence L.....725
Fred L.....612
Gardner.....961
Georgie L.....725, 1300
Herman W.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
J. L.....531
Jacob.....281
Mary.....1243, 1286
Melvina.....1259, 1260
Miss.....1276
Moses C.....1248
Nancy.....1243
Nathaniel.....269, 282, 303, 961, 1112
Peter.....35, 48, 220, 247, 251, 269, 272 281, 285, 287, 294, 298, 300 307, 308, 312, 334, 347, 617 834, 908, 909, 910, 959, 960 961, 962, 1047, 1246, 1276 1341, 1360, 1362, 1378, 1379
Peter, Jr.....281
Rebecca.....1243
Samuel.....308, 338, 363, 629, 657, 658 715, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965 971, 1099, 1100, 1246, 1247 1341, 1362, 1369, 1378
Silas.....736
William.....635, 1312
William C.....550, 1355
Greenleaf, Daniel.....345, 715
Seth.....852
Stephen.....281
Thomas.....344
Greenley, Frank I.....521
Greenough, John.....664
Greenwood, J. C.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Gridley, G.....909, 1379
Griffin, Daniel.....520
Dennis.....519
Henry.....512
Henry J.....514, 516
John.....33, 122
John S.....518
Michael.....512, 514, 517
Samuel M.....640, 641, 714, 1344, 1365
Sarah J.....1260
Simon G.....94, 489, 494, 514 516, 520, 1168, 1378 Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VII
William.....514
Grimes, Edwin H.....518
Griswold, Alexander V.....717, 718, 721
Perley A.....578
Gross, George H.....1359
Grover, Benjamin.....429, 456, 457, 466 498, 527, 741, 1106 1134, 1185, 1341, 1358 Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Eliza J.....1260
George.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
George W.....1173
Joseph.....630, 756, 1081, 1312, 1315
Grow, Galusha A.....1144

Guernsey, Darius L. 578
Guide, George 517
Guilmette, Charles A. 1079, 1380
Guinlon, Patrick 1211
Gurley, Martin H. 1359
Gustafson, John 827, 828
Gutterson, William 138, 143, 145

Hackett, Philip 520
Thomas 843
Haddock, Charles 1381
Hadduck, Charles B. 890
Hadley, Amos 310, 343, 434, 439, 446, 448, 449 468, 541, 574, 575, 590, 603 1034, 1036, 1040, 1041, 1075 1144, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1269 1286, 1316, 1347, 1356, 1361 1369, 1378
Austin W. 520
David M. 1360
John L. 935, 937
Sylvester E. 514
W. E. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William H. 516
Hadrick, David 519
Hagan, Charles 515
Haggett, William M. 608, 1358
Haile, William 473, 1119, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William H. 1147
Haines, Bessie A. 1296
Charles G. 1275
Frank E. 517
J. A. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
James H. 740
John 429
John M. 1361
Samuel 516, 520
Stephen 280
Thomas 436
Timothy 1254
Hale, Edward Everett 311, 312
Fred G. 1359
John P. 414, 415, 416, 417, 424, 507, 932 948, 978, 1002, 1034, 1113, 1119 1144, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jonathan 270, 1362
Joseph 26, 138, 143, 145, 146
Joseph F. 780
Napoleon B. 831, 1014, 1379
Nathan 264
Salma 365
Samuel W. 1009
Haley, Benjamin Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
James 517
S. A. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Thomas 516
William 512
Halford, Elijah 1145
Hall, A. L. R. 1261
Abial 280, 282
Albe J. 1260, 1344
Benjamin A. 1349
Charles 515
Charles E. 820
Charles I. 518
Charles N. 1014, 1379
Daniel 221, 281, 591, 1144
David 220, 276, 281, 285, 297, 1094
Eben 430
Hall, Ebenezer 172, 220, 250, 279, 281, 285, 1339
Ellen M. 831, 1260
Francis 516
Frank P. 518
Horace 945
Ivory 24, 27, 48, 618, 921
James 25
Jeremiah 221, 1248
John C. 1226
Joseph 33, 122, 123, 124, 137, 143, 145, 172 181, 221, 280, 281, 286, 301, 304, 310 312, 615, 688, 1213, 1295, 1338
Joseph, Jr. 262, 281, 1339
Joshua G. 1143
Lewis 1312
Lyman K. 790
Moses 220, 278, 279
Moses W. 516
Obadiah 281
Robert 30, 865, 1277, 1365, 1380
Sarah 310
Simeon G. 326
Stephen 278, 279, 1221
Stephen E. 1359
Thomas B. 711, 1359
Timothy 279, 283
Willis 849, 851
Halloran, Edward 814
Edward A. 612
Ham, Charles H. 903
Daniel 1261
Joseph E. 521
Hamlin, A., Miss 430
Hannibal 474
Hamilton, Henry S 1174
Mary 1077
Sarah E. 1075
Hammond, A. S. 1376
Edgar A. F. 1350
Isaac W. 310, 493, 516, 539, 574 714, 1361, 1368
Otis G. 218, 574, 593, 594, 612, 1302
Hampton, Emma Stark 591
Hanahford, Zah 216
Hancock, Nathan P. 518
Hanks, Charles 519
Hannaford, Benjamin 244, 281, 285, 305, 307 312, 319, 348, 714, 853
Hanneberry and Halligan 637
Hanscom, Charles E. 519
Hanson, George W. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
John 514
Joseph Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Hapgood, Charles E. 506, 1188
Happenney, James R. 518
Happney, William A. 583, 1135
Harcourt, Richard 1320
Harding, Emily E. 1294
J. H. 831
Hardy, Nancy K. 799
Walter D. 1014, 1369, 1379
William P. 1347, 1353
Hargate, John 1326
Harland, James 516
Harlow, James P. 1359
Harmond, Charles 514
Harney, George 515
Harper, —— 1249
Joseph M. 659, 1103

Harriman, Benjamin E.....1380
George G..... 783
Philip..... 611
Walter.....499, 502, 507, 511, 574, 1026, 1069 1132, 1136, 1191, 1357, 1367
Harrington, Charles E..... 761
James H.....1358
Harris, Abel..... 285
Almon.....647, 790, 799, 804
Almon A..... 804
Ezra S.....663, 804
George C..... 515
Henry L.....510, 518
Ida.....1076
John.....346, 964, 965, 1352
Joseph..... 516
Mehetabel..... 308
Mrs..... 49
Phœbe S..... 799
Robert.....35, 306, 308, 322, 338, 655, 844
Sarah Neal.....1074
Simon..... 845
Walter.....751, 756
Harrison, Benjamin.....600, 610, 862, 1080 1145, 1146
Thomas..... 637
William Henry.....330, 343, 408, 1111
Messer & Co..... 849
Hart, —..... 243
Christopher..... 875
John..... 231
Oliver..... 796
Robert..... 515
William.....1347
Hartford, C. C..... 860
Hartshorn, Grant R.....612, 1302
Harvell, Frank..... 517
Harvey, Albert B.....1249
Charles W.....429, 630
George P..... 639
H. M..... 647
J. C..... 639
Matthew....437, 498, 664, 990, 991, 993, 1069 1099, 1110, 1185, 1334, 1342 1357, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William F.....1251, 1259
Morgan & Co..... 639
Hascall, Jefferson.....1317
Haskell, Nathan H.....1349, 1356
Haseltine, Ballard.....345, 395
Elizabeth..... 435
James..... 282
Jonathan..... 279
Joseph.....282, 285, 435
Richard.....245, 285, 1338, 1339, 1341
William..... 282
Haselton, David.....1290
Haskell, Nathaniel..... 604
Hasseltine, Richard, see Haseltine.
Hastings, Laura.....1278
Valentine C.....545, 1367
Hatch, Alanson N.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Junius L..... 747
Thomas E.....1380, 1381
William H..... 737
Hatfield, William F.....1320
Hathorn, C. G.....1251
Silas..... 843
Hathorne, —..... 77
Hawrathy, Francis..... 515
Haven, George W..... 948
John.....1285
Haviland, —.....233, 234
Hawkins, John H. W..... 379
Hawley, Joseph R.....1147
Lyman..... 846
Hawthorne, Anglia C..... 1261
Carlos J.....1259
Nathaniel.....420, 863
Hayden, Charles M..... 518
Henry W.....1345, 1351, 1352
Hayes, Burchard.....1135
Charles H..... 514
John A.....517, 1381
Ralph..... 520
Rutherford B.....536, 538, 610, 1080 1081, 1134
Rutherford B., Mrs.....1081, 1135
S. Dana.....540, 1005
Webb..... ...1135
Haynes, Carr B.....500, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jeremiah A.....780, 781
John S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Robert..... 344
Sarah L..... 780
Timothy.....429, 520, 913, 917, 918, 923, 924 927, 1002, 1134, 1173, 1379
Hayward, James..... 840
Robert E.....1260
Hazeltine, Ballard.....1279
Caroline E.....1260
Charles W.....1348
Edward C..... 520
F.....1295
George K.....1356
Hazen, Henry A..... 311
Hazelton, Isaac H.....1381
John.....1350
Joseph.....1248, 1279, 1343
Joseph, Jr.....1248
Moses K..... 513
Richard.....172, 220, 281, 431 908, 910, 1379
Ruth..... 713
Susan D.....1261
William A.....1260
Hazzen, Moses.....113, 119, 137, 143, 145
Richard.....113, 116, 139, 143, 157
Richard, Jr.....114, 119, 138, 145
Head, Arthur W.....1368
Natt.....507, 510, 1072, 1131, 1190 Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, V, VI, VIII
Headley, J. T..... 697
Healey, Bishop.....808, 810, 815
Sarah A.....1260
William..... 514
Heard, William..... 771
Heath, Jacob..... 280
John H..... 518
Moses C..... 515
Nehemiah.....137, 143, 144
Simeon P..... 787
Thomas B..... 516
Heaton, A. C.....1248, 1314
Heckman, John H..... 519
Hedding, Elijah.....1319
Helme, E. J..... 776
Helsey, James..... 518

Hendrick, John..... 514
Henry, William..... 612
Herbert, ——..... 715
Albert..... 860
Alma J.....574, 1321
Charles..... 344
Charles, Jr.....707, 1379
Charles A.....1355
Charles H.....491, 500, 518, 520, 1321
Ap., Vol. I, pp. VII, 1343, 1364
Charles Horace.....1047
Charlotte..... 48
John, Jr..... 862
John, Jr., Mrs..... 862
Jonathan.....306, 312, 1063, 1312
Miss..... 631
Richard.....22, 26, 48, 248, 262, 267, 280
282, 285, 372, 860 1047, 1312
Richard, Jr.....286, 1049
Samuel.....48, 344, 370, 866, 1312, 1340
1363
Herne, Peter..... 520
Herr, Michiel..... 517
Herrick, Asa.....1220, 1222, 1339
George..... 850
Horace..... 713
Herter, Fritz..... 612
Heselton, Rufus B..... 517
Hesseltine, Barnes..... 611
Heughins, L. B..... 824
Hewes, Frederick A..... 738
Hewitt, Nathaniel.....373, 378
Heydock, William T.....1378
Hichborn, Philip..... 515
Hidden, William B.....1380
Hide, William..... 521
Hiland, I. H.....1249
Thomas.....951, 1380
Hildreth, C. F.....1138
Charles F. P.....520, 1380
Ephraim.....138, 143, 145
William L.....512, 516, 520
Hiliker, Charles..... 514
Hill, Almon W.....1368, 1380
Benjamin..... 843
Byron C..... 517
Chase.....459, 620, 765
Clara West, see Mrs. William Pickering Hill.
Cynthia A.....1260
Cyrus.....456, 630, 664, 1106, 1363
Ap., Vol. 1, p. VII
Daniel A.....429, 430, 631, 1348
Daniel B..... 517
David B..... 1142
Edson.....437, 660, 903, 1342, 1360
Edson J.....564, 662, 1290, 1335, 1368
Edwin.....516, 518
Ella H. J.....580, 1074, 1076
Elliot A.....1312
Frank A..... 612
Fred P..... 852
George F..... 1316
George H..... 514, 1350
Horatio.....659, 664, 736, 866, 867
868, 1025, 1035, 1312
Howard F.....574, 1075, 1367, 1368
Howard F., Mrs.....1075
Howard T..... 516
Hill, Isaac.....26, 48, 185, 329, 330, 348, 352
353, 364, 393, 395, 399, 408
409, 432, 436, 581, 618, 620
632, 657, 664, 715, 716, 717
721, 728, 736, 866, 867, 868
869, 932, 936, 937, 938, 948
964, 970, 981, 982, 1016
1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1032
1035, 1036, 1061, 1069, 1071
1097, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1105
1109, 1112, 1234, 1247, 1255
1275, 1278, 1279, 1312, 1313
1316, 1341, 1357, 1360, 1362
Isaac, Mrs. 1062
Isaac Andrew.....428, 432, 541, 663, 1170
1174, 1316, 1369
Isaac Andrew, Mrs.....1077
James R.....459, 466, 487, 527, 543, 640, 722
859, 1134, 1192, 1199, 1270
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
John M.....63, 409, 410, 429, 496, 523, 528
529, 549, 556, 560, 605, 659
663, 720, 722, 723, 952, 954
1035, 1038, 1043, 1061, 1141
1143, 1173, 1176, 1182, 1183
1192, 1355, 1361
John M., Mrs.....1074
John N.....1351
Joseph C. A....310, 682, 950, 954, 1257, 1303
1350, 1355, 1366, 1370, Ap.,
Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Josiah F.....903, 1307
Leila A.....1296
Mabel.....584, 1337
Thomas P.....1374
Walter R.....715, 1023, 1024
Walter W..... 344
William Pickering.....409, 721, 862, 1035
1249, 1254
William Pickering, Mrs..... 723, 1075
William W.....1370
and Moore..... 912
Horatio & Co.....1017, 1025
J. R. & Co.....1139
Hilliard, Abraham.....1280
Joseph H.....Ap., Vol I, p. VIII
Hillman, Alfred T.....778, 779
Hills, Frederick L.....1381
Charles D..... 740
Hilton, Edward..... 95
Jackson..... 518
Himes, Ethel W..... 725
Joshua V..... 794
Vaughan V.....612, 1302
William Lloyd.....724, 794
Hinchman, Thomas.....76, 80, 83
Hindley, Emma.....1308
Hinds, Jesse G..... 612
William L..... 612
Hines, B.....1249
Peter.....1139
Hinkley and Drury..... 880
Hinks, Edward W.....506, 1187, 1188, 1190
Hinkson, John..... 611
Hoag, Abigail..... 713
Charles..... 431
Clarkson..... 49
Israel..... 713
and Atwood..... 624

Hoar, E. Rockwood.... 1131
George F.... 749
Hobart, —.... 267
Hobbs, —.... 1287
Albert W.... 1354
Arthur.... 1359
Hodgdon, C. C.... 1262, 1263, 1282
N., Miss.... 428
Russell.... 1259
William A.... 428, 512, 1194, 1296, 1342
Hodge, William.... 637
Hoffman, Frederick.... 519
Hogberg, A. H.... 829
Hogg, Abner.... 279
Robert.... 252, 1211, 1212, 1225, 1274
Hogkins, John, see Indians, Kancamagus.
Hoit, Abner.... 173, 180
B., Mrs.... 1250
Betsey.... 180, 1250, 1251
Daniel.... 413
Daniel N.... 854, 857
Elizabeth.... 1259
Elizabeth D.... 1260
Ezra.... 1232
Fanny.... 772
George A.... 1345, 1352, 1368
Hannah G.... 831
J. T.... Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jacob.... 28, 173, 1341, 1363
John.... 727
Joseph S.... 516
Lewis B.... 1350
Lewis B., Mrs.... 1075
Mary F.... 799
Oliver.... 23, 281
R. Elizabeth.... 1251
Robert B.... 1347
Robert W.... 1352
Ruth E.... 1250
Stephen.... 172, 233
Sewell.... 1353, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
T. B.... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William.... 328, 329, 1021, 1022
William, Jr.... 344
Holbrook, Henry.... 514
Henry C.... 1380
Holden, Adam P.... 584, 1345
Benjamin F.... 652, 1347, 1348, 1365
Daniel.... 484, 496, 497, 528, 652, 663, 897, 1140, 1171, 1173, 1185, 1192, 1195, 1265, 1344, 1365, 1366
Ella R.... 581, 1076, 1293
George E.... 753
Henry C.... 581
Paul R.... 584, 663
Sarah J.... 1260, 1261
Samuel E.... 518
Wyman W.... 514, 1366
and Sons.... 650
Hollis, Abijah.... 539, 1366, 1368, 1369
Allen.... 581, 1014, 1379
Henry F.... 1014, 1257, 1258, 1379
Thomas.... 636
Holman, Sullivan.... 739
Holmes, Andrew J.... 636, 1344
Bradford H.... 516
Daniel G.... 1349, 1350
Eliza C.... 1251
Francis.... 519
Holmes, John.... 1103
John A.... 663, 1249, 1343, 1354, 1365, 1366
M.... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Myron G.... 516
Oliver Wendell.... 876, 1063
Holmgren, Charles J. A.... 829
Holt, A. Frank.... 643
Abel B.... 523, 663, 1170, 1173, 1254, 1355, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Abner C.... 1167, 1344, 1349
Amos.... 514
Benjamin.... 643
Charles.... 1249
Charles H.... 643
Dolly.... 1210
Frank, Mrs.... 1213
Henry.... 514
James.... 136
Joseph.... 1210, 1274
Mark R.... 1057
Samuel.... 600
Samuel W.... 516
William H.... 643
Brothers.... 643
Holton, James.... 401
Hood, Harry R. 567, 1014, 1346, 1347, 1352, 1379
J. E.... 1034
John G.... 795
Richard.... 282
William E.... 1345
William L.... 1198
Hook, Abram.... 789, 790
Abram, Mrs.... 787
James.... 48
James M.... 516
John G.... 462, 463, 712, 796
William L.... 516
Hoover, J. D.... 1118
Hopkins, John.... 865
Seth.... 881, 891
William H.... 877
Horn, Samuel.... 517
Horner, William H.... 516, 1360
Horr, Elijah.... 1320
Horton, Jotham.... 735
Hosking, James R.... 1367
Hosman, Jacob.... 344
Hosmer, Charles T.... 520
Samuel.... 344
William H.... 1380
Hough, D., Mrs.... 1251
George.... 294, 296, 307, 312, 318, 326, 363, 366, 435, 841, 854, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1021, 1218, 1228, 1234, 1255, 1357, 1362
George W.... 713
Houghton, Abel.... 713
Edward L.... 516
Jonas.... 113
Sarah.... 713
House, J. D. B.... 831
Houston, E. H.... 831
Harry.... 381, 429
Margaret A.... 1261
Sam.... 862
Hovey, Henry E.... 1335
Susanna.... 1206
Howard, Charles.... 517
Daniel E.... 531, 820, 1346, 1350

Howard, Frank..... 517
Henry..... 778
Roger S..... 1324
W. N..... 637
Howe, Calvin.....663, 760, 1170
DeWitt C.....1114, 1369, 1379
George W..... 795
James.....1277
Nathan..... 736
Jeremiah N..... 344
Solon M..... 519
Wallace M.....1358
Will B.....4, 547, 554, 1356
William..... 265
Zadock.....334, 909, 1379
Howes, Herbert R..... 773
James..... 514
Hoyt, A. H..... 650
Adrian H.....1380
Albert H..... 311
Amos.....1348, 1349
Benjamin.....780, 781, 786
Charles H.....574, 716, 863
Daniel J.....1283, 1379
Daniel N.....1283
George A..... 516
George W..... 863
Francis S..... 514
J. F.....1138
Jacob.....1049
Jacob N.....1260
Jane Elizabeth.....1074, 1380
Jason R. C..... 512, 515, 520
John.....243, 305, 864, 1349
Martha J.....1250
Miss.....1249
Oliver..... 268
Peter..... 516
Randall F.....1249
Robert B.....1365
Ruth A. S.....1260
Samuel..... 737
Stephen..... 244
William G..... 849
and Pinkham..... 858
Hoyle, Jennie Dorothy.....1079
Hubbard, G. H..... 920
Henry...409, 411, 1025, 1099, 1102, 1103, 1112
John L.....1190
Jonathan.....137, 143, 145
Natt.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William H.....761, 762
Hughes, Aaron P.....1179
Francis M.....1174
Peter.....516, 521
Huley, Peter..... 520
Hull, George..... 172
John..... 99
Hulme, John T.....1044
Humphrey, Alice C. 1337
Moses....401, 437, 441, 459, 461, 496, 497, 510
511, 513, 528, 541, 558, 587, 595, 652
661, 765, 897, 898, 1135, 1139, 1148
1165, 1170, 1185, 1266, 1269, 1342
1346, 1347, 1355, 1360, 1364, 1366
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Stillman...543, 555, 560, 569, 570, 1145, 1258
1342, 1344, 1346, 1349, 1361, 1366
Dodge & Co.....1138
Hunking, Mark.....216
Hunt, Frank S..... 518
J. T. P.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Julia C.....1307
Peter..... 519
Huntington, Samuel H.....1334
Huntoon, Amanda M.....1260
Charles T.....1355, 1367
L. M.....1261
Sylvester D.....1250
Huntress, Harriet L.....584, 1076
Hurd, George.....514
Josiah A.....1128
William..... 371
William W.....929, 1381
Hurley, Cornelius.....812, 813
Denis F..... 816
Huse, Henry H.....1361
Joseph..... 434
William.....345, 371
Hustone, Isaac.. 286
Hutchin, William H..... 822
Hutchins, Abel.....307, 326, 337, 345, 359
385, 455, 618, 624, 714
720, 837, 859, 889, 1215
Benjamin..... 521
Benjamin T.....509, 762, 993, 1378
Carleton B.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VII
Charles.....49, 429, 807, 1255
Charles L..... 762
David..... 221
Edward C.....1380
Edward R.....517, 520
Elizabeth Caroline..... .. 723
Ephraim....429, 440, 465, 466, 848, 859, 1173
1358, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Ezra..... 344
George.....48, 434, 456, 484, 618, 624, 661
756, 759, 760, 807, 1126, 1129
1170, 1171, 1173, 1181, 1213
1312, 1320, 1365
George H....Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII, 760
Gordon.....257, 259, 264, 265, 266, 267, 278
279, 282, 306, 307, 345, 1227
Hamilton 756, 971, 976, 1312, 1378
Hezekiah..... 221
Jacob E... 1344, 1349, 1367
John 714
Levi.....278, 307, 319, 713, 714, 1265, 1278
Martha..... 743
Mary.....1278
Miss.....1248
Phebe.....713, 714
Robert A..... 520
Ruth 1276
Samuel.....1353, 1364, 1365
Stilson.....1045
and Clark..... 859
and Co..... 630
and Tallant..... 48
Hutchinson, Eben B....545, 572, 763, 822, 1138
1292 1301, 1346, 1367
John W.....1145, 1150
Joseph..... 344
Thomas.....157, 158
William S..... 516
Hutchinson, E. B., Co.. 643, 1373
Hayes and Kimball..... 1031
Hyatt, Willard T.....1308

Igo, Thomas..... 814
Illman, Thomas W.....575, 770
Ince, Jonathan..... 97
Ingalls, A., Miss..... 428
Gustavus W.....492, 515, 519, 1167, 1174
Horace L.....1368, 1369
Josiah S.....1356
Josiah S., Mrs..... 819
Melvin L.....510, 519
Oscar G 1355
Ingols, Nathaniel.....1298
Ireland, William..... 520

Jackman, B.....1305
Enoch 1260
James M..... 519
John.....575, 1295, 1296
Joseph H.....1295, 1296
Lyman..... 665, 666, 831, 1367
Miss.....1260
Samuel..... 436
Jackson, Andrew..363, 364, 399, 407, 408, 432
610, 657, 862, 990, 1024, 1080
1101, 1102, 1103, 1113
C. C..... 848
Charles T..... 839
Eleazer.665, 1170, Ap., Vol. I, pp. V, VII
George W..... 515
Joseph L 759, 1173, 1364
Lewis..... 516
Patrick T..... 869
Pilkington.....1293
Jaffrey, George..... 216
James, J. S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Samuel P..... 516
Thomas..... 516
Jameson, E. O..... 775
Edward C..... 514
Ephraim O..... 773
Thomas G.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William E..... 518
Jansen, Charles..... 517
Jaques, John.....137, 143, 144, 145
Jarrett, Edwin W..... 787
Jarvis, John.....651, 750, 751, 1237, 1243, 1248
1249, 1250, 1251
Jasper, Orlando H..... 738
Jefferson, Thomas.....304, 327, 328
Jeffery, James..... 216
Jemery, Joseph..... 519
Lawrence..... 519
Jenkins, Augustus..... 936
Jenks, Arthur W..... 762
Edward A..... 574, 1361, 1369
George E....574, 760, 1027, 1039, 1042, 1361
George E., Mrs.....1074
Jenness, George G.....1346, 1351
Henry O..... 514
Miss.....1249
Richard.....161, 216
Jennings, George L..... 519
Jennison, Samuel P.....1252, 1259, 1260
Jewett, William R.....800, 804
Johansson, C. F..... 828
Johnsol, Gilman B.....1345
Johnson, ——.....1227
A. B.....1261
Alpheus M.....1345
Andrew..... 466
Johnson, Benjamin..... 516
Benjamin F..... 520
C. W.....827, 828
Caleb L..... 521
Charles..... 514
Cornelius..... 281
Edward..... 97
Edward A..... 519
Ebenezer.....1275, 1276
Fred S.....1368
George B.....1146
George N..... 930, 1381
Henry 517
Henry E.....930, 1381
Henry H.....553, 554, 1356
Isaac..... 278
J. A., Mrs..... 826
J. D..... . 630
James.....282, 517
John.....736, 799, 827
John P.....427, 1170, 1342
Jonathan 279
Judith G..... 799
Lucretia 780
Luther G.....1358
Lydia C.....1261
Millard F..... 786
N. G..... 827
Nelson P.....1312
Peter..... 278
Richard M.....434, 861, 1106, 1107
Rossiter.....1042
Ruth..... 799
Sarah..... 799
Susanna White..... 771
Timothy.....125, 137, 143, 144, 146
267, 282, 1226
Warren.....647, 649
William, Sir..... 227
and Dewey 429
Johnston, B. L.....456
James H.....612, 1302
John W..... 640
Jones, Abraham..... 519
Abraham G....522, 524, 528, 529, 1042, 1316
1342, 1343, 1346, 1348, 1355
Amos B.....1177
Charles H.....1367
Charles S.....Ap., Vol I, p. IX
Edwin E.....1380
Ellen J.....1296
Frank.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. VII, IX
George..... 662
George A..... 514
H..... 1263
Henry..... 516
Henry J..... 612
James..... 518
James M..... 903
James T..... 1261
John..... 102, 737
John F.....560, 660, 663
Joseph G..... 608, 1359
Josiah..... 145
Moses.....512, 520
Nathaniel.....137, 143, 144
Nehemiah..... 323
Richard... 612
Samuel..... 145

Jones, William H 787
Jordan, Chester B.....1013, 1072, 1152, 1169
Fred A.....1353
John.....1345, 1368, 1369
John E..... 612
William..... 517
Judd, Michael..... 514
Judkins, Edward..... 1004

Keeler, Fred W..... 612
Samuel C.....740, 822
Keenan, Charles E.....1360
Francis..... 516
George..... 817
John C.....499, 517
Mary E..... 1076
Keith, Charlotte M.....1307
Kelly or Kelley, Abner B.....659, 1312, 1360
Betsey M.....1250
Israel..... 966
Israel W..... 28, 303, 1357
J. D.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
James..... 812
James, Mrs..... 812
James F.....583, 1346, 1352
John.....329, 516, 1250
John P. P.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
L., Miss.....1250
Louisa 1249
Louisa L.....1250, 1316
Martin 517
Mary B.....1359
Mary F..... 1259
Miss.....1249
Moses.....1249
Patrick 517, 814
Samuel.....376, 444, 736, 737, 738, 740, 1255
Stephanus..... 860
Kellom, Franklin P.....1045, 1370
Stephen W.....1350
Kelsey, D. M.....1296
Kempton, N. C.....1259
Nathan C.....1261
Kendall, Anne M.....1075
Catherine.....1279
Frederick A.....493, 515, 519, 520
Henry A.....773, 1256
John A.....514, 520
Joshua T.....1349
Nathan.....758, 1279
Thaddeus.....1298
Kendrick, James R.....883, 903
Keniston, W. H..... 1138
Kennedy, James K.....1345, 1351, 1368
Kenneson, Josiah..... 520
Kenney, Ira E..... 783
Peter... 520
William H.....520, 1351
William W.....1359
Kenniston, Benjamin..... 279
Charles..... 520
Kent, A. H.....1249
Adeline P..... 589
Albert F..... 515
Alexander H..... 1283
Catherine..... 742
Edward..... 1109
Kent, George....185, 363, 365, 393, 411, 412, 430
574, 623, 629, 664, 707, 736, 756
Kent, George—*continued.*
866, 869, 965, 971, 1026, 1032
1033, 1037, 1104, 1105, 1226
1283, 1285, 1311, 1312, 1357
1363, 1378
George Frederick..... 574
Helen, see Mrs. John Herbert, Jr.
Henry O.....1072, 1131, 1142, 1143, Ap.,
Vol. I, pp. II, V, VI, VIII
Huldah..... 306
J. Horace.....1160
John F.....583, 1225, 1271, 1306
Mary J..... 742
Maude..... 1076, 1380
Moody.....946, 962, 967, 1378
Richard..... 133
William..... ..48, 49, 284, 309, 348, 376, 444
619, 715, 741, 742, 743, 749
983, 1018, 1022, 1140, 1170
1173, 1280, 1342, 1343, 1363
William A.....35, 49, 300, 306, 316, 321, 322
323, 326, 333, 334, 335, 345
348, 359, 360, 364, 369, 393
397, 400, 412, 436, 623, 655
656, 657, 658, 664, 728, 742
743, 745, 759, 837, 844, 868
869, 965, 1079, 1098, 1100
1101, 1105, 1156, 1228, 1255
1279, 1341, 1360, 1362
and McFarland.....1026
Kerley, Charles..... 520
Key, David McK.....1134, 1135
Keyes, Franklin L..... 514
Kimball, Aaron..... 172
Abraham..... 172, 212, 278
Arthur R..... 1361
Asa.....220, 243, 281, 345, 1212, 1222
Benjamin....13, 34, 38, 48, 286, 583, 621, 647
1056, 1057, 1058, 1156, 1283
Benjamin, Jr.....337, 346, 428, 638
Benjamin A..310, 528, 529, 539, 571, 601, 603
608, 610, 619, 643, 659, 660, 662
663, 760, 763, 803, 876, 894, 897
903, 915, 1141, 1198, 1360, 1365
1368, 1369
C. E..... 1250
Clarissa J.....1285
David.....108, 138, 143, 145, 243, 298
713, 758, 1019, 1312
G. H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
George.....363, 428, 1019, 1026, 1027, 1279
George A. S.....1360
George Morrill.....51, 52, 660, 1057, 1058
1060, 1257, 1380
George Morrill, Mrs.....1079
Hazen..... 51, 344
Henry.....516, 643
Hiram.....520
Howard A.....520, 1346, 1352, 1368
Howard A., Mrs.....1076
Jacob 944
John.....14, 40, 252, 270, 280, 281, 285, 286
312, 434, 459, 512, 524, 525, 528
529, 539, 543, 556, 568, 574, 608
610, 660, 663, 759, 760, 776, 803
875, 903, 1060, 1126, 1129, 1134
1148, 1158, 1182, 1183, 1258
1268, 1269, 1284, 1290, 1292
1294, 1299, 1339, 1342, 1346

Kimball, John—*continued.*
1347, 1355, 1356, 1361, 1362
1364, 1368, Ap., Vol. I,
p. VII
John T 796
Joseph H..... 411, 412, 1105
Kate C.....1261
L. C..... 775
Leonard..... 756
Louise..... 799
Lucy H.. 1056
Mary.....1259, 1260
Mellen, see Millin.
Millin 283, 342, 345, 1212
Moses.....713, 1279
Moses W.....1249, 1250
Nathaniel O.....517, 518
Obadiah.....279, 857
Perkins.....1031
Peter.....1230
Philip.....172, 220, 282
Phineas.....220, 282
Priscilla H.....1250
Reuben..... 18, 220, 270, 272, 280, 281
282, 285, 286, 297, 298, 304
342, 615, 1339
Richard H..... 520
R. P.....1174
Robert..... 137, 143, 145
Robert Parker 847, 857
Samuel.....137, 143, 145
Samuel A..... 38, 48, 50, 658, 962, 963
971, 1057 1228, 1233, 1255
1312, 1313, 1362 1363, 1378
Samuel S.....543, 564, 658, 903, 1230
Stephen..... 281, 285
Theresa M 1360
Timothy 282
Walter W.....1359
William H.....574, 609, 1361
William S..... 804
Willis G. C..... .510, 518, 1067
Willis G. C., Jr.....612, 1302
McFarland and Atwood.....1026
Kidder, Joseph.....610, 1038
William W..... 519
Kilburn, John A.....1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
John C..... .1366
Miss..... 1249
Killam, Alonzo.. 515
Killeen, James M.....1346
James M., Mrs..... 807
King, Dexter S..... .1317
James..... 519
Rufus 352
Thomas E..... 612
Thomas Starr..... 876
Kingman, John W..... 500
Kunkelin, Gustav..... 812
Kinkson, John..... 279
Samuel, see Samuel Kinsman.
Kinsman, Aaron 257, 268, 278, 279, 280
283, 286, 841, 854
Ephraim..... 279
Nathan..... 279
Samuel..... ...267, 281, 282
Kirbey, James..... 516
Kirkwood, Abigail.....1284
Ann..... 1284
Kirkwood, Elizabeth.....1284
Emily.....1284
Sarah.. 1284
Kittredge, Edward C. D.....993, 1378
F. E..... 769
George W..... 936
Hannah C.....1251
Harriet..... 799
J. S.....1174
Jonathan.....373, 378, 993, 994, 1170
Jonathan P.....1367
Josiah.....1379
Perry.....492, 515
Klemeier, Henry A..... 514
Knapp, ——.....786, 787, 788, 789
William S. D.....1259
Knee, Edward J..... 951
Kneeland, Elizabeth..... 699
Susan S..... 48
Knight, Elijah.....1134
Harvey.....1380
Isaac..... 798
Jehiel D.....753, 1265, 1344, 1349, 1353, 1354
Rebecca A..... 799
Knowles, David..... 344
Frank M.....1075
James O.....1320
Josiah..... 344
Knowlton, ——.....1249
Arthur H., Mrs.....1076
Daniel 1353, 1365
Edward L.....529, 721, 1044
Frank..... 797
Hazen.....1348, 1349
Miss.....1250
Robert.....1220
Samuel.....750, 1340
Knox, Eliza J.....1259
James C.....1328
Jane.....1259
Knuckey, John..... 726
Krebs, Carl.....515, 1174

La Bonta, John..... 516
Lacomb, Simon M..... 518
Ladd, A. W.....1134
Bethiah..... 713
Daniel.....174, 176, 179
Fred N..... 663
George W..... 514
Luther C.....1171
Mark T.....1367
Moses 518, 531
Rose M.....1307
Wendell P.....1354, 1355
William D.....604, 1366
Lafayette, Marquis de.....363, 364, 759, 846
858, 1079, 1081
1099, 1100, 1101
Lake, J. B.....1260
R.....1173
Lambert, Thomas.....1133
Lamprey, ——..... 501
Clarence S..... 518
Daniel 514
Horace A..... 514
John.....512, 514
John H.....951, 1344, 1345, 1366
John L..... 514

Lamprey, Maitland C.....518, 1369
Mary P.....1261
Morris.....517
Maurice S.....517
Lamphrey, Stephen.....516
Lancaster, Daniel.....443, 1037, 1281
John.....664
Joseph.....1229
Landers, James H.....495, 517
Landon, Fred W.....558
Landress, John.....516
Lang, Charles M.....604, 1355
Charles W.....518
George B.....515
Henry H.....936
John.....514
Jonathan E...439, 483, 665, 1170, 1072, 1106
1170, 1342, 1353, 1355, 1370
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
M. C.....1249
Meshech.....28, 864
Miss.....1249
Samuel W.....864
Stephen.....431
Susannah S.....772
Thomas M.....666, 1370
Thomas M., 2d.....1355
Langdon, James F.....848
John.....266, 271, 291, 294, 327, 328, 330
616, 963, 1060, 1091, 1109
Woodbury.....287
Langley, Calvin F.....512, 514, 1198
Horace.....848, 849
James M.....512, 514, 517
Langmaid, B. E.....860
Edward.....1249
Josie.....1004
Lane, Andrew L.....519
C. J.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Charles.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Charles I.....951, 1380
Charles T.....1348
Eben.....795, 796
Edward A.....1379
Edward E.....1352
Frances K.....951
Frank L.....608, 1358
Fred U.....1359
Harry N.....612, 1302
James W.....1350, 1368
John A.....518
John C.....1295
Jonathan C.....519
Joseph.....1351
Joseph H.....1345, 1367
Lyman.....796
Robert.....1379
Rufus.....452
Samuel G.....760, 993, 1014, 1251, 1254, 1378
William.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Lannardson, Samuel.....89, 90
Lapage, Joseph.....1004, 1005, 1006
Larkin, Albert M.....516
Belle.....536
E. A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Edward H.....1359
Edward P.....1057
Elkanah A.....516
James E.....493, 516, 533, 536, 600
1201, 1358, 1365
Larkin, John B.....1359
Samuel B.....30, 437, 1347, 1364
Larned, Thomas.....145
LaRochelle and Fanney.....637
Larry, John H.....801
Laskey, William.....514
Lathrop, John.....295, 296, 841, 842
Lathrope, Marian.....1337
Lauder, George B., Mrs.....1075
James N.....528, 549, 583, 604, 903
1135, 1355, 1365
Laughton, John.....520
Lawler, Martin.....405
Lawrence, A. I.....1372
George E.....1366
Henry A.....519
James H.....434
Leach, John.....629, 741, 743
John T. Gilman.....49, 404, 1379
Edward G.....665, 1014
Leamore, Henry.....516
Lear, George A.....515
Henry N.....515
John L.....521
Thomas M.....518
Learned, Isaac.....138
Thomas.....143
Leary, John.....519
Leaver, Sarah Jane.....1264
Thomas.....719, 721
Thomas B.....501, 514, 1185, 1195, 1265
William McC.....1346
Leavitt, Augustus.....1251
Charles S.....512, 516, 520
Dudley.....328, 851, 1021, 1227, 1277
Dudley P.....739, 1320
Edmund.....328, 345, 653, 1222, 1340
Frances.....1251
George M.....521
Gilman.....517
Henry B.....1259
Jeremiah.....4
Jonathan D.....520
Jonathan P.....1349
Reuben T.....1370
Le Bosquet, Eben.....715
John.....730, 1030, 1230, 1231, 1279
William F.....516
Lecka, Agnes A.....1261
Lee, Alfred.....514
John.....514
John J.....1354, 1355
Robert.....510
Wallace.....520
William A.....1345, 1346, 1352
Brothers.....1373
Leet, George E.....1380
LeFebre, Joseph Amedee.....278
Leighton, Archie M.....612
Calvin B.....434
Charles.....516
Fred.....429
George A.....519
William I.....608, 1358, 1360
Leman, Arnold.....517
Leonard, John.....331, 334
Leroy, Charles.....516
Leverett, John, Sir.....76
Levett, Christopher.....67
Lewis, Charles.....520

Lewis, Cornelius..... 514
Nellie C.....1307
Stacy A..... 612
Thomas Chew.....1332
Libbey, Charles F..... 515
Jacob.....849, 851
W..... 850
Libby, Andrew G..... 515
Charles..... 518
William H..... 518
Lightle, William E.....1381
Lincoln, Abraham...418, 434, 466, 470, 474, 475
477, 478, 482, 486, 489, 497
499, 502, 504, 511, 513, 540
859, 876, 972, 1035, 1072
1080, 1120, 1121, 1130
1131, 1164, 1195, 1199
Beza H..... 519
Cyrus W.....1348
Edwin S..... 519
Zebina..... 860
and Emery..... 624
Lindgren, Hugo..... 828
Lindh, Ola..... 827
Lindquist, F. E..... 829
Lindsay, John..... 860
Lindstrom, F. W..... 828
Oscar..... 829
Lingo, Andre..... 517
Linehan, Andrew..... 813
Henry F.....1352
John.....405, 431, 813
John C.....431, 515, 574, 590, 591, 608, 609
663, 785, 812, 814, 815, 817, 818
1138, 1146, 1174, 1344, 1350, 1360
1361, Ap., Vol. I, p. III
Margaret Foley 431
T. P.....817, 818
Liscom, Levi..... 641
Litch, Josiah..... 794
Little, —.....1190
Charles H. 1019
Elmira..... 787
Edward B..... 718
George P..... 662
George W..... 520
John.....1243
John W..... 630, 929, 1381
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Minnie..... 576
Simeon B..... 843
Thomas B..... 514
William 1128
Littlefield, Joshua F.....498, 1185
Littlehale, Langdon.....858, 859
Livermore, Arthur.....308, 934, 961, 966
977, 1103, 1378
Daniel.....257, 263, 265, 267, 278, 279
312, 324, 617, 1362
Edward St. Loe.....247, 308, 961, 1378
Harriet 308
Samuel..... 291, 960
Thomas L..... 510
Livingston, Philip..... 154
Robert.....278, 279
Locke, —..... 1249
Alpheus C.....1250
Amos S..... 520
Augusta.....1261
Locke, Belle Marshall..... 536
George Scott.....568, 569, 1139, 1149, 1356
Hiram..... 860
James 1347
James W.....1259
John..... 30
John P.....654, 1343, 1348, 1349, 1354, 1367
John Q..... 773
Josiah S.....1344, 1349, 1353
Mary E.....1259
Rachel..... 772
Reuben 654
Samuel B..... 30
Samuel M..... 1351
Simeon.....283, 342
William D..... 512, 514, 516
Lockerby, Charles A.....924, 927, 1380
Lodge, Mrs..... 743
Logan, —..... 926
John A.....532, 533
Lombaert, H. J..... 902
Long, Albert D..... .1320
Charles H..... 510
Clement.....1248
Enoch.....1250
Moses.....344, 370, 909, 912, 1228, 1255, 1379
Pierce..... 216
Stephen H..... 895
William H..... 1248, 1253
Lopez, Antonio..... 520
Lord, James F..... 520
Lorimer, George C..... 734
Loring, George B..... 311, 312
Lotter, William.....516, 519
Loud, H. M.....786, 787
Lougee, —.....1260
Robert K..... 517
Walter..... 519
Walter S.....637, 1367
Lovejoy, Abial..... 219
Chandler.....281, 282, 1339
Charles W.....1380
Ebenezer.....138, 143, 144
George L.....515, 605, 1137, 1174, 1355
Henry 135, 151, 158, 172, 179
180, 181, 187, 220, 282
319, 650, 651, 1339, 1362
Nathaniel.....137, 143, 144, 145
Samuel S..... 516
Lovell, Warren.....935, 937
Daniel..... 216
Loverin, Joseph..... 216
Lovering, Charles H..... 516
James F..... 533
James M.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Joseph F..... 747
Lovewell, Jonathan..... 209
Zacheus..... 124, 170, 231
Low, Abial A..... 947
Charles F.....419, 434, 1031, 1378
Franklin..... 950
Franklin, Mrs.....723, 1074
Henry L.....762, 1249
Joseph..48, 329, 332, 351, 352, 360, 362, 364
376, 381, 389, 391, 397, 400, 402
403, 408, 410, 414, 421, 426, 437
438, 440, 441, 444, 445, 447, 449
450, 456, 459, 527, 756, 618, 658
664, 837, 854, 866, 867, 868, 869

Low, Joseph—*continued.*
871, 872, 892, 895, 1246, 1247, 1253
1279, 1312, 1316, 1341, 1342, 1357
Joseph A.....1361
Nathaniel.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VII
William.....48, 329, 348, 350, 352, 364, 410
436, 466, 527, 620, 658, 764
864, 983, 1107, 1312, 1358
William F..... 520
and Damon.....48, 1023
Lowe, Archer F 1014, 1379
Lowell, Joseph W..... 518
Lown, John..... 516
Lowwater, E. P., Mrs..... 787
Loyde, Robert..... 519
Lucht, Ludwig..... 516
Lufkin, John.....175, 176, 177, 178
Nathan.....1251
Lull, John E.....518
John M..... 518
Leander C... 518
Lund, Amanda J..... 819
Charles C....526, 529, 1270, 1304, 1366, 1378
Joseph..... 279
Joseph S..... 277, 1347
Joseph S., Mrs..... 766
Lydia F.....580, 950
Nathaniel F..... 607
Lundstrom, ——..... 828
Lussoy, Edward..... 516
Lutz, Martin W..... 796
Lydon, Robert E..... 612
Lyford, James O..574, 591, 608, 905, 1042, 1044
1075, 1147, 1258, 1356, 1357
1361, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1378
James O., Mrs.....1075
Mary.....1250
Lyman, D. S..... 1380
Charles W..... 796
Lynch, John.....514, 516
Lyon, G Parker.....395, 429, 531, 574, 632, 1312
John E..... 893
Lyons, William..... 611

McAllaster, Louisa J.....1250
McAllister, C. W.... 785
McAloon, Thomas..... 518
McAlpine, John.....1249
A. G. and Co..... 637
McArdle, Edward..... 814
McCabe, J. T..... 520
McCaffrey, Samuel.....516, 517
McCarrigain, see Carrigain.
McCartey, Patrick..... 518
McCarty, John H..... 739
McClinning, Daniel..... 713
McClintock, John N.....574, 1045
Moses..... 520
Samuel..... 287, 713, 1092
McCobb, Denny..... 332
McCollester, S. H.....1147
McColley, James..... 843
Terence..... 279
McConney, William H..... 518
McCoy, ——..... 333
Peter..... 517
S. L.....1260
McCurdy, Converse L..... 737
McDaniel, John.....429, 928, 1312, 1341
McDaniel, Samuel..... 515
McDaniell, T. F..... 747
McDaniels, John.....1160
McDonald, Charles..... 637
James..... 515
John..... 516
William.. 516, 805, 813
William F..... 612
McDonnell, John T..... 815
McDonough, Owen..... 514
McEwen, William..... 515
McGairl, Cornelius..... 517
McGee, Frank..... 516
McGirr, John F..... 1360
McGrath, Thomas..... 405
McGuire, John..... 516
M..... 637
John and Co..... 637
McFarland, Andrew.....45, 451, 940, 1381
Annie Avery..... 1075, 1264
Asa (Rev.)...48, 301, 302, 305, 352, 354, 355
358, 359, 362, 367, 435, 617
698, 699, 700, 701, 711, 713
727, 728, 1055, 1066, 1079
1094, 1098, 1214, 1228
1231, 1255, 1294, 1295
Asa.....185, 317, 333, 351, 364, 370, 391
416, 434, 511, 528, 540, 693, 744
756, 760, 763, 853, 1018, 1026
1027, 1028, 1039, 1040, 1079
1135, 1140, 1169, 1173, 1202
1215, 1226, 1227, 1253, 1361
1364, 1374
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
McFarland, Daniel..... 698
Elizabeth (Mrs.)...336, 435, 699, 1054, 1077
Elizabeth (Miss).....1235, 1283
Henry....63, 433, 511, 520, 574, 662, 663, 760
763, 903, 1027, 1042, 1057, 1081
1146, 1284, 1345, 1361, 1372, 1374
J. S..... Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Laura A.....763
William K.....646, 663, 1058
and Jenks.....429, 1040, 1184
McIntire, Harvey G.....1380
McIntosh, Edward F..... 579
McKeag, James..... 516
McKean, Frank A...665, Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
McKeever, James..... 517
McKellar, Arthur F.....594, 612
McKenna, Frank P..... 612
McKinley, William.....503, 592, 600
William, Mrs.....1286
McKinney, Luther F..... 610
McKinnon, Daniel B... 514, 515
McKinstry, Levi C..... 520
McKusick, Asa A..... 517
McLean, John..... 517
McLam, Walter T., Mrs..... 819
McLaughlin, John.....520, 786, 787
John C..... 612
McMann, John..... 518
McMahon, John..... 517
McMichael, Henry W..... 518
McMillan, Andrew.....215, 219, 241, 242, 248
250, 251, 254, 284, 306
379, 632, 1341
McMurphy, James W.....1347, 1352
Nelson W.....1352, 1380

McNaughton, J. W. 822
McNeil, Henry H. 1359
John 331, 1103, 1134, 1351, 1367
Paul 514
McNeil, William Gibbs 873
McNulty, Frank J. 612, 1302
John J. 583
McPheadres, Archibald 216
McPherson, James C. 843
William D. 519, 495, 1177
McPhillips, Frank E. 612
McQuade, Patrick 517
McQuesten, Greenough 799, 1358
Myra 799
Myra C. 799, 1251, 1260, 1261
Rockwood 762
McQuilken, John G. 1345, 1346, 1368
McVicar, Alexander 514, 519
Mace, Henry C. 1360
Joseph H. 1170, 1370
Mack, John 814
Maclean, James T. 612
Macurdy, D. A. 1138
Madden, Michael 515
Madigan, Thomas H., Jr. 1014, 1379
Madison, James 328, 330, 859
Mahew, —— 1280
Mahurin, William C. 519
Main, George 630
Jacob C. 518
Malone, Sylvester 805
Maloney, John 283
Malanson, Henry 612
Manahan, Joseph 741
Mann, Edward F. 893
Henry A. 515, 1345, 1350, 1351
Horace 1239
John 517
Miriam 799
Soloman 344, 856, 857
and Robertson 338
Manly, William 36, 306
and Partridge 1275
Manning, Charles R. 514
Elisha R. 519
Mansfield, Lord, see Sir William Murray.
Mansur, Elijah 741
Ephraim 517
Eugene E. 1360
Joseph 517
Nathan 516, 1351
Maramasquand, Job 83
Marble, Newton E. 719, 1256, 1334
March, Annie L. 1261
Clement 210, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Joseph 520
Marcie, Rodolph 612
Marcy, Daniel 1191, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William L. 1114
Marden, Alfred L. 514
Augustus 1259
David 518
George 1260
George A. 1041, 1147
George W. 516
Harrison B. 848, 852
John E. 1345, 1367, 1368
Sandeman B. 848, 850, 852
Sumner D. 547, 1380
Marquand, Henry G. 1332
Marsh, Annie T. 1261
Charles T. 516
Davis S. 516
George 519
George Vernon 1036
Hiram O. 1351, 1367
Sylvester 893
Marshall, —— 715
Albert D. 612
Anson S. 463, 498
904, 988, 993, 995, 996
997, 1003, 1014, 1115, 1116
1134, 1170, 1185, 1258, 1357
1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Anson S., Mrs. 997
Anson Southard 997, 1014, 1379
Isaac Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
John 521
William 334
and Chase 996
Marston, —— 1282
Betsey Pearson 1064
David C. 519
George H. 51, 643, 1064
Gilman 487, 1119, 1141, 1142
Martin, Addison S. 512, 514, 520
B. 1249
Carlos R. 1320
Daniel 221
Daniel S. 514
Daniel W. 516
Francis 517
Henry 272, 281, 371, 1220, 1234
1339, 1340, 1343, 1348
James 517
James T. 517
Jeremiah C. 799
John 221
Joseph 515
Kimball 221
Michael 517
Nathaniel 611
Nathaniel E. 543, 558, 569, 579
580, 608, 1014, 1150
1290, 1342, 1369, 1379
Noah 423, 427, 467, 1103
Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Reuben 642
Ruth 799
Samuel 842
Sarah 1230, 1248
Solomon 129, 145
Thomas 515, 517
and Co. 642
Marx, Marcus Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Mason, Charles L. 594, 612, 1273, 1302
James L. 524, 543, 545, 303
1257, 1302, 1344
Jeremiah 323, 657, 851
967, 968, 1156
John 95, 198, 199, 203
L. M., Miss 1260
R. W. 1251
Robert Tufton 99, 208
Reuben 1263, 1295
Reuben W. 1242
William 1367
William G. 759, 760

Mason, William M. 660
Masson, James M. 804
Mather, Cotton 92
Mathes, Henry 514
N. F. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Mathews, Horace O. 1368
Matson, Samuel J. 1363
Matthes, Henry 519
Matthews, Joseph S. 1014, 1346, 1379
Mattis, John 137, 143, 145
Max, Augustus 517
Maxam, Arthur E. 1352
Maxham, George A. 1359
Maximilian of Bavaria 278
Maxwell, Obadiah 243
May, Isaac A. 516
William 519
Mayo, John H. 1359
Joseph 1160
Joseph E 1359
Mead, Nathaniel J. 1349
Mason and Co. 599, 1292
Meade, Robert T. 504
Meagher, Thomas F. 432
Meehan, Michael 1045
Meeker, Sarah L. 1287
Mehigan, Charles 517
Melcher, Charles G. 516
Melia, John O. 517
Mellen, Charles S. 903
Charlotte 307
George Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Melville, Herman 451
Hester J. 1260, 1261
John 516
Mercer, John H. 1345
Meredith, R. R. 1170
Merrell, John 520
Merriam, Joseph A. 1358
Samuel. 781, 785, 1313, 1353, 1364
Merrick and Martin 555, 863
Merrill, —— 1260
Andrew P. 517
Byron G. 1344
Charles H. 521, 1350, 1354
Dora L. 1287
E 428
E. J., Mrs. 1288
Esta O. 1261
Isaiah 765
J. B. 1195
J. S. 531
J. W. 820
James O. 518
John 29, 34, 120, 125, 134, 138, 140, 143, 145, 149, 160, 172, 194, 195, 196, 206, 210, 212, 279, 428, 688, 689, 1206, 1207, 1338
John, Jr. 172
John J. 521
John W. 1380
John Wesley 1317, 1318, 1321
Jonathan 220, 281
Joseph F. 519
Joseph S. 523, 605, 1355
Joshua B. 1342
L. B., Mrs. 1288
Louis C. 597, 1258
Merrill, Miss 1249
Moses 172
Nathaniel 218
Rufus 445, 1347
Rufus I. 519
S. Allen 1260
Samuel F. 516
Thomas 172, 219, 227, 243
Thomas B. 322
Thomas D. 664
and Cutler 1292
Merriman, Samuel 649
Meserve, George P. 1348
Nathaniel 230
Messer, Harrison 852
J. P. 520
John P. 520
S. Josephine 1297
W. A. 1360
Metcalf, Harry B. 1045
Henry H. 574, 1044, 1045
Ralph. 468, 469, 716, 981, 1105, 1360
Meyers, Abraham 514
Miller, —— 1103
David E. 821
F. W. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Henry 520
Hugh 933
James 330, 332, 1098, 1272
John 716, 717, 1312
John R. 512, 520
and Sanborn 1138
Miett, Joseph 797, 798
Milliken, Charles E. 801
Mills, —— 1248
George H. 515, 1345, 1351
John 49, 655, 1248
L 1378
Miss 1248
Milton, George H. 1351
Miner, Alonzo A. 769
George W. 612
Napoleon N. 612
Mining, Thomas W. 515, 520
Minot, Charles 659, 662
Edith P. 1075
Fanny E. 1075, 1076, 1294
James 659, 660
James, Mrs., see Fanny E.
Josiah 426, 438, 442, 464, 475, 528, 529, 560, 659, 721, 722, 883, 903, 974, 983, 984, 985, 986, 993, 998, 1043, 1114, 1335, 1357, 1378
George 406, 425, 437, 659, 720, 892, 971, 1035, 1080, 1347, 1357, 1368, 1370, 1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
George, Mrs. 723, 1077
Henry C. 520
Lena M. 1076
and Co. 659
Tappan & Mugridge 986
Mitchell, —— 842
Agnes 1076
Andrew 103, 138, 143, 144, 145
Frank 519
George 157
George A. 521
James 123, 281, 282, 652

Mitchell, John..... Ap., Vol. I, p. IV
John C.....515, 1174
John E..... 517
John M.....583, 660, 809, 904, 1014, 1257
1361, 1367, 1369, 1379
S. Weir.....1332
William.....259, 278
Mixer, Augusta A.....1259
Monards, Jules..... 521
Monroe, H. Adelaide.....1260
James.....352, 370, 610, 836, 856
1080, 1097, 1098, 1145
J. and C..... 429
Montgomery, Richard..... 697
Thomas.....1251
Moody, Elisha..... 281
John..... 713
Joseph..... 804
William..... 344
William H.....518, 519
Mooney, Elizabeth..... 772
Isaac F..... 831
Moor, John..... 258
William..... 208
Moore, Ada.....1261
Byron.....595, 600, 1358
Charles P.....1366
Charles W.....577, 1346, 1350
Cyrus T.....1353
Ebenezer G.....437, 758, 759, 760, 924, 927
1170, 1254, 1343, 1347, 1380
Edward B.....1379
Ezekiel..... 842
George A..... 514
George E..... 516
George H..... 428
Henry E.....744, 1028, 1030, 1295
Henry M.....1312
Hugh.....1029
Jacob B.....364, 365, 366, 527, 618, 741, 1024
1028, 1029, 1312, 1363, 1369
Jacob M.....1370
James.....48, 427, 429, 1160, 1361, 1363
James B.....519, 1378
James M..... 924, 927, 1380
John.....767, 768
John C..... 1028, 1043, 1044
John C. W.....514, 517, 1380
John H.....783, 786, 1368
John S..... 663
John W..... 716
Lydia A.....1260
S. B.....1251
S. Frances.....1261
Sarah C.....1250
Thomas T.....494, 516
V. R..... 796
H. and J..... 857
James and Sons.....1138
and Cilley..... 429
and Jenkins..... 430
Cilley and Co..... 630
Moores, R. D.....1106
Timothy G.....512, 514, 518, 520
Moran, James..... 518
Michael..... 517
Morey, John Holmes.444, 500, 512, 575, 576, 590
983, 1078, 1131, 1295
Peter..... 519
Morgan, Charles..... 518
Frank W.....1261
James..... 791
Richard.....1236
Richard F.....1261
Rufus M..... 639
Timothy.....385, 772, 1255
Morher, James E..... 519
Morozoviez, Adelbert..... 521
Morril, David L.....48, 363, 436, 658, 758, 845
909, 1019, 1069, 1099, 1101
1312, 1313, 1315
Samuel.....48, 365, 404, 617, 658, 664
909, 912, 965, 967, 1048
1094, 1101, 1279, 1360
1362, 1369, 1370, 1379
Morrill, ——.....1319
Albert J.....1346
Alpheus.....920, 921, 922, 924, 927, 1380
Alpheus B.....1380
Ann.....1231
Arthur P.....1014, 1379
Asa.....758, 788
Asa H.....1354
Ashley C.....1251
Benjamin..... 799
Caroline W.....1251
Charles.....1185
Charles A..... 516
Clara.....1048
Clarissa L.....1243
David..... 864
David A.....1349, 1354, 1367
David L.....1250
Elisha.....839, 1312
Ellen.....1251
Ezekiel.....211, 510, 518, 519, 927, 1380
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Ezekiel, Mrs.....1075
Flora M.....1260
Florilla M.....1260
Grace..... 1308
H. T.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
J.....1249
Jacob.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Jesse F..... 517
Joel S..... 654
Lucius B 1364
Luther S.....567, 665, 1008, 1362
1367, 1369, 1379
Mary A.....772, 1251
Obadiah.....565, 665, 666
Reuben.....1251
Richard S..... . 516
Robie.....1216
Ruel G..... 520
Samuel.....404, 1312
Samuel F..... 1366
Sarah.....1279
Shadrach C.....924, 927, 950, 951, 954
1257, 1301, 1304, 1380
Shadrach C., Mrs.....1075
Sibley G.....1380
and Silsby.....48, 631
Morris, James H.....591, 1014, 1356, 1379
James M..... 63
Morrison, A. C..... 804
A. H..... 531
C. S. 1138

Morrison, Charles R.....1008, 1143, 1379
Edward..... 516
George A.....1359
George W..... 467
Lucinda.....1251
Peter..... 517
William V.....1320
and Courser..... 641
Morse, Aaron.....716, 1312
Amos F.....1251
Benjamin F..... 516
Calvin.....1251
Charles G..... 783
Daniel..... 799
George..... 516
James W..... 519
Jane. 799
Janette C.....1259, 1260
John F.....1150
John H.....1137
H. B.....1279, 1281
H. H., Miss.....1249
Jedediah.....1079
John H.....1381
Mary J.....1259
Miss.....1219
Nathaniel 243
Peabody A.....849, 1238, 1248, 1281
Reuben D.....1312
Robert.....764, 848, 849
S. B.....1259
Samuel F. B.....338, 345, 700, 1054, 1079
Susan D.....1261
William E..... 514
Morton, Charles R.....930, 1381
Levi P.....758, 862, 1081
Thomas..... 73
Wilson E.....518, 818
Wilson E., Mrs..... 819
Moseley, Franklin..... 760
Mosely, ——..... 76
Moses, George H.574, 1042, 1043, 1359, 1361, 1372
Moulton, Albanus K..... 777
Albert A.....492, 515, 924, 927, 1380
Albert R.....1381
Ann.....1238, 1248, 1250
Anna.....1249
Annie 772
Annie M.....1261
Edward A.....1351
Frank S.....1352
George O.....1354
James.....611, 1243, 1248, 1249
James, Jr.....39, 658, 1228, 1248, 1249
1250, 1251, 1255, 1340
Jonathan..... 283
Louis I.....930, 1381
Miss.....1248
Susan R.....1251, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1289
Mouton, Alexandre.....1112
Mowatt, Anna Cora..... 863
Mower, Lewis L.....630, 1346, 1347, 1349
Mowey, James W..... 737
Muckamug, Peter..... 83
Mugridge, John Y...496, 541, 570, 904, 978, 986
993, 996, 997, 998, 1002
1003, 1008, 1009, 1012
1134, 1356, 1361, 1362
1364, 1366, 1378
Mulcahy, Michael.....1346, 1352
Mullen, Daniel 516
Peter..... 514
Mumford, T. J..... 747
H. Adelaide.....1289
Munroe Brothers..... 48
Munsey, A. P..... 631
Elijah..... 344
Murdock, Caroline Roby, see Mrs. Cyrus M. Murdock.
Cyrus M., Mrs.....1056, 1058, 1287
Murphy, John.....516, 517
John E.....930, 1381
John H..... 518
Peter.....1290
Thomas..... ..519, 805
William M..... 434
and Reen.....1138
Murray, ——..... 233, 234, 235
James..... 93
John..... 516
William, Sir.....193, 206, 207, 213
Mussey, John B..... 514
R. D..... 912
Muzzey, Abby Ann.....1280
Artemas B.....446, 449, 747, 1256
John, Jr..... 863
Myers, Peter W..... 518

Narcisse, Louis..... 517
Nash, Charles..... 514
William..... 515
Nason, Arthur C.....1381
Edward M.....1347
Elias..... 93
William N.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Nathans, Thomas..... 516
Nawn, Thomas.....637, 1346
Neal, David.....1374
Martha.....1260
Martha A.....1261
William H..... 518
Neally, John.....1248
Nealley, Henry B..... 518
Neddo, James..... 516
Neff, Mary.....88, 89, 90, 92
William E..... 517
Neil, Andrew..... 517
Nelson, David B..... 495
Josiah H..... 428
Nathaniel C..... 536
Samuel G..... 428
Nesmith, George W.....93, 322, 888, 890, 1141
1142, 1231
Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
John..... 866
Nettleton, Oker E 930, 1381
Nevers, Arthur F..... 607
Nevins, John L..... 857
Newell, Charles D.....1353
L. V.....1263
Newhall, Charles H., Mrs..... 560
Daniel B..517, 549, 604, 605, 1137, 1355, 1360
H. A.....453, 630
J. Blanche.....1075
Thomas H.....1348
Newman, Charles..... 514
F. H..... 531
Henry.....101, 111, 115, 152

Newsome, Joseph....1352
Newton, Thomas....512, 514, 516
Niccols, Nicolls, or Nichols, Benjamin.... 112, 113, 127, 137, 143, 144, 145, 146
Nichols, Alexander.... 21
Charles F....1191
Daniel E.... 517
H. F. E.... 423
Hester D....1307
John H.... 514
Levi R.... 781
Luther W., Jr.... 455
Niles, Bertha.. 1337
Edward C.... .584, 1014, 1346, 1352 1369, 1371, 1372, 1379
John.... 758
Mary.... 1076, 1337
William W....723, 1142, 1152, 1335, 1336
Nims, Alice M....580, 1074, 1076
Nolan, Richard....516, 813
Nopper, Father.... 815
Norris, Arthur F. L....1379
Charles L....1352
E. D., Mrs....1260
Franklin P....1379
George W.... 821
Herbert F....1006, 1379
Herbert S.... 567
James S....458, 528, 641, 660, 663 1173, 1192, 1196
Moses....414, 980
Samuel S.... 843
True L....1379
William.... 895
William T....1004, 1005, 1006, 1379
J. C. & Son....1138
J. C. & Co.... 641
Norton, Alfred.... 511
Charles H....820, 858, 860, 863, 1353, 1363 Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Francis.... 517
Henry.... 517
Smith.... 773
William K....515, 609, 1135, 1169
and Crawford.... 430
Noyes, Charles H.... 520
Cutting....126, 140
Daniel J....385, 433, 757, 758, 1255
Edward R.... 514
F. A....929, 1381
George.... 518
Jefferson....417, 1251, 1253, 1348
Jeremiah S....382, 426, 427, 446, 629 1140, 1187, 1253, 1258 1266, 1341, 1353, 1363
Jeremiah S., Mrs.... 766
John....209, 239
Joseph S.... 714
Josiah....1275
Lucia A.... 1259
Martha J....1076
Mary....1261
Parker.... 664
Nudd, John H.... 515
Nutt, George Washington. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Nutter, Charles C....1345, 1351, 1368
Charles S.... 740
David R.... 520
Eliphalet S..93, 94, 620, 1045, 1134, 1135, 1138
Nutter, Isabel....1289
John P....1369
Malvena....1289
William A....608, 1358
Nutting, Josiah P....449, 777, 778, 779, 818 819, 1256, 1257
Newell C....1380
and Hayden.... 637
Nyden, Gust 828
Ober, Benjamin 1248
Oberly, John H.. 343, 1045
O'Brien, Cornelius.... 865
O'Callaghan, Eugene M....808, 811, 812
O'Connor, John.... 518
Odiorne, Jotham.... 216
Odlin, Augustus H.... 715
George O....456, 1027
Herbert G....1056
John....48, 285, 301, 318, 617, 713, 1088 1220, 1310, 1342, 1362
John W....514, 1041, 1174, 1265
Polly.... 742
Woodbridge....434, 484, 661, 662, 663, 743 1030, 1031, 1056, 1171, 1202 1215, 1228, 1312, 1355
George O. & Co....1027
O'Donnell, John....805, 813, 814, 815
Oehme, Ferd Gustave....921, 922, 927, 1380
O'Farrell, M. C.... 809
Ogden, ——.... 232
Olds, Milton.... 630
O'Leary, Thomas M.... 812
Oliver, M. F....1372
Olmstead, Frederick Law....1146
Olsen, Peter.... 516
Olson, Peter....517, 827, 828
O'Malley, Thomas.... 514
O'Neil, Eugene.... 612
O'Neill, John....1345, 1351
Ordway, Charles H....1370
E. Frances....1260, 1261, 1289
Eben....512, 514, 516
Giles W....437, 1347
Harriet S....1316
John C...564, 574, 1237, 1255, 1257, 1258, 1291 1301, 1303, 1312, 1344, 1353
Joseph C....1345, 1351
Mabel....1076
Nehemiah G....506, 568, 1042, 1182 1190, 1355, 1356, 1369 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Richard M.... .923, 924, 1345, 1350
Samuel.... 653
Sarah Adams....1287
and Ferrin....1138
O'Reilley, John....805, 806, 813
Orne, Arthur S.... 713
William H 518
Orsolini, Andrew.... 93
Osborn, Alverton P.... 518
Osgood, A. C....1379
Benjamin....219, 248
Hannah....220, 632
Ira.... 41
James....34, 172, 173, 177, 178, 219 260, 279, 662, 853, 1338 Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
John....103, 119, 123, 124, 127, 137, 143, 145
John P....1027

Osgood, John R.....1027
Joshua K.....579
Laura A. L.....1251
Miss.....1251
N. H.....48
Reuben.....344
Richard H.....279
Robert C.....665
Samuel.....218, 296
Stephen.....137, 143, 144
True.....392, 459, 860, 1038, 1170, 1355
Otis, James M.....1364
M. M.....1307
William F.....1334
Owens, Patrick.....518

Pace, Charles.....519
Pack, Harold Leon.....612, 1302
Packard, Robert A.....520
Page, Ann E.....1251, 1259, 1289
Betsey.....772
C. E.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Charles T.....578, 642
Daniel.....284
David.....218
E.....1249
Emeline.....1250
George F.....642, 1367
Harvey A.....1251
J. D., Mrs.....787
Job.....284
John.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Joseph.....137, 143, 145
Laban.....38, 404, 1340, 1341, 1363
Martha J.....1251, 1289
Mary.....797
Miss.....1249
Nathaniel.....137, 143, 145
Philip.....279
Samuel B.....1004, 1006, 1147, 1148
1257, 1365, 1379
Samuel S.....1249
Thomas.....137, 143, 145
William.....765, 771, 1363
William H.....427, 1363
Brothers.....642
Company.....641
and Fay.....429
Paige, Cyrus W.....1347, 1348, 1364, 1365
Frank W.....1345
Paine, John.....1332
Joshua.....516
Palmer, ——.....1287
Charles.....1182
Charles E.....548, 549, 1351, 1356
Clara.....1253, 1254, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1289
Dudley S.....426, 1029, 1030, 1038, 1248
1255, 1258, 1283, 1360
Frank.....1182
Gilman.....847, 848
Harry E.....612
John B.....1037, 1040, 1181, 1182, 1183
John C.....518
Joseph.....641
Mehitable.....771
Park, Stuart J.....346, 347, 348, 626, 1155
Parker, Abby B.....1268, 1307
Alfred W.....520
Amos A.....965, 1026, 1378

Parker, Ann Abbott.....1053
Arthur L.....930, 1381
Asa.....1312
Bailey.....393
Benjamin.....137, 143, 145, 146, 402, 429, 840
1247, 1255, 1295, 1340, 1379
Caleb.....429, 449, 464, 665, 756, 759, 760
970, 1251, 1256, 1343, 1363
Charles Edward.....759
Charles J.....1260
Charles S.....312, 1351
Daniel S.....1248
David T.....1128
Edward.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Edward H.....919, 920, 1251, 1380
Edward L.....838
Edwin.....1320
George.....514
George A.....611
George H.....1380
Green.....1110
Henry E.....435, 449, 464, 483, 485, 489, 491
509, 511, 514, 741, 742, 758, 1170
1172, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1264, 1301
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VI, VII
Henry M.....1334
James.....138, 143, 145
Jeremiah.....1156
Joel.....969, 1122, 1123
John.....293, 516, 1243
Joseph.....129, 137, 143, 145, 370
Mary.....1262
Miss.....1248
Nathan.....137, 143, 144
Nathaniel.....344, 727
Sally B.....1284
William M.....902, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Parkhurst, Charles.....821, 822
Harriet I.....1076
M. M.....1320
Phineas.....1174
Parkinson, ——.....1274, 1275
Henry.....1225
John T.....612
Parkman, George.....969
Parks, Isabel M.....1337
James H.....520
Parish, Henry.....1332
Parmenter, George R.....755, 1351
Parnell, Charles Stewart.....1112
Parodi, Teresa.....859, 876
Parvis, Ferdinando John.....153, 155
Parry, Joseph.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Parson, Samuel.....713
Parsons, Edgar V.....515
Frank L.....612
Tom, see Thomas Pearson.
Partridge, ——.....337, 1278
George.....1368
Harrison.....566, 605, 1237, 1349, 1354
Simeon.....514
William.....36, 299
Patch, William H. H.....514
Pattee, Lemuel N.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Lewis C.....1044, 1045
Peter.....170
Patten, David.....449, 1256, 1257, 1317, 1320
Levi L.....517
Miss.....1250

Patten, Rachel....1251
William A.... 713
Patterson, Allan B.... 612
Alonzo.... 1249
Annette N.... 1261
James W.... 310, 503, 575, 1131, 1142, 1144, 1195, 1254, 1292
Joab N.... 277, 511, 591, 594, 612, 1135, 1233, 1357, 1374, 1375
Joab N., Mrs.... 1074
Samuel F.... 1345, 1368
Patti, Adalina.... 859, 876
Patrick, John.... 1251
Paul, Horace F.... 1316
John.... 516
Payne, Thomas.... 80, 81
Peabody, Charles.... 1314
Edward H.... 1261
Francis B.... 1378
Frederick W.... 1359
George.... 865
James L.... Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
John.... 137, 143, 145
Leonard W.... 1249, 1254, 1314
Stephen.... 1311
L. O. and H. B.... 637
and Stearns.... 1146, 1372
Peacock, Charles H.... 531, 1351
Lorenzo K.... 531, 610, 1348
Pearce, Joseph H.... 1141
Pearl, Ichabod.. 489, Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, IX
Pearson, Charles C.... 1044, 1045, 1361
Charles C., Mrs.... 537, 1074
Edward N.... 548, 586, 608, 1042, 1257, 1360, 1361
Edwin O.... 1381
Harlan C.... 574, 1359
Henry.... 521
J. W.... 804
John H.... 721, 722, 903, 1012, 1044, 1045, 1134, 1331
Joseph.... 328
Thomas.... 845
William.... 1312
Charles C. and Co.... 1044
John H. and Co.... 646
Pease, Benjamin L.... 1261
Levi.... 845
Samuel.... 1342
Peaslee, Amos J.... 1359
Benjamin D.... 1380
Charles.... 1360
Charles H... 389, 410, 422, 656, 866, 867, 868, 872, 932, 935, 936, 947, 948, 969, 970, 971, 975, 976, 978, 981, 987, 1103, 1106, 1112, 1279, 1312, 1357, 1361, 1363, 1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Ebenezer.... 655, 737, 786, 787
Nathaniel.... 138, 143, 145
Robert.... 137, 143, 145
Sarah.... 121
and George.... 429
Peck, J. O.... 822
Pecker, Jeremiah.... 38, 345, 348, 350, 360, 362, 364, 436, 839, 1099, 1234, 1340, 1363
Jeremiah, Jr.... 403, 771
Jeremiah E.... 725
Pecker, John.... 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 138, 143, 145, 688
Jonathan Eastman.... 92, 281, 574, 1254, 1261
Mary.... 772, 1260
Seth E.... Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
R. E.... Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Robert.... 839
Robert E.... 1342
Robert E., Mrs.... 1080
William.... 429, 1283, 1341, 1347, 1353, 1364
and Lang.... 621, 1057
Pelren, Oliver J.... 859, 860, 1368
Severe.... 518
Pendergast, John.... 814
Joseph D.... 608, 1359
Penhallow, H. Louise.... 946
Pentland, Thomas E.... 1352
Perley, Ira.... 483, 503, 758, 776, 903, 970, 971, 972, 973, 978, 980, 984, 986, 990, 993, 1106, 1126, 1128, 1134, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1378
Ira, Mrs.... 496, 1173
John L.... 935
Thomas.... 137, 145
Walter.... 521
Perkins, Ann E.... 1381
Charles C.... 1351
Francis W.... 514, 520
George.... 514
George H.... 1152
George H., Mrs.... 1152
Hamilton.... 520, 1152
Hamilton E.... 277, 993, 994, 1170, 1173, 1369 1374, 1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Hamilton E., Mrs.... 1231
Jacob.... 1030
Jerauld.... 518
Martha.... 780
Orrin.... 612
Roger E.... 520, 967
Susan George.... 723, 1075
William.... 611
Zelvira C.... 1350
Perry, Charles.... 520
Charles A.... 612
Cyrus M.... 754
Horace F.... 1358
Leonard L.... 519
Phillips N.... 434
W. H.... 637
William.... 932, 935, 936, 948, 969
William H.... 1345
Persons, ——.... 824
Pervere, Benjamin.... 516
Peters, Benjamin F.... 518
James.... 172
John.... 267, 280, 282, 283
Obadiah.... 169, 175, 176, 177, 178
Seaborn.... 173, 178
Pettey, Zephamiah.... 282
Pettengill, ——.... 881
Benjamin.... 936
Daniel.... 516
Ephraim.... 344, 516
Lafayette.... 516
Martha E.... 1259

Peverly, James.....416, 417, 429, 440, 496 1170, 1173, 1360
Peyser, Henry.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Phalen, Frank L.....594, 612, 748, 749
Phelps, Annie M..... 342
Mabel A 1307
Matilda Hutchins..... 342
Philbrick, Edward.....1312
Eliphalet F.....1257, 1301, 1362
Jonathan..... 843
Nathan P.....786, 787
Porter K..... 818
R. N.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Philbrook, E. S..... 831
Phillips, George S..... 612
Ira C.....1350, 1354
Jason A.....1263
John..... 141
Samuel.....127, 138, 140, 141, 143, 145, 688
Wendell.....433, 451
William.....229, 230, 233, 244, 517
Phipps, Spencer.....107
Pickard, Isaac L.....1259
Isaiah L.....1259
Pickering, —.....196, 204, 206
Hazen 760, 1257, 1258, 1287, 1353
J., Miss.....1259
John..... 294
Jonathan L.....507, 568, 1184, 1190 1356, 1366, 1369
Josephine.....1260, 1287
S. L., Miss.....1259, 1260
Timothy..... 296
William.....962, 963, 1370, 1378
Pidgeon, Joseph..... 520
Pidle, S..... 831
Pierce, Amariah 527, 1066
Andrew.....1101
Augustine C.....456, 460, 498, 661, 662, 720 859, 903, 1170, 1185, 1266 1353, 1355, 1357, 1365
Benjamin 46, 435, 859, 1030, 1100, 1109
Benny.....435, 1300
Daniel..... 208
Franklin.....322, 381, 389, 391, 410, 414, 415 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 424, 425 426, 432, 434, 435, 466, 471, 472 473, 480, 504, 531, 610, 656, 758 806, 863, 870, 881, 903, 948, 971 972, 973, 974, 975, 977, 978, 980 981, 982, 985, 987, 992, 994, 995 1010, 1026, 1043, 1069, 1080 1103, 1106, 1107, 1113, 1114 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1122 1123, 1133, 1145, 1171, 1172 1181, 1196, 1199, 1238, 1279 1287, 1300, 1357, 1368, 1378 Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, IX
Franklin, Mrs..... 974
Frank H.....1379
Frank W.....1381
George H..... Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Henry D.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Joseph..... 514
Robert..... 435
Thomas P..... 486, 487, Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VIII
William A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
and Dumas..... 859
Pierce and Minot..... 996
Pierpont, John 185, 378, 451, 1033
Pierre, Bordeau..... 517
Pike, Austin F..... 503
Charles.....1259
Ezra T.....418, 428, 434
F. H.....1167
James.....500, 712, 786, 787
James F.....1190
John..... 106
Pillsbury, Albert E.....1147
Alpha J.....1158
Charles A..... 729
Charles S.....1358
David 567, 993, 1013, 1248, 1356, 1378
Emily.....1250, 1251, 1314
Enoch H..... 1259, 1260
George A....512, 526, 530, 607, 661, 662, 729 952, 953, 1134, 1135, 1137, 1140 1170, 1258, 1268, 1269, 1342 1344, 1355, 1365, 1375, Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
George A., Mrs.....954, 1135
George T.....1312
George W..... 428
Jacob 172
John F..... 517
Luther Batchelder.....1271, 1306
Margaret, see Mrs. George A.
Oliver..... 609, 950, 1257, 1258, 1345 1360, 1361, 1366
Oliver, Mrs.....1075
Parker.....411, 433, 451, 749
Thomas A.....63, 520
Thomas W..... 642
Pilsbury, John A.....1359
John C.....427, 438, 439, 440, 568, 1160 1341, 1348, 1355, 1356, 1361
Moses C.....1160, 1161
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth..... 328
Pingault, Emile M.....1337
Pingree, John H..... 514
Samuel Everett..... 1142
Pinkham, Elias.....847, 849
Richard.....1316, 1369
Piper, —.....1281
C. S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Charles W..... 518
Rhoda C..... 946
S. S 609
Pitcher, O. P..... 786, 787
Pitkin, Harry L..... 612
John M..... 1250
Oscar V.....1351
P. J. A.....1260
S. J..... 778
Plaisted, John..... 216
Plante, Joseph N.....824, 825
Plumer, William.....330, 347, 348, 353, 354, 365 932, 945, 948, 962
Plummer, Hiram..... 852
John W..... 1174
John Wesley.....1347, 1352, 1372
Polk, James K.....415, 418, 610, 863 974, 1080, 1112
Pond, E..... 799
H. W..... 610
W. Irving..... 1260
Poor, Enoch.....257, 263, 265, 267, 268

Poor, Helen W....1307
Poore and Brown....863
Pope, Joseph P. B....516
Lucia A....1261
R. S....767
Porter, Albert A....1381
Benjamin E....434
Charles....520
Charles W....512
Horace....1131
Howard L....578, 644, 1075
Howard L., Mrs....1075
James....1317
John....322
William H....1305
Rolfe and Brown....429
Potter, Aaron....936
Alvah K....510, 516, 518, 1261, 1378
Anna....772
Anthony....282, 286, 307, 342
Asa, Jr....611
Benjamin E., see Benjamin E. Porter.
C. E....1248, 1250
Chandler E....574, 1231, 1248, 1254, 1281 1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Charles, Mrs....775
Clara F....1251, 1259, 1260
Comfort....772
Elvira....1283
Ephraim....281, 297, 307, 611, 1212
Eunice....772
Harriet....1249
Jacob....172, 243
Jacob A....426, 444, 665, 771, 772 984, 1226, 1343
John....1236, 1354
Joseph....772, 1220
Joseph H....418, 434, 499, 517, 520
Lydia K....1260
M. E. L., Miss....1260, 1261
N. W....797
Richard....282, 307, 907, 1212, 1226
Richard, Jr....1226
Robert H....516, 1137
Sarah....775
Sophronia....772
Thomas....772, 1341
Thomas D....419, 446, 772, 1226, 1343
Powell, Alfred D....517, 520
Alvin C....518
Benjamin....279, 283, 1220
John....514
John W....1351
Keser C....344
Keyes B....344
Peter....344
Samuel....344
Sylvester H....518
Thomas....283
Powers, Thomas F....518
Prescott, Abraham....49, 381, 429, 640, 968 969, 970, 1312
Abraham J....452, 640, 1257, 1297, 1343 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Arthur W....1352
Benjamin F....93, 1134, 1135, 1378 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Benjamin F., Mrs....1135
E. P....1134
Prescott, Edward P....1343
George D. B....577, 640, 641
George Harrison....881
J. A., Mrs....472
James....852
John L....1352
Jonathan C....1380
Joseph W....641, 1365
Leander C....1358
Louisa....1292
M. A....1261
M. Anna....1261
M. E....1261
Miss....1250
Mary J....1250
Sewall....516
William....14, 94, 389, 445, 446 574, 1059, 1342, 1380
William C....664, 1378
William H....489, 512, 514, 520
Abraham and Son....640
and Brothers....429
Brothers....640
James & Co....429
Preston, Ruby Bridges....48, 1281, 1282
Pratt, Benjamin F....520
Caleb....1336
Dana W....781, 1353, 1358
George C....428
Joseph....24
Mary A....589
Myron J....569, 1368
Preble, Thomas M....795, 797
Prentice, George....1320
Prentiss, Charles B....520
Pressy, Carlos G....636, 1370
Price, George....514
James....434, 516
Prichard, Miss....1248
Priest, John....863
Prince, Morris W....739, 820
Prindable, James....517
Pritchard, Jeremiah....741
Proctor, Edna Dean....1150, 1286
F. G....1138
Frank G....1352
Jane D....1297
William H....1353
Pronk, John E....1352
Provancher, Felix....519
John....517
Pudney, Henry....172
John, Jr....172
Joseph....172, 182
Samuel....172
William....172
Puffer, ——....781
Charles H....519
Miss....1249
Pulsepher, Jonathan....137, 143, 145
Purcotte, Joseph O....1358
Purington, H. M....579
Pushee, Abraham....367, 1298
Putnam, Charles....516
David....804, 1343, 1366
Haldimand S....494
Hiram B....752
John....979
Putney, Benjamin T....603, 1344, 1350, 1369

Putney, Fanny....1248
Helen M....1261
J. A....1260
James M....1248, 1283
John....654, 1358
John A....1260, 1288, 1378
John B....1259
Joseph....183
Lewis B....1352
Pyke, James T....774

Quarles, Samuel....348
Quinlon, Patrick....252
Quimby ——....1375
B. F....1259
Frank P....1345, 1367
Hiram M....521
Hosea....778
John H....1355
Mary E....1307
Moses M....517, 519
Nicholas....1195, 1343, 1348, 1353
Parchust D....512, 518, 519, 520
Ransom....517
Silas....786, 1317
Silas E....787
Quinby, Elisha T....519
Hiram E....1346
Quincy, Josiah....892, 948, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Samuel H....1128
Quinn, C. H....1381
James H....520
James J....608, 612, 1302, 1359
Jeremiah....519, 566, 1346, 1351, 1352
Peter....516
William....612, 809
Quint, Alonzo H....1144

Racine, Oliver....637
Ramsdell, George A....593, 594, 595, 597 1072, 1144
Ramsay, William....611
Ramsey, Alexander....911, 912, 913, 1379
Ranals, Charles....517
Rand, David E....520
Douglass M....520
Edward D....1004, 1005, 1006, 1379
Eliza....1260
Herbert J....520
Jacob B....641, 649, 788, 789, 1267 1343, 1346, 1347, 1353
Jacob B., Mrs....787
James....781
James C....516
James E....568, 1356
Joseph B....820, 822
Kate E....1293
Philander P....1308
William....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William T....386
Randall, Elisha N....519
Georgia A....1359
Joseph....514
Randlett, Clarence B....1360
James E....1301, 1303, 1346, 1372
Ranken, John F....520
Rankin, Andrew....758
J....637
James E....762, 1320
Rankin, Oscar F....521
Ranlet, Henry W....1299
Ranney, Austin S....1257, 1302, 1345
Ransom, Edward....1252, 1259
Rantoul, Robert S....311
Rattray, Alice....1266
Thomas....515
Rawlings, see Rollins.
Ray, Joseph....517
Robert A....567, 570, 1013, 1015, 1274 1307, 1356, 1367, 1379
Raymond, George T....784
Minor....1317
Stephen L....521
William H....1367
Raynor, Menzies....764
Read, Frank E....1359
Moses....283
Reagan, A. D....1381
Reardon, John....1351
Redfield, Isaac F....1334
Reding, John R....414, 866, 867
Redington, Mary F....1307
Reed, Charles H....1347
George H....139, 711, 713, 1048
Harold S....612
John N....515
Loammi....344
Samuel P....516
Selwin S....516
and Stanley....430
Reid, James....257, 263, 265, 518
Reilly, Charles....516
John F....1359
Rein, A. P....770
Remick, Charles G....565, 662
Katherine L....1298
Renton, Christie W....428
George....428, 1250
John....428, 981, 1249, 1380
Peter....48, 389, 404, 617, 651 659, 906, 909, 913, 1059 1283, 1284, 1312, 1362, 1379
Peter, Mrs....1054
Restieaux, William....366, 402, 429, 664
W. and A....624
Reynolds, A. E....784
Joseph....1379
Samuel....137, 143, 145
Rice, Arabella....946
Harvey....429, 875, 902, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Rich, ——....824
John....516
Richards, Charles A....1345, 1372
Dexter....948
Eaton....756
Huntington....1380
Louisa F....956
Richardson, Daniel K....1261
Edward W....612, 1302
James....1249, 1250
Joseph....1250
Loren M., Mrs....1075
Loren S....609, 1345, 1367, 1370
Lyman E....516
Martha J....1251
Mary A....1259
Miss....1260
Oscar F....559

Richardson, P. 727
William 860
William M. 962, 965, 967, 969
Richie, William F. 863
Richmond, Henry F. 1185
Rhoda M. 1278
Riley, James 517
Michael 519
Thomas 514
Rindge, John 152
Rines, James 756
Ring, Irvin S. 1345, 1351
James P. 1367
Ripley, Eleazer W. 332
Risley, John 517
Ritchings, Caroline 859
Rix, Eugene A. 519
Nathaniel 172, 243
Rexford, William H. 659, 1170, 1362
Roach, Jeremiah P. W. 520
William S. 516
Roane, —— 180
Robbins, Charles 849
Charles A 517
Henry S. 1312
Joseph C. 612
Joseph H. 793, 794
Roberts, Alexander 175, 176, 178
Charles H. 662
Daniel C. 574, 575, 590, 591
722, 723, 724, 725, 954
1075, 1147, 1152, 1335
Jean 514
John F. 612
Hall 496, 660, 1241, 1251, 1256
Nathan A. 612
A. and Co. 841
Robertson, Asa 330
Curtis B. 518
Eliza 1250
Frank P. 1351
John 344, 514
John E. 543, 553
564, 565, 571, 591, 662
1290, 1342, 1370, 1372
Peter 326, 329, 335, 344, 348
350, 857, 858, 1110
Robie, Frederick 1142
Robins, John 736
Joseph E. 740
Joseph W. 1302
Robinson, Abraham H. 659, 923, 924, 927
1170, 1238, 1249, 1254, 1380
Allan H. 1041, 1045
Charles 517, 1248
Charles A. 428
Charles E. 654
Cyrus 410, 414, 429, 446, 496
653, 655, 839, 1173, 1340, 1363
Cyrus E. 1360
Cyrus R. 605, 654, 1344, 1366
Cyrus R. and Co. 642
D. J. 736
Daniel W. 516
Edwin W. 1359
Eliza M. 1089
Ethel R. 1337
Frank E. 1360
G. C. 1173
Robinson, George D. 1142
George H. 517
H. N. 14
Henry 51, 543, 558, 574, 588
591, 600, 608, 617, 908
1035, 1147, 1246, 1342
1358, 1360, 1362, 1366
1367, 1379
Henry M. 512, 514, 516, 519, 527
Isaiah S. 1348
J. 49
James 518, 611
John D. 611
John G. 1335
Joseph 465, 574, 665, 870, 1231
1248, 1279, 1312, 1341
1358, 1363, 1369, 1370
Joseph W. 398, 483, 485, 1147, 1170, 1184
1367, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Julius B. 784
Justin E. 1346
Marion R. 1259
Mary E. 1251
Nahum 599, 1160, 1361
Otis 728
Richard W. 514
Rody 515
Thomas F. 806
Tyler 48
William 520
William D. 1342
William H. 518
William S. 1041
Roby, Ann 1241, 1250, 1251, 1259
Benjamin F. 518, 1167
Christopher Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Harley B. 1346, 1368
Harrison A. 64, 1351
Luther 21, 390, 392, 396, 402, 429, 635
794, 1026, 1031, 1057, 1355, 1363
Walter S. 515
Kimball and Merrill 1057
Luther & Co. 1017
Roche, John 371
Rodgers, James 172
Josiah 1312
Samuel 172
Roers, Charles J. 612
Rogers, Arthur 49, 715, 961, 1378
Daniel 49
G. W. 344
George W. 338
H. 37
H. E. 1248
Henry E. 1226, 1248
Jacob 716, 857
John 664, 935, 1277
Josiah 326, 713
M. A. 1286, 1314
Mary E. 1260, 1261
Miss 1314
Nathaniel Peabody 411, 414, 415, 451, 971
976, 1032, 1033, 1104
Richard 228, 230
Robert 179, 228, 229, 231, 232, 234
235, 344, 619, 632, 961
Sarah 713
Sargeant 337, 428
Rohnstrom, August 826, 827

Rolfe, Abial.....371, 446, 750, 752, 755, 1177
1226, 1228, 1234, 1250, 1251
1255, 1272, 1354, 1363, 1364
Abial W.....646, 1367, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Abial, Mrs.....1230
Benjamin.....51, 131, 133, 134, 135, 148, 149
150, 151, 154, 156, 157, 160
161, 162, 166, 167, 168, 170
172, 189, 195, 204, 206, 212
213, 214, 241, 244, 245, 248
252, 253, 280, 281, 283, 285
298, 372, 613, 758, 905
1047, 1083, 1204, 1210
1237, 1238, 1255, 1338
1339, 1342, 1348, 1362
Benjamin, Mrs.....1083
C. M.....646
Deborah.....1249
Eliza.....799
George H.....1352
Hannah.....372
Harry G.....1346
Henry....117, 119, 123, 125, 128, 129, 131, 132
133, 134, 136, 138, 143, 145, 147, 148
152, 154, 252, 371, 372, 652, 750, 799
905, 1204, 1226, 1234, 1236, 1346
1351, 1352, 1367, 1371
Henry, Jr.....1249, 1250
Henry H.....1279
Henry P.....427, 503, 511, 574, 984, 988
996, 1121, 1124, 1128, 1170
1357, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1378
Horace H.....517, 520
Jane C.....799
John H.....1344, 1345, 1358
Joseph H.....519
Martha F.....799
Mary A.....1251
Mary J.....799
N.....1174
Nathaniel.....172, 220, 241, 281, 403, 425
647, 799, 1177, 1222, 1348
1362, 1363, 1368
Nathaniel, Mrs.....804
Nathaniel, Jr.....285
Paul.....25, 36, 41, 220, 244, 252, 298, 316
337, 428, 1083, 1084, 1088
Rebecca.....799
Robert H..593, 594, 595, 597, 612, 1302, 1307
Timothy C.....799, 1347, 1353, 1366
William.....1226
C. M. and A. W.....646, 647
Rollins, Augustus W. Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VII
Benjamin.....611
Edward A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX, 1179
Edward H...391, 429, 434, 454, 455, 457, 469
470, 474, 476, 478, 498, 507, 541
561, 598, 608, 620, 658, 659, 661
903, 1042, 1061, 1069, 1071, 1075
1120, 1170, 1185, 1190, 1253
1357, 1361, 1364, 1375
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Edward H., Mrs.....1075
Frank W.561, 574, 583, 584, 588, 608, 622, 714
1069, 1072, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1231
1335, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1379
Frank W., Mrs.....1076
George F.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Ichabod.....259
Rollins, Lyman.....516
Ronan, Richard.....404
Roncelli, Monsignor.....809
Ronge, Carl W.....828
Rooney, James F.....517, 1351
Roosevelt, Theodore.....1080
Roper, Charles F.....754, 775
Rorke, Cornelius.....519
Ross, Edith.....1307
Levi.....281
Rossell, Emil.....827
Roswell, Henry, Sir.....201, 203
Rotch, William.....714
Rouse, Patrick.....514
Rowe, Arthur J.....1381
Charles L.....1367
D. P.....1249
David B.....517, 519
Edward W.....930, 1381
Eugene A.....930, 1381
Frank A.....612
Frank H.....930, 1381
Forrest C.....930, 1381
G. V.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
James M.....930, 1381
Joseph F.....516
Rowell, Charles D.....516
Charles P.....796
Christopher.....1216
Christopher, Jr.....1226
Edward T.....495, 519
Enoch P.....1249
Frank G.....519
George E.....930, 1381
Henry A.....548, 1356
Horace M.....1184
Ira.....376, 491, 750, 755, 1243
1248, 1341, 1343, 1364
James H.....553, 662, 1345, 1346
1356, 1367, 1370
James H. & Co.....599
Philip.....279
Thompson.....1134, 1251
William K.....1259, 1260
Rowlandson, ——.....92
Rowson, Mrs.....1276
Roy, J. E. E.....1381
Samuel.....786, 1260
Ruddick, William H.....1381
Ruggles, Frederick.....820
Ruiz, George.....521
Rumford, Count, see Benjamin Thompson.
Countess, see Sarah Thompson.
Rumsey, George A.....517
Rundlett, Louis J.....1258, 1272, 1356
Runnals, Jonathan.....286
Runnels, or Runnells, Cyrus.....755, 1259
1349, 1354
Edward.....1349, 1350
Hazen.....755
Jeremiah F.....1346, 1347, 1358
Jerome S.....1351
Louisa J.....1260, 1261
Samuel.....344, 632, 1340
Samuel H.....1175
Isaac.....344
Rushlow, Alfred.....519
Russ, John.....688
John S.....852

Russell, —— 371
Cora J. 1308
Edward 239
Elijah 294, 295, 307, 1019, 1020, 1021
George 515
John 516
Joshua T. 713
Julia Wallace 950, 951, 956, 958, 1073, 1380
L. A. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Mabel 1337
Mary F. 1251
Moses W. 924, 927, 951, 1380
Richard 909, 1379
Sarah T. 707
Waldo A. 950
Ruter, Martin 1020
Rutter, John 521
Ryan, James 517
John 516
Thomas 517
Ryder, John E. Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William H. 765, 767, 769, 1256
Rynders, Isaiah 863, 1116

Safford, Henry G. 792, 793
Nathaniel F. 311
W. B. 49
St. Clair, Ira 932
St. Hilaire, Emile 1380
St. Pierre, Prudent 515
Salter, Augusta P. 1261
Augustus P. 1306
Saltmash, A. H. 796
Albert 1050, 1244, 1272, 1345, 1346, 1350, 1351, 1358, 1359
Albert H. 566
Andrew 516
Edward 608
Saltus, Amasa W. 724
Salvini, Mrs., see Maude Dixon.
Sampson, Lewis T. Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Sanborn, —— 620, 1249
A. 371
Alfred L. 519
Benning W. 429, 528, 661, 1019
Carroll 517
Charles 850
Charles H. 1345, 1347, 1351, 1354, 1368
Charles P. 496, 541, 570, 993, 999, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1010, 1012, 1257, 1258, 1269, 1288, 1292, 1356, 1361, 1364, 1366, 1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Daniel 1349
Daniel B. 1368
Daniel F. 515
DeWitt C. 514
E. R. 769
Edward B. S. 1144
Edwin 518
Edwin D. 851, 1231, 1248
Frances Bellows 1288
Frank B. 311, 312
George F. 1363
George G. 903
George T. 1251, 1259, 1260
Harry B. 1359
Harvey P. 1347
Heman 437, 1347, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Sanborn, I. 371
Isaac S. R. 1367
J. M. 1261
Jacob 786, 787, 789
Jacob R. 515, 1174
James 48, 713, 1353, 1354
John B. 1260, 1351, 1354, 1378
John H. 1138
John J. 1284
John W. 1346, 1352
Jonathan 429
Joseph E. 1360
Joseph H. 1259
Josiah B. 505, 897, 1072, 1075, 1134, 1170, 1185, Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
Josiah B., Mrs. 1075
Lucratus M. 1359
Mary 713
Mary A. 1298
Mary J. 1075
N. H. 661
Nathaniel 129
Nathaniel H. 1358
Oliver L. 477, 1120, 1123, 1170
Peter 511, 541, 610, 661, 1360, 1364, Ap., Vol. I, pp. III, VII
Phila M. 1260, 1289
Richard P. 1356
Sarah 1261
Sarah F. 1075, 1077, 1264
Sarah J. 1251, 1259, 1260, 1287, 1289
True 1137
Wilbur F. 1381
Sanburn, John 216
Sandell, Victor 827
Sanders, Calvin 1379
Charles H. 138, 686, 803, 1230, 1345
Clarendon M. 762
Frank L. 1345, 1346, 1351
Herbert M. 612, 1302
James H. 1345
John 111, 133, 137, 143, 144, 145
John, Jr. 113, 143, 145
Loren A. 1352, 1381
Nathaniel 137, 143, 145
Sarah E. 1076
Solomon C. 1350
Sanderson, Roscoe 787
Sarah A. 1261
Sands, John 514
Sanger, Austin T. 514
Sargent, Anna D. 1249
Charles 516, 520
Charles W. 658
Clara A. 1076
David W. 518
E. C. 636
E. L. 1251
Elsie K. 1261
Frank 518
Harriet 1251
Harrison S. 520
Harry G. 570, 574, 1013, 1014, 1342, 1356, 1371, 1372, 1374, 1379
Herbert E. 1307
J. W. 1256
J. Sidney 519
James F. 439, 927, 951, 1380
James S. 1360

Sargent, Jonathan E....311, 539, 574, 663, 983
1000, 1001, 1002, 1003
1015, 1114, 1115, 1134
1366, 1368, 1369, 1379
Joseph E.... 518
Lucia M....1260
Lucius Manlius.... 378
M. H. C....1249
Philip....765, 1312
Ruth P....1251, 1259
Tom.... 429
Stephen....1250
William A.... 516
and Sullivan....599, 636
Saul, J. W....531, 1138
Saunders, Daniel J.... 516
Edward.... 518
John.... 107
John, Jr.... 137
Savage, John.... 520
William T.... 93
Savil, Anna L....1307
Savory, Albert G.... 386
William F....1370
Charles E. and Co.... 429
Sawyer, ——.... 49
Aaron W....1007
Ann....1230
Charles H. 311, 312, 591, 610, 1072
E.... 860
Ezekiel....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Francis B....1251
Frank L....1352
George A....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
George Y....987, 991
Henry E....1254, 1258, 1261, 1265, 1266, 1306
James.... 517
John....427, 429, 663, 785, 1363
Joseph.... 520
Joshua.... 854
Lyman....1350
Miss....1249
Moody A....492, 515
Moses....1230
Thomas J.... 517
William....848, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
William H....1014, 1379
Willis J.... 612
Saxe, John G....451, 876
Sayles, Willard.... 868
Scales, Abbie B....1261
Albert F.... 612
Charles F....515, 518
Enoch F....1250
Jacob.... 751
James.136, 149, 150, 164, 713, 961, 1206, 1274
John.... 49
Rufus D....1347
Stephen.... 961
William O.... 612
Scammell, Alexander....264, 265
Schanks, Edward.... 518
Schoppe, W. Gleason.... 774
Schütz, Elizabeth P.... 950
Scott, Dred.... 475
Fred W....1352
James.... 516
John.... 521
Lewis W.... 517
Scott, Orange W.... 739
Phila.... 787
William P.... 515
Winfield 419, 424, 859, 1072
Scripture, Gilman....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Stephen A.... 514
Searle, Addison....715, 1227, 1276
George F....1354
Seaver, Sophronia A....1259
Seavey, Gilbert H....1354
J. L.... 859
John H....1259
Mary Herbert....1230, 1316
Persis A....1261
Ruth F....1251, 1259
S. L....1251
Shadrach....429, 464, 1126, 1129
1254, 1255, 1312, 1313
1343, 1353, 1354, 1363
Secomb, Daniel F.... ...573, 574, 641, 1134
1344, 1349
Secord, Herbert W.... 612
Sedgley, James....902, 1347, 1364
Seely, Henry A.... 612
John P.... 612
Selby, Harry.... 798
Sergeant, Miss.... 1249
Sessions, Myron H.... 520
Severance, A. F.... 641
Benjamin 519
Sewall, Samuel....24, 99, 114, 132
Seward, William H.... 1195
Sexton, John K.... 517
Seymour, Charles 514
Horatio....1122, 1190
Shackford, George W....1250
William....1269
Shallies, Joseph I....510, 518, 519
Shanks, John.... 518
Shannon, Elizabeth....1261
John S.... 843
Samuel.... 843
Sharples, Ralph.... 518
Shattuck, George B....1324
George C....25, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325
1326, 1328, 1330, 1332
Frederick C....1324
Henry....848, 849
Henry S....491, 1364, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Nathaniel H....1350, 1351
Samuel W....1137, 1344
Shaughnessy, Thomas.... 612
Shaw, Albert M.... 1158
Gilman.... 865
Miss....1260
Wentworth G....630, 1343, 1346, 1348, 1367
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Shea, James W.... 612
Shedd, Angeline P....1260
Luciette A....1260
Luther....799, 804
Luther A.... .787, 789
Luther A., Mrs.... 787
Sheldon, George....1332
George E.... 1200
Oliver.... 636
William....1332
William C....1327, 1332, 1333
Shepard, ——....1213

Shepard, Andrew J.....1359, 1360
Calvin W.....1260
Dorothy A.....1259
E. M., Mrs.....723
Emory N.....1344, 1345, 1350
George W.....518, 519
H. M.....1251
James M.....518
Jeremiah.....395
John.....639
John W.....520
Joseph E.....1354, 1355, 1368
Lucy E.....1359
Martha Dana.....1078
Omar L.....559, 1344, 1358, 1359
Omar L., Jr.....1359
Russell P.....1352
William C.....1142
John W.....1018, 1019
Shepherd, ——.....1250
Sherburn, Joseph.....1221
Sherburne, Eliza J.....1359
George W.....847
Henry C.....902, 1365
Horace B.....1358, 1359
Jane L.....1260
John.....736
Mary Ann.....1248
R. N.....749
Ralph H.....1359, 1360
Reuben B.....879, 902
Sherlock, Martin.....404, 812
Sherman, E. J.....1307
Fanny S.....945
John.....97
Roger.....797
William T.....1081
Shiffer, J. K.....787
Shillaber, Benjamin P.....451, 610
Shipard, John.....516
Shipley, Jonathan or John.....102, 107, 111, 113, 138, 143, 144
Shirley, Edward G.....1143
John M.....844, 1134
Miss.....1144
William.....157, 169
Shricker, John F.....612
Shurtleff, Amos J.....567, 1257, 1369, 1378
Fremont E.....1014, 1379
Shute, Adelaide M.....1259
Anna Eliza.....1264
Charles H.....514
George M.....514
Isaac.....49, 1207, 1213, 1232
Jacob.....121, 129, 187, 229, 282
John.....49, 229, 234, 235, 236, 254, 282, 286
John, Jr.....1220
Lucretia F.....1250, 1259, 1260, 1261
Miss.....1249
Moses.....25, 381, 425, 429, 437, 444, 1341, 1342, 1347, 1363, 1368
Philip.....244
Rhoda F.....1251
Samuel.....101, 138, 216
William.....49, 334
Sias, Benjamin.....264, 279
Sillaway, John.....283
Silsby, Arthur W.....567, 1009, 1369, 1379
Silsby, George H.....568
George H. H.....386, 429, 1174
Ozias.....841
Silver, Isaac.....514
W. C.....726
William C.....514, 516
Silvey, William.....1194
Simond, Ebenezer.....281
Simonds, Andrew.....516
Ebenezer.....243, 244
James.....137, 143
John S.....516
Nathan.....119, 124, 128, 138, 143, 144
Reuben.....243
Timothy.....212, 278, 281
William.....279, 280, 282
Simons, Andrew L.....516
James.....145
Nathan.....145
Simpson, Ahimaaz B.....1277
Cotton K.....1374
Hiram.....780, 781, 1348, 1349
James.....765
John K.....866
Joseph.....514, 740
Mary S.....780
S. L. F.....428, 924, 927, 1250, 1251, 1254, 1380
Samuel.....49
Washington.....852
Sinclair, J. L.....779
John G.....1147, 1179, 1180
Skinner, Otis A.....766
Slack, Charles W.....1036
Sleeper, James M.....512, 520
Jonas D.....993, 1169, 1238, 1249, 1369 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Peter.....842
Susan D.....1249
Slocum, Joel B.....734, 735
Small, Benjamin, Jr.....843
George W.....514
Smart, Albert H.....518
Ann M.....1260, 1261
Charles.....315, 395, 403, 1170, 1363, 1364
Charles H.....512, 514, 516
Emma S.....1250
H. D.....1305
Hannah H.....1251
J. B.....1173
Joseph B.....765, 1249
Lizzie E.....1261
Mary S.....1288
Mary A.....1259
Peter.....843, 846, 849
Susan B.....1261
Thomas J.....518
William B.....1041
William H.....924, 927, 1238, 1249, 1253, 1259, 1260, 1380
William H., Jr.....494
Smith, ——.....1288
A. D.....776
A. L.....787
A. W.....531
Albert B.....579
Albert L.....1261
Albert W.....518
Andrew S.....1344, 1349, 1353, 1354, 1366

Smith, Annie B....1260
Aram B....1346, 1350
Asa D....1131
Benjamin B....1251
Betsey S.... 946
Charles....516, 518, 1260, 1353, 1365
Converse J....1357, 1367
D. E....1170
Daniel.... 790
Daniel B....566, 1345, 1351, 1367
Daniel E.... 518
Daniel J.... 787
David D....500, 518, 929
Dexter D....516, 517
E. A....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Edmund....1248
Edmund E....1248
Edward.... 514
Edward P.... 516
Eleazer....737, 786, 787, 1256
Eliza A....1260
Francis I.... 517
Frank H....1352
Frank W.... 516
George.... 773
George F....1359
George T.... 519
George W....1380
Harriet C....1259
Henry.... 517
Hezekiah....691, 727
Isaac W....1003
J. Gregory.... 884
James.... 517
James W.... 612
Jasper D....1360
Jeremiah....328, 616, 653, 961
John....302, 517, 518, 519, 1262
John B....1072
John J.... 612
Joseph.... 843
Laroy.... 518
Leland A....1287, 1345, 1367
Lewis....1378
Lovina D....1251
M. B....1173
Moody B....1250
Morrill B....494, 517
Moses B....775, 778, 779, 1346, 1350
Nathaniel....172, 212, 218
Oliver P....1380
P. S....1170
Parker H.... 517
Peter.... 518
Preston S....660, 661
Richmond....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Robert C.... 520
Robert J.... 516
Susan....1277
Sydney F.... 612
Sylvanus and Andrew.... 637
Thomas....515, 841
Thomas E.... 518
Thomas J....1179
Victor.... 514
W. K.... 726
and Walker.... 641
Waterman....1134, Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
William....515, 518, 520
Smith, William, 2d....512, 514
William B....783, 784, 863
Zebulon....1348
Smyth, Frederick....1035, Ap., Vol. I, p. VI
Snare, John W.... 518
Snow, Elihu.... 740
John.... 516
Zerobbabel....138, 143, 144
Soderman, J. V....827, 828
Somerville, Arthur.... 521
Thomas.... 520
Soule, Pierre....863, 1115
Souther, John.... 285
Southgate, Helen L....1297
Horatio....1334
Southwick, George....854, 857
Souza, Antonio J....1347
Spanhoofd, A. W....1337
Sparhawk, Samuel....323, 344, 364, 617, 655 656, 657, 1255, 1360
Spalding, Isaac....873, 874, 889, 946, 948
Spaulding, Austin D....1296
Elisha A....1251
Thomas, Jr.... 612
Spead, George E.... 612
George H....1345
Leonard....516, 519
William F.... 519
Spear, George G.... 862
W. S....1022
Spearman, Frank.... 520
Alfred K.... 434
Speed, Benjamin.... 21
Nelson.... 813
Spellman, Henry.... 404
James.... 404
John H....1345
Martin.... 515
Peter.... 517
Thomas.... 404
Spencer, Charlotte A.... 763
Edward G....801, 802
Ethan N....1352
Spicer, William C....1352
Spikeman, —.... 229
Spiller, N. G.... 776
Spinney, Edward C....784, 793
Sprague, Fred A.... 612
Fred D....516, 517
William.... 778
Spring, Jedediah.... 219
Seth.... 279
Squires, Norman J....1320
Stacy, Thomas H.... 778
Staniels, Charles E....138, 342, 654, 686 774, 775, 928
Charles H....593, 594, 612
Emery T....1349
Rufus P....499, 518, 567, 665, 950, 1137
Ruth Bradley Eastman....342, 928
Stanley, Charles E.... 612
Clinton W....1006
J. B.... 630
John.... 726
John L....1270, 1306
Matthew.... 172
Stanton, Edwin C.... 510
Sarah W....1260
Stanwood, Miss....1249

Stanyan, Charles....1259
D. D....1138
John....344
Stark, Caleb....655
Caleb, Jr....1378
George....478, 837, 892, 895, 1072
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, V, VIII
Helen M....1251
John....222, 228, 229, 257, 258, 263, 264, 266
267, 841, 908, 1142, 1143, 1144
L. Henry....1174
Solon....1248
William....222, 223, 228, 231
Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Starkey, Martin T....516
Stavers, Bartholomew....844, 845
Stearns, Mary, see Mrs. Onslow.
Onslow....48, 93, 496, 541, 618, 889, 990, 1010
1042, 1069, 1080, 1081, 1126, 1129
1132, 1134, 1135, 1173, 1360, 1361
1362, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Onslow, Mrs....496, 950, 1135, 1173
Stebbins, R. F....747
Steel, Horace....1280
Steele, David....1279
John H....948, 974, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Steno, Victor....516
Stephens, Aaron, see Stevens.
Edward....515
Sterling, William....821
Steven, John....281
Stevens, Aaron....172, 187, 220, 281, 688
Aaron F....499
Abel....1317
Abial....517
Abiel....279
Albert....1353, 1354, 1365, 1366
Anna....220
Benjamin....103, 104, 105, 106, 116
117, 138, 143, 144
Benjamin G....515
Charles....517, 521
David....517, 518
Ebenezer....119, 125, 128, 137
143, 146, 161, 216
Edward A....1356
Edward R....515
Edwin B....1279
Elizabeth S....537, 1074
Frances C., see Mrs. Lyman D.
Francis M....1250
Frank....518
George W....475, 1191
Henry....434, 517
Henry W....570, 660, 1013, 1014, 1146, 1335
1345, 1356, 1362, 1367, 1379
Hiram....518
J., Jr....1251
J. B....1261
James....282
James H....519
John....269, 281, 283, 306, 517, 632, 1092
John W....1360
Jonathan....344
Josiah....433, 437, 439, 446, 447, 483, 484, 498
517, 567, 664, 756, 993, 1013, 1114
1170, 1171, 1173, 1185, 1192, 1224
1250, 1256, 1315, 1341, 1342
1356, 1374
Stevens, Josiah, Jr....381, 402, 489, 515, 1238
1250, 1251, 1360
Josiah, 3d....428, 1250
Lyman D....138, 446, 452, 463, 491, 498, 522
524, 525, 526, 528, 532, 533, 540
541, 570, 608, 660, 663, 760, 794
984, 1012, 1014, 1065, 1132
1134, 1148, 1185, 1256, 1257
1258, 1342, 1355, 1356, 1360
1362, 1364, 1365, 1378
Lyman D., Mrs....580, 950, 952, 1075
Mary F....1261
Nathan....172
Nathan W....1284
Phineas....279, 280, 281, 282
Prescott F....1349, 1367
Richard....1333
Rufus W....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Samuel....517
Samuel H....1378
Sylvester....1348, 1353, 1358, 1365
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Theodore....246, 1210
Thomas G....326
William....517
William B....1381
William E....1042, 1137, 1366
and Duncklee....619
Stevenson, Benjamin F....532
William....515, 1350
Stewart, Arthur C....619
Caroline S....1076
Charles....863, 1112
Charles F....534, 1342
John H....51, 312, 1058, 1214
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Jonathan M....1353, 1354
Robert....520
Thomas W....631, 1348
William C....797
T. W. and J. H....1193
Stickney, Anna....1278
Daniel....281, 283, 1220, 1278
E. W....736
Ezekiel....279, 283, 735
George....1228, 1278
Jeremiah....34, 133, 150, 160, 172, 178
181, 187, 195, 211, 286
688, 1338, 1339, 1341
John....48, 431, 855
Jonathan....220, 254, 281, 315
Joseph....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Joseph P....48, 401, 404, 429, 442, 847, 848
866, 1312, 1340, 1347, 1363
Josiah....872
Martha A....1260
Mary Ann....429, 430, 889, 968, 1266
Nathan....48, 382, 406, 423, 758, 1340, 1341, 1353
Thomas....35, 172, 215, 218, 220, 254, 259, 262
267, 268, 271, 272, 280, 281, 282, 283
285, 345, 423, 1339, 1341, 1362
Thomas, Jr....1278
Timothy....312
William....36, 172, 175, 176, 178, 279, 297, 299
302, 305, 326, 345, 423, 855, 1094
William W....1378
Stiles, James....1249
Stillings, Ferdinand A....51, 63, 660, 927, 951
952, 954, 1362, 1380

Stinson, ——.....1275
Abner P.....1160, 1341
David.....222, 223
Stoddard, Norton..... 516
Stokes, John K.....494, 517
Stone, Abel H..... 516
Andrew.....278, 279
B. B.....1192
Benjamin P.....758, 1019
C. J.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Charles J. F.....1259
F. A..... 311
George W 1142
Gilman C.....1250, 1251
Henry O 1380
J. C.....1259
Timothy, D. P.....185, 713, 1311, 1314, 1315
William..... 611
William A. J.....1079
William G..... 1359
Storer, Joseph..... 782
Storin, Matthew..... 515
Michael.....512, 515
Storrs, George.....411, 737
William W.....661, 662
Story, ——.....1248
Daniel..... 288
David..... 696
Isaac.....1248
J.....1248
Stowe, Baron..... 730
Stowell, John C.....418, 428, 434
Strachaner, Herman.....1337
Stratton, George L..... 646
and Co.....646, 647
Straw, A. K.....1260
Addie F.....1294
Ezekiel A.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
James.....1312
John.....243, 280
Samuel..... 278
William.....278, 279
Streeter, Frank S.....662, 904, 1014, 1015
1067, 1367, 1369, 1379
Lillian Carpenter.....580, 1076, 1361
Strong, Charles B..... 754
Medad..... 516
Strout, Edward C..... 822
Stuart, Thomas..... 662, 594, 858
Stubbs, Mary F.....1307
R. S.....1320
Sturgis, R. Clipston.....1372
Sturtevant, Arthur F..... ...1346, 1352
Edward E.....481, 482, 483, 485, 486, 493
501, 507, 512, 514, 516, 532
1038, 1165, 1167, 1171
1172, 1175, 1195
George H.....1041
Henry C.....512, 514, 1138
1167, 1198, 1366
Styll, Mrs., see M. Isabel Eastman.
Sullivan, —..... 697
Cornelius E..... 583
Daniel W.....1370
David.....1359
David, Jr.....1352
Dennis Edward..... 951, 1380
George.....851, 967, 968, 969
James.....340, 756, 837, 1378
Sullivan, John.....255, 260, 264, 291, 292, 294
308, 935, 1097, 1377
John L.....340, 835, 837, 1097
Mary E.....1076
Morris..... 521
Thomas 520
Timothy P.....662, 1345, 1368
William..... 515
William J..... .1359
Sulloway, Alvah W..... 662
Summers, Charles T.....518, 519, 1174
Sumner, Arthur F.....1380
Charles 471
George..... 451
Sutherland, Agnes.....1319
Harriet..... 954
Sutton, Solomon.....1226
Swain, Lucinda A..... 779
Richard..... 727
Sally 727
Swan, James J.....1378
Swanton, Anna M.....1293
Swasey, Charles H.....1346
Samuel..... 870
Sweat, Benjamin 282
Sweatt, Ira.....789, 790
Ira, Mrs..... 787
Joseph S..... 512
Laroy A..... 519
Moses.....303, 309
Sarah..... 713
Sweet, Henry..... 520
Sweetser, Isaac..... 48
Swenson, Andrew T..... ...1346
John.....637, 1146, 1367
Omar S.....612, 1302
S. W..... 828
Swett, James..... ... 871
Nahum G..... 434
Nelson S..... 515
Stephen S.....765, 871
Swift, A. M.....1332
Joseph G..... 1098
Syll, —..... 77
Sylvester, George F.....1265
George P..... 517
George W.....512, 514, 516
Silas G.....430, 630, 1173, 1312, 1246, 1347
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Symmes, Ebenezer.....380, 641, 660, 720
1170, 1362, 1363
William..... 611
Symonds, David.....430, 630
J. E 649, 653
J. E. Company..... 649
Nathan..... 653
Timothy..... 282

Tabor, William..... 518
Taft, George.... Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Taggart, David A... 1144
Tailer, William.....107, 108, 111, 115
Tallant, B. C., Miss.....1259
B. F.....1251
Charles H..... 520
Frank L.....1354
Frank P.....1367
Hugh.....1049
James.....842, 877

Tallant, John G.....1344, 1350, 1354, 1362, 1367
John L....28, 437, 484, 491, 497, 539, 814, 815
864, 1044, 1114, 1126, 1129, 1140
1170, 1171, 1185, 1342, 1363
1364, 1368
Samuel.....842, 846
Samuel, Jr.....1249
Talmage, DeWitt C.... 575
Talleyrand, De, Prince..... 853
Tandy, Franklin L..... 515
Josiah..... 515
Taplin, A. P.....1380
Tappan, Charles L.....713, 774
Mason W.....454, 486, 488, 903, 998, 1002
1003, 1004, 1006, 1111, 1119
1132, 1134, 1167, 1198, 1242
Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VII
Tarleton, Joseph W.....1250
Tarlton, James M..... 433
Tasker, Daniel P..... 517
Joseph..... 344
Willey..... 344
Taylor, Bayard..... 451
Charles W..... 787
David D.....1368, 1370
Edward..... 814
G. O.....1251
George H.....917, 918
Jacob..... 936
John.....765, 1142
Joseph..... 519
Joseph D.....1358
Roland..... 516
Thomas..... 515
William..... 727, 728, 729, 1033, 1255, 1352
William Hart.....1372
William W., Mrs..... 723
Zachary.....418, 419
Teacher, Alma J.....1260
Tebbetts, Hiram B.....951, 1140
Hiram B., Mrs..... 723
William B.....1379
Tebo, Samuel..... 515
Teel, John.....48, 654
John D.....452, 523, 1344, 1346, 1348
Josiah..... 517
Temple, Daniel.....758, 762
Templeton, C. M..... 903
Tenney, A. P.....1255
A. P. F.....1259
Arthur H.....1212
Asa P.....751, 752, 1081, 1256, 1380
Daniel C.....1082, 1350
Eldad.....403, 799, 804
Edward P.....574, 752
George.....1378
Harriet..... 772
John..... . 48
John T.....775, 1212, 1344, 1350
Jonathan..... 1082
Jonathan, Mrs.....1081, 1082
Leonard 1249
Mary 799, 1259, 1260
Mrs 1144
R. P. J.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, IX
Samuel G..... 713
Sarah 1261
Sarah F.....1259
Thompson 772, 774, 775, 1343, 1344, 1349
Tenney, W. N.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Tenny, Allen.....455, 1180, 1360
Ten Broeck, Petrus Stuyvesant..716, 717, 718
721, 1255
Tetley, Edmund..... 594
Tewksbury, Jacob L..... 780
Joanna..... 780
Samuel F..... 517
Thatcher, Henry S..... 30
Thaxter, Benjamin.....512, 514
Thayer, Christopher T..... 742
William F.....564, 662, 950, 1303, 1355
and Spear.....1022
Theobald, George L.....1139, 1367
Theriault, Joseph.....1380
Thing, Frederick F 515
Thomas, Austin.....1381
Bond Valentine, Mrs.....1078
Elisha..... 515
George..... 518
Henry 516
James..... 611
Moses G.....376, 742, 745, 746, 1105, 1255
Sarah B.....1260
William N. 784, 785
Thomlinson, John..... 153, 155, 199, 207, 249
Thompson, ——.....431, 1248
A.....1249
Abiel E..... 404
Ai B.....489, 515, 520, 539, 541, 567, 590, 665
1135, 1165, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1257
1271, 1297, 1335, 1360, 1368, 1379
Ai B., Mrs.....1075
Alexander.....1248, 1249, 1250
Benjamin..283, 914, 915, 916, 917, 1212, 1312
Benjamin, Count Rumford...220, 250, 253
254, 278, 832
1079, 1083, 1084
1085, 1086, 1087
1088, 1211, 1274
Benjamin, Mrs.....1084
Cæsar..... 611
Charles.....520, 795, 917
Charles E.....1202, 1344, 1364
Charles E., Jr.....1367
Charles H.....1359
David 95
Denman.....1060
Ebenezer..... 293
Frank..... 849
George.....411, 412, 413, 433, 509
965, 1104, 1105, 1163
George H..... 520, 1264
H.....1139
Henry..... 611
J. S.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Jacob 1115
James....512, 515, 520, 1347, 1350, 1364, 1365
John.....283, 342, 515
John E.....1249
John L..... 509
John S.....1370
Joshua.....37, 283, 286, 299, 342, 1212
Joseph..... 519
Joseph P..... 520
Samuel 266, 278, 281
Sarah, Countess Rumford....26, 277, 278
450, 945, 1084, 1085
1086, 1087, 1088

Thompson, Thomas W...338, 341, 352, 354, 422
657, 707, 962, 963, 964, 965
1069, 1097, 1228, 1255, 1341
1357, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1378
William 1250
William C....965, 1378
Willis D....545, 641, 1257, 1258, 1303
Willis D., Mrs....1076
Thomson, David.... 67
Samuel....914, 915
Thorn or Thorne, Calvin....1231, 1249
James.... 664
John C....138, 312, 574, 656, 686, 698, 707
712, 1257, 1284, 1345, 1346, 1350
Thorndike, ——.... 618
Charles H....578, 1257
Effie M....1075
John.... 306
Miss....1228
Ruth.... 713
Sarah....1227
Thomas.... 49, 713
Thomas W.... 638
Thornton, Bernard.... 516
John.... 814, 1349, 1366
Matthew....271, 841, 1091, 1287
Thorsen, Charles.... 825
Thyng, Caroline R.... 956
Tibbetts, Eben A....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Tibbits, John Knox....725, 726
Samuel.... 216
Tibbitts, Robert.... 843
Tiffany, Lyman....868, 869
Tilden, E. S....1261
T. W....1250
William P....433, 746
Tilton, A. H....1260
Abram.... 190
Evellyn....1337
Hamilton, Mrs....1337
J. D.... 783
John N....1250
Josephine....1264
Mary F.... 819
Miss....1249
Sarah M....1261
William.... 521
Willie C....1359
Tirrell, Gideon L.... 935
Titcomb, Addie P....1274
James....1275
John....48, 638, 1312
M. E....1296
Titigan, Thomas.... 222
Titus, Edward A.... 739
Tobin, Edward.... 515
Todd, George E....541, 902, 1362, 1365, 1366
William C....1268
William G.... 747
Tolles, Almon D.... 665
Tonkin, Gustavus D....517, 520
Lydia E....1261, 1289
Sarah E....1261
Toof, John H.... 22
Toomey, David.... 815
Topliff, Charles C....1380
Toppan, Abraham.... 106
Bezaliel....124, 137, 140, 144, 688
Christopher....109, 140
Toppan, Samuel.... 137, 144, 145
Torrey, Mrs., see Mrs. Sargent C. Whitcher.
Toucey, Isaac....1112
Towle, Charles D....1359
Charles N....536, 930, 931, 1381
Ebenezer S....26, 312, 385, 406, 446
1214, 1312, 1366
George S....428, 1378
Joseph....1101
Mrs....1231
Towne, ——....1249
John....1250, 1262
Joseph....323, 655, 656, 657
Tower, Lewis....1237
Luke B....1259
Treadwell, Joshua B.... 1005
Pasmore.... 520, 1265
Thomas J.... 526
Thomas P....426, 475, 483, 870, 1169
1170, 1192, 1258, 1360
Trecothick, Barlow.... 249
Tracy, Luther....1174
Susan M.... 1288
William E.... 612
Trafton, Eleanor....1319
Trainor, Thomas.... 520
Trask, Albert S....1346
William B.... 311
Traske, Joseph.... 86
Traynor, Edward.... 515
Trenoweth, Alfred L....594, 612
William C....594, 612
C. and Co.... 637
Tressider, John and Son.... 637
Trowbridge, Henry.... 862
Trimble, Robert.... 517
Tripp, Benjamin H....1380
and Osgood....430, 630
Truchon, Frank.... 612
True, Anna....1057
Caroline 1308
Daniel 1212
Truesdell, Edmund E.... 662
Trumbel or Trumble, John.... 282
Judah....172, 243
Simon.... 282
Trussell, Otis.... 637
Samuel D.... 519
Tryon, James.... 515
Tubbs, Alfred L.... 428
Mical....843, 858, 1312
Tuck, Amos.... 480
Thomas J....1347
Tucke, John.... 713
Tucker, Benjamin F.... 605
Cyrus 393
Ellen.... 1079
Fifield.... 790
George W.... 518
Harry S.... 612
Henry 585, 1359
J. Prentiss....1081, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
J. Prentiss, Mrs....1081
James E....1352
James F....1251
Lemuel....29, 34, 282
Miss....1260
Warren L.... 612
William J....762, 1147, 1150, 1152

Tufton, John..... 199
Robert.....97, 199
Tufts, Charles.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VII
George F..... 518
Tuke, D. Hack..... 939
Tullock, Thomas L.....455, 1170
Turner, E. B..... 503
Francis..... 515
Oliver.....1353
Ruth.....713, 714
Tutherly, William.....594, 612, 1362, 1379
Tuttle, Frank Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Hiram A..... 607, 775, 953, 954
1014, 1072, 1144
Hiram C.....492, 493, 515, 1176
Jesse C.....328, 1016, 1021, 1022
Lucius..... 898
Twitchell, Amos.....932, 948
George B..... 948
Margaret W.....1307
Twombly, Charles E..... 903
Tye, Heman..... 865
Tyler, Isabella P.....1259
James S..... 519
John.....415, 480
John E.....661, 940, 1381
Tyng, Eleazer.....107, 111, 115, 138
Jonathan.....78, 79, 86, 101, 104, 110, 112

Uballi, —..... 809
Uncles, Father..... 816
Underhill, Charles W..... 517
George F.....1345, 1350, 1354, 1361, 1367
George W.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
J. T.....1170, 1353
Underwood, John C..... 610
Upham, E. W..... 653
George B..... 948
Nathaniel G.48, 389, 394, 425, 456, 509, 658
659, 717, 756, 759, 760, 869, 872
874, 889, 897, 932, 969, 970, 971
972, 1069, 1106, 1107, 1126
1129, 1312, 1313, 1357, 1365
1368, 1369, 1378
Nathaniel G., Mrs.....496, 1173
Nathaniel L..... 762
Sarah E.....1261
Sydney S.....1351
Upton, Eliza..... 787
Francis H.....1351
Harriet..... 787
Mark.....1360
Orville..... 831
William 877
Uran or Urann, David..... 905
Frederick W..... 429
John.....330, 334
Jonathan..... 344
Richard.....117, 138, 144, 145, 905
Utley, Samuel..... 713

Vail, Stephen M.....738, 1170, 1191, 1192, 1319
William T..... 918
Valpey, Thomas G.....573, 724, 1333
Van Buren, John..... 863
Martin.....407, 408, 434, 1080, 1102, 1111
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.....1332, 1333
Jacob..... 837
William.....1332
Vannevar, John.....770, 771, 1257
Vaughan, William..... 169
Varick, William R.....1381
Varney, Benjamin F.... 512, 515
Veazey, George..... 190
Henry..... 728
Mary B..... 1251
Vernon, Thomas P.....798, 1256
Vesper, Isaac N.....512, 515
Thomas..... 337
Virgin, Abiel..... 316
Azuba..... 772
Caroline E. D.....772, 1250
Charles P.....1348, 1365, 1366
Daniel..... 221
Ebenezer.....87, 92, 112, 137, 144, 146, 172
187, 195, 210, 220, 221
227, 246, 254, 281, 1339
Elisha..... 283
Fales P.....1272, 1351, 1369
George G.....1363
Hazen..... 1341
Isaac.....772, 1341, 1347, 1348
Jeremiah... 283
John.....92, 281, 330, 343, 417, 1222
Leavitt C.....716, 717
Mary E.....1249, 1250
Miss..... 1249
Peter C..... 221
Phineas..221, 223, 243, 246, 266, 281, 282, 1339
Rufus.....1223, 1348, 1349, 1367
Simeon.....221, 395
Susan 772
William.....48, 221, 281, 620
William M..... 741
William W..... 518
and Miller..... 717
Vogler Brothers..... ..1139
John S..... 520
Voorhees, Daniel W.....1122, 1123
Vose, Frederick..... 987
Samuel J.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Voyer, Napoleon P..... 612

Wade, Smith H.....1380
Wadleigh, Bainbridge.....1135
Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Benjamin.....969, 970
G. H., Miss.....1251, 1259
Gilbert..... 1242, 1251
L. F., Miss.....1259
Misses.....1135
Peter..... 966
William R..... 517
Wadsworth, W. A.....1260
Wainwright, John.....107, 108, 111, 115
123, 131, 133, 149
Wait, Charles..... 314
David..... 306
Walker, A. Carter..... 612
Abiel.....26, 369, 371, 393, 623, 866, 857, 1099
1234, 1312, 1313, 1340, 1362
Abigail B.....575, 947, 1090
Alfred..... 519
Alfred H..... 1352
Betsey.....1280
Bruce..... 279
Charles....48, 51, 220, 318, 338, 344, 348, 431
435, 620, 656, 961, 962, 1080
1255, 1285, 1341, 1357, 1378
Charles A..... 533

Walker, Charles Rumford.....278, 950, 951 954, 972 1345, 1367, 1380
Charles S.....1381
Charles W.....428, 433, 489, 490, 515, 1176
Clara K.....1260, 1288
Edith M.....1307
Edward.....519
Elizabeth Upham.....1074, 1287, 1316
Ezekiel.....129, 218
Frank.....515
Gustavus.....564, 1071, 1138, 1316 Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Hazen.....1237, 1312
Helen Dudley, see Helen M. Walker.
Helen M.....1075, 1284
Isaac.....137, 144, 145, 172, 243, 282
Isaac, Jr.....172, 243
James.....220, 280, 281, 285, 286 302, 312, 1091, 1339
John.....286
John G.....1152
Joseph.....38, 48, 358, 360, 656, 1230 1231, 1234, 1254, 1340
Joseph Burbeen.138, 139, 172, 278, 310, 343 392, 406, 442, 449, 452, 464 484, 497, 498, 511, 527, 545 560, 564, 565, 574, 575, 587 603, 608, 658, 659, 687, 706 903, 950, 983, 1047, 1074 1122, 1126, 1129, 1148 1150, 1170, 1171, 1172 1185, 1225, 1256, 1257 1258, 1266, 1269, 1292 1316, 1344, 1362, 1365 1369, 1378 Ap., Vol. I, p. III
Joseph Burbeen, Mrs., see Elizabeth Upham Walker.
Joseph T.....1257
Lucretia P.....345, 1080
Lyman A.....433, 455
Lyman B.....1361, 1378
Nathan.....863
Nathaniel.....279, 845
Nathaniel B.....1347, 1348
Mary.....247
Paul.....220
Reuben E.....567, 1014, 1015, 1274 1367, 1369, 1379
Samuel.....283
Sarah.....252, 1083
Susan B.....1074
Susannah Burbeen.....372
Thomas J.....608, 1361
Timothy (Rev.).19, 50, 53, 91, 92, 124, 126 127, 136, 150, 172, 173, 181 190, 204, 206, 207, 213, 214 215, 220, 236, 237, 241, 245 247, 248, 256, 266, 275, 276 281, 286, 288, 307, 368, 617 633, 685, 687, 688, 689, 690 691, 692, 695, 696, 701, 708 711, 712, 727, 812, 908, 959 1047, 1055, 1083, 1091 1095, 1360
Timothy, Jr....19, 22, 35, 36, 48, 172, 181 182, 214, 219, 220, 242, 251 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 259 261, 262, 263, 265, 268, 269
Walker, Jr., Timothy—*continued.* 270, 271, 272, 273, 279, 281 285, 287, 292, 294, 298, 299 301, 304, 306, 310, 312, 318 322, 323, 327, 368, 369, 371 372, 430, 435, 575, 616, 632 655, 656, 657, 713, 834, 959 960, 961, 1047, 1057, 1086 1091, 1092, 1095, 1211 1274, 1339, 1340, 1341 1342, 1362, 1368, 1378
Timothy, 3d.....575
Timothy.....51, 209, 218, 220
William.....172, 278, 279, 661, 848 857, 860, 862, 1106, 1343 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William, Jr.....410, 429, 847, 850, 852
and Best.....571
Wallace, C. W.....762, 1252
Charles B.....517
Elijah.....434
Ellen A.....956
Franklin.....849
George.....517
George B.....1364
Joseph C.....1312
Joseph I.....716
Lyman.....903
Nathaniel D.....515
S.....1173
William.....515
William D.....516
William D., Mrs.....1075
William F.....518
Walsh, Henry A.....521
William.....783
Walton, George.....161, 216
Walworth, James J.....1248
Walderne, see Waldron.
Waldron, Benjamin C.....314
George D.....594, 612, 1302, 1352
Isaac.....172
Orrin W.....778, 779
Richard.....71, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 97, 106, 163
Richard, Jr.....111, 113, 115
Robert E.....612, 1302
Robert F.....1260
Wales, E. S.....1261
Hannah K.....1261
Samuel.....842
Ward, Austin M.....630
George.....848
John.....517
Thomas.....512, 519, 520
William.....102
Warde, David A...528, 529, 541, 663, 1361, 1362 1365, Ap., Vol I, p. VII
and Walker.....630
Ware, Mary B.....1281
Warner, Charles Dudley.....1060
Warren, Amos C.....500
Benjamin S.....528, 529, 924, 927, 1173 1270, 1365, 1380
Frank.....515
H. Langford.....1372
John G.....1351
Smith and Biscoe.....1372
Washington, George.....260, 264, 265, 291 293, 303, 309, 697

Wason, John H....608, 1358
Waterbury, Willard E.... 578
Waterman, ——.... 727
Thomas.... 715
Waters, George W....1360
Lillian.... 1360
Mary....1360
Watkins, ——.... 578
W. F....1320
Watson, Ann C....1259
Anna E. C....1261
Annie C....1261
C. C.... 773
David....1342
David, Mrs.... 766
Enoch.... 858
George E.... 515
Irving A....574, 926, 1290, 1361, 1380
Jacob W.... 515
John B.... 820
Philip....756, 876, 1312
Samuel.... 515
Watts, Isaac.... 757
Wayland, John.... 732
Wear, Peter.... 216
Weare, Meshech....259, 262, 287, 1092
Nathaniel....106, 111, 113, 115
Webb, John.... 74
William G.... 517
Webber, E. D.... 831
Harrison.... 517
Samuel....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Webster, Albert....796, 1358
Albert J.... 612
Amanda....1260
Ann E....1251
Atkinson....25, 381, 427, 735, 1341
Calvin C....760, 1071, 1072, 1138, 1350
1365, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Charles F.... 903
Charles W....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Claudius B....1380
Daniel....50, 307, 425, 655, 759, 844
851, 859, 890, 966, 1079, 1103
1141, 1142, 1156, 1230, 1231
Daniel S....1343, 1353, 1366
David.... 831
Ebenezer....280, 283
Enoch.... 241
Ezekiel....321, 964, 966, 967, 968
Frederick E....1346, 1352, 1371
French....1380
Gideon....1160
Helen L....1307
Herman D....1345
James W....1261
John....170, 172, 182, 183, 218, 243, 279
John F....578, 660, 898, 903, 1345, 1346, 1367
Maria.... 780
Mary Jane.... 723
Nathan.... 129
Samuel C.... 934
Sidney....1118, 1238, 1250, 1378
Sophronia....1261
Stephen....735, 1347, 1348, 1365
Stephen P....1100
W. A.... 531
William G.... 1378
William M....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Weeks, Benjamin H....184, 735, 864
Daniel.... 344
George H.... 518
George W., Mrs....1075
James....756, 1348
Jonathan B....1354, 1355
Louisa C....1252, 1260, 1261
M. D., Mrs....1261
Thomas C....512, 514, 515
Welch, David A....1346, 1352
James W....1351, 1368
Joseph.... 518
Louise.... 831
Richard E....510, 519
Welcome, Joseph....1351
Philip....515, 1175
Wellman, Forrest L....1346, 1368
Jubilee.... 751
Wellner, Hermann....1380
Wells, Alfred.... 517
John S.... 467
Martin....512, 514, 520
Samuel G....1228
Thomas G....1026, 1027
Wentworth, Benning....157, 162, 163, 165, 168
169, 170, 174, 181, 199, 249, 650
George C.... 520
John....101, 103, 110, 152, 216, 225
249, 253, 255, 1083, 1091, 1210
Joseph....539, 1080, 1196, 1270, 1354, 1366
1368, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Laura....1307
Paul.... 389
West, Benjamin....700, 1260
Charles H....428, 1231
E., Miss.... 428
E. A., Miss....1260
Edward....172, 283
Edward B....1249
Frank S....428, 1027
Gilman....282, 283
John....27, 48, 286, 293, 312, 319
351, 620, 721, 864, 1061
1215, 1312, 1340, 1342
John, Jr....715, 716, 717, 1276
John A....1348, 1349, 1365
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Joseph C....48, 617, 741, 1312
Nathaniel....172, 293, 1214
R. C....1260
Richard....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Sarah.... 428
Solomon B....612, 1302
William....48, 839, 1061, 1312
Westbrook, Shad.... 216
Westerberg, J. P....825, 826
Westerman, William.... 515
Western, William.... 520
Westinghouse, George....1333
Weston, James A....94, 526, 529, 897, 902
1000, 1010, 1134
John M.... 862
Wetherill, William G.... 517
Wetmore, Robert C....1034
Weymouth, Charles H.... 515
Wheat, Joseph.... 845
Nathaniel....1312, 1379
Wheeler, Abel....221, 1226
A. H....1262

Wheeler, Asaph J..... 797
Benjamin..... 430
Charles L.....1038
D. D..... 1250
Frederick L.....1359
Giles..... 569, 599, 601, 1146
Jeremiah..... 282
John.....344, 630, 1312, Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Mary Bowman.....1324
Miss.....1250
Richard B.....512, 514
Samuel M.....426, 984, 988, 1114, 1128
1378, Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William..... 221
William A.....1081, 1134
Zenas..... 284
Wheelock, John.....353, 355
Whicher, Joseph..... 434
Whidden, Orrin..... 637
T. H.....1249
Thomas..... 1249
Thomas L..... 1249
Whipple, B. Plummer....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Charles..... 344
Eliza.....496, 1173, 1250
John.....48, 395, 414, 567, 617, 664, 716
869, 969, 971, 972, 993, 1013
1312, 1341, 1356, 1370, 1378
Thomas..... 357
Thomas J.....493, 998, 1167
Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VI, VIII
William.....271, 1091
Whistler, George Washington.....873
Whitaker, John.....563, 662, 1177, 1344, 1353
1361, 1364
Whitcher, Hiram..... 776
Julia A..... 951
Sargent C..... 659, 1257
Sargent C., Mrs.....1075
W. F.....1317
William..... 129
Stratton & Co..... 646
White, Armenia S., see Mrs. Nathaniel.
Benjamin C.....560, 660, 1368
Charles H..... 515, 1174
Curtis..... 531, 1343, 1348, 1353, 1354
Elwin B..... 612
Frances.....1259
Frances Mary.....1277
Harry..... 824
Henry D.....929, 1174, 1381
John..... 516
John A.....583, 860, 903, 950, 1145
John H.....409, 610
Leander, Mrs..... 819
Margaret..... 787
Miss.....1251
Nathaniel....401, 423, 434, 457, 484, 496, 527
528, 529, 536, 579, 661, 765, 766
768, 769, 770, 847, 848, 850, 860
893, 1042, 1066, 1126, 1133, 1170
1171, 1173, 1271, 1363, 1366
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Nathaniel, Mrs.....535, 537, 538, 560, 579
766, 770, 1078
Nicholas.....125, 138, 144, 145
Peregrine..... 771
Samuel..... 145
Sarah L.....1280
White, Sarah P..... 1251
Thomas..... 891
William..... 119, 137, 144, 145
William C.....1359
Whitefield, George..... 690
Whitford, Edward L.....583, 1357
Whiting, Arthur D.....1359
Nelson..... 515
Whitley, John D..... 803
Whitmarsh, Charles..... 49
Whitney, A. R.....1332
Eli..... 1053
James H..... 520
James K..... 512
John..... 516
Joseph G.....512, 514, 1198
Nancy..... 727
William G.....1364
Whiton, James M..... 893
Whittemore, Aaron.....969, 970
Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Allen..... 983
Amos.....1248
Clara..... 1261
James.....611, 1312
Lucia E..... 1297
Martha.....1260
Samuel.....1220, 1226
Thomas J.....764
Whitten, Mary E.....1307
Whittier, Clarion T..... 518
John G....73, 412, 965, 1033, 1104, 1105, 1106
Moses..... 1249, 1250
Moses T.....1369
William.....137, 144, 145
Whittredge, George F...1268, 1343, 1359, 1365
Whittaker, N. A.....1320
Whittiker, J. M.....1381
Whittle, James.....1378
William..... 655
Whittridge, Josiah..... 912
Wibird, Richard..... 216
Wicomb, Thomas.....129, 137, 144
Wiggin, Andrew..... 216
Augustus H.....1034
Benjamin..... 657
Joseph..... 216
Pierce L.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VIII
Russell.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Sherburne.....48, 317, 337, 856, 1340
Wiggins, George A..... 515
Wilcocks, Nathaniel..... 842
Wilcox, Almira M..... 1250
John W. L..... 612, 1302
Leonard.....1103
Wilde, Lewis M..... 815
Arvilla E..... 1261
George A..... 518
Joseph.....107, 111
Thomas..... 516
Wildey, Thomas..... 386
Wiley, Fred L.....778, 779
Wilkins, Albert G.....1226
Elisha R..... 787
George..... 49
George H..... 519
Jeremiah.....310, 430, 1099
Jonathan.....48, 288, 319, 321, 369
696, 1220, 1340, 1341

Wilkins, Russell.....612, 1380
Timothy C..... 518
William B.....1226
Wilkinson, Joseph H..... 515
Willard, Charles H..... 516
Emma.....1288
George..... 515
Moses T....381, 434, 441, 460, 461, 463, 464
466, 484, 497, 535, 536, 663, 766
929, 1126, 1129, 1170, 1251, 1256
1342, 1343, 1355, 1358, 1381
Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Person S..... 520
Simon..... 97
Willcox, see Wilcox.
Willey, —..... 49
George F.....1045
James.....727, 728
John H..... 515
Samuel..... 857
Williams, Charles.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Fred E.....1359
Frye..... 49
George L., Mrs.....1075
Henry..... 517
James..... 515
James M..... 740
Jared W.....Ap., Vol. I, p. IX
Jessie M.....1075
John..... 945
Isaac F.....389, 658, 1278
N. M..... 733
Nancy R..... 787
Nathaniel W.....376, 733, 1233, 1234
1255, 1280
Robert..... 520
S. P..... 736
Washington..... 741
Willard..... ...1196
William West..... 730
Woolmer..... 311
Williamson, I. D..... 764
William..... 518
Willis, Arthur L..... 1359
Arthur L., Mrs.....1075
Eben M.....1346, 1352, 1368, 1371, 1372
Martin W....Ap., Vol. I, pp. II, VI, VIII
Nathaniel Parker..... 699
William M.....1317
Willoughby, Frederick J..... 521
Wilmot, James..... 612
Willie C..... 612
Wilson, —.....1295
Allen..... 822
Charles..... 518
D. P.....929, 1381
George W..... 516
Elizabeth H.....1249, 1250
Ephraim F.....1380
Henry.....408, 515, 758, 1081, 1195, 1315
James.....408, 664, 1165
Job..... 912
John.....516, 624, 713, 858
John B..... 794
John C.....1027, 1173
John W..... 519
Kate B. Eastman.....1307
Mary J..... 1259, 1260
Robert..... 499
Wilson, Thaddeus O.....804, 1174, 1177
Thomas.....282, 285, 1339
William..... 515
Wilton, James..... 741
Wingate, Anna S.....1259
Joseph C. A.....1378
Joshua..... 264
Willis K..... 1359
Winkley, David.....429, 1347
and Abbott..... 630
Winn, Edward.....138, 144, 145
William F..... 519
A. B. and Co..... 649
and Messenger..... 647
Winslow, Abby H..... 1261
Charles H..... 520
Joseph..... 102
Winston, George..... 519
Winthrop, —..... 69
Wirt, William..... 515
Wise, Ammi Ruhamah.....137, 144, 145
Witham, John W..... 515
Witherell, James F..... 767
Wolcott, B. F..... 903
Joseph C.....512, 515
Wood, Amos.....411, 756, 1032, 1312
Charles..... 515
Charles, 2d..... 515
Clarence N..... 612
David.....26, 138, 144, 146
Enoch G..... 663
George.....484, 1170, 1295
Harriet M.....1286, 1287
Harrison F.....778, 779
Henry.....696, 713, 758, 1019, 1286, 1287
Robert..... 516
Samuel.....1230
William..... 516
Woodbridge, S. H.....1304
Woodbury, —.....1248
Augustus.....452, 571, 746, 1037, 1144
Augustus, Mrs..... 974
Charles Levi 311, 1116
Charles R..... 612
Elisha..... 263
Frank D.....517, 1370
John..... 936
Levi.....363, 365, 407, 657, 863
962, 964, 965, 967, 974
983, 1102, 1103, 1112
1113, 1126
Lewis A..... ...1380
O. H.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Urban A.....1147, 1188
Woodman, Aaron.....1378
Alfred..... 515
Charles.....1354
Charles W.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VII
Daniel C.....1346, 1354
Edgar H.....543, 553, 555, 556, 560, 566
583, 587, 603, 662, 663, 1007
1008, 1075, 1258, 1335, 1336
1342, 1356, 1366, 1369, 1379
Edgar H., Mrs..... ..1075
Edward..... 106
Frederick T.. 1014, 1368, 1379
Susan C..... 1260
Woods, Andrew S.....980, 1012
Charles M..... 517

Woods, Dutton.....759, 1366
George H..... 612
H. Maria..... 580
John H.....1268, 1306
Peter..... 518
Woodward, ——..... 969
E. W.....630, 663, 760, 1365
Harvey..... 787
Susan J.....1074, 1075, 1257, 1258
William H..... 355
Woodworth, Albert B.....543, 557, 569, 1342 1345, 1367
Albert B., Mrs., see Mary Parker Woodworth.
Edward B. 662, 1345
Edward K.....1014, 1379
Mary Parker.580, 1074, 1076, 1257, 1258, 1293
Dodge & Co.....1138
Wool, John E 1191
Wooley, Samuel. 516
Woolson, Abba Goold.....540, 571, 574, 1074 1267, 1307
Charlotte Augusta.....1264
James..... 429
Moses.....1075, 1249, 1254, 1267, 1306
Moses, Mrs., see Abba Goold Woolson.
Mrs 630
Worden, Peter..... 1278
Worth, Edmund.....780, 781, 782, 785 1255, 1256, 1363
Jonathan B..... 344
Worthen, Charles L.....1351
Ezra E.....929, 1381
George W 517
John H.....930, 1381
John L..... 837
Richard.....1312
Samuel..... 279
Worthington, Henry B..... 545
Wrifford, Allison..... 1262
Wright, Carroll D.....765, 1201
Charles..... 612
Wright, George E.....512, 514
James. 520
John 137, 141, 145
Levi P..... 902
N. R.....764, 765, 766
Renselear O..... 519
S. F.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Wyatt, Carrie.....1290, 1299
Joseph G.....507, 1166, 1353
Joseph G., Mrs..... 766
Otis G..... 591
Thomas M.....1259
Wyman, Daniel.....1366
G. E.....Ap., Vol. I, p, VIII
Horace G..... 520
Isaac..... 264
Jonas..... 283
Reuben..... 937
Reuben G.....455, 1173, 1312, 1364 Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
Rufus..... 969
Seth..... 771
William C.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VII
William H..... 765

Yazer, Granville.....1261
Yeaton, William.....1257, 1261, 1369
Yerrington, J. M. W.....1036, 1041
York, Benjamin..... 344
Michael..... 515
Young, Aaron B.....1358
Andrew H.....Ap., Vol. I, pp. VI, VII
Charles.....1320
Dan 357
Florence A.....1358, 1359
George A.....545, 930, 931, 1366, 1381
George N..... 520
H. D. F.....Ap., Vol. I, p. VIII
Laura A.....1360
Martin.....930, 1381
William A.....930, 1381
William S 1249
Younger, Thomas..... 517

ERRATA.

On page 748 the date of the ordination of Rev. Frank L. Phalen should read *1892* instead of *1829*.

On page 723 Mrs. E. *M.* Shepard should read Mrs. E. *N.* Shepard.

On page 890 Charles B. *Hadduck* should read Charles B. *Haddock*.

On page 1075 Mrs. Loren *M.* Richardson should read Mrs. Loren *S.* Richardson.

On page 1138 J. *C.* Norris and Son should read J. *S.* Norris and Son.